
PACIFIC OCEAN


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THE PREFACE.

AFTER returning Thanks to the Publick in general, for their kind Acceptance of our Endeavours to pleaſe them, and to all thoſe of Taſte, Penetration, or Judgment, for the Preference they give to our Magazine, we muſt congratulate our Countrymen upon the more hopeful Proſpect we now have of our national Affairs, both Abroad and at Home, than we had at the End of laſt Year.

In Europe our Enemies have been driven out of almoſt every Territory they had violently and unjuſtly taken Poſſeſſion of: The Campaign has favoured us with two Victories, the more glorious on our Side, as they were both obtained by ſuch inferior Numbers of Troops; and if it did not end with two as ſignal Victories as the laſt did, it was owing to our Enemies being ſo conſcious of the ſuperior Bravery of our Troops and the Troops of our Allies, that they durſt not face them in a fair and pitched Battle, even after being encouraged by a little Advantage which they had got by ſurprize.

At Sea again, we have nothing that dares venture to oppoſe us; and in America, by the Wiſdom of our Miniſters, the Conduct of our Admirals and Generals, and the Intrepidity of our Soldiers and Seamen, we are now Maſters of the Key to the principal French Settlement in that Part of the World; therefore we have good Reaſon to hope, that before the End of next Year, we ſhall be able to deſtroy that Neſt of French Vipers in Canada, whoſe conſtant Employment, in Peace as well as War, has been, to poiſon the Minds of the honeſt, but ſimple Indians, and to excite them to murder and ſcalp as many of our People as they could maſter.

In moſt of our Undertakings this Year upon that Continent, we have met with Succeſs; and it is to be hoped we ſhall ſoon have authentick Advice of our having ſucceeded in all but one, where, if we met with a Repulſe, we have the Comfort to think, that it was not owing to the Conduct or Bravery of the Enemy, but to their inacceſſible Intrenchments.

How juſtly then may we now repreſent Britannia pleaſed with the Hiſtory of this Year? That ſhe may have the ſame, or ſtill greater Pleaſure in every ſucceeding, muſt be the Wiſh of every true Briton, and ſhall always be our moſt fervent Prayer.

Explanation of the FRONTISPIECE.

TIME turning a terreſtrial Globe, and pointing to Louiſbourgh. He ſhews it to History, who leans on his Shoulder, writing the great Events that have happened. Britannia appears on the other Side, well pleaſed with the Labours of History. She is led by Concord, who points upwards to the Figure of Victory, intimating that Britannia ſhall be always ſucceſsful.

The

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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For JANUARY, 1758.

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We hope thoſe correſpondents will excuſe us, whoſe productions we have been obliged to defer, notwithſtanding the addition of half a ſheet to our uſual quantity.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JANUARY, 1758.

CONJECTURES *on the preſent* STATE *of* EUROPE.



AS the affairs of Europe are, perhaps, in the moſt critical ſituation that ever yet was ſeen, and the real views of the different powers not yet certainly known, it may not be amiſs to form ſuch conjectures, as are authorized by the behaviour of the different powers concerned in it.

The king of Pruſſia has proved, as far as the nature of ſuch a tranſaction could admit of proof, that the queen of Hungary had long meditated the deſign of ſtripping him of that part of Sileſia, which ſhe formally ceded to him under the guarantee of Great-Britain; but tho' much ſuperior to him in the number of her forces, and in reſources for recruiting and paying them, ſhe was afraid of entering the liſts alone with him, and, under ſpecious pretences, engaged the elector of Saxony to abet her deſigns: The court of Ruſſia was engaged, by large preſents to her miniſters, to aſſiſt in putting a ſtop to the growing power of the Pruſſian monarch; his ambition was repreſented to that court as unbounded; an opportunity was only wanting to fall upon him. But this confederacy, great as it was, did not ſeem ſufficient to inſure ſucceſs; the hereditary hatred that had ſubſiſted for ſo many ages between the houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon, gave way to the thirſt of revenge the empreſs-queen entertained againſt the king of Pruſſia; and the liberties of Europe were no longer thought of, when her private intereſt and vengeance were in view. The diſputes that kindled up a war between the Engliſh and French, about the limits of ſome territories in America, furniſhed that golden opportunity, which all their wiſdom could not have foreſeen; they greedily embraced it, and made ſhameful overtures to France, who, ever mindful of her own intereſt, ſeized this fair occaſion of accompliſhing by craft, what force had been aiming at for above a century; they cloſed in with the propoſal, not with a view of deſtroying the Pruſſian monarch, as the blinded queen of Hungary, and her partizans, vainly imagined, but with a deſign of playing them off againſt each other; that the Germanick body, when weakened by their inteſtine diviſions, might fall an eaſy prey to them.

In this light, it is preſumed, the Ruſſian court now ſees the affair; for it is hardly to be ſuppoſed, their general would have ventured to withdraw his troops without orders; and his arraignment and trial, can only be conſidered as a politick farce to amuſe thoſe, whoſe fury would have carried them too great a length: For whatever the people at Vienna may think, the Ruſſians are not ſo blind to their own intereſt, as not to ſee that they have leſs to fear from Pruſſia, alone and unaſſiſted, than from France and Auſtria in conjunction. They, no doubt, had good information of the means France made uſe of to induce the ſenate of Sweden

to take a mean and cowardly advantage of his Pruſſian majeſty's ſeeming diſtreſs; and their behaviour in the electorate of Hanover, no doubt, contributed not a little to confirm the Ruſſians in their opinion, that the war was not undertaken for the recovery of Saxony, as they affected to give it out. The Auſtrians employed in the recovery of Sileſia, and the French in the deſtruction of Hanover, prove alſo, beyond contradiction, that Saxony was out of the queſtion; the unprecedented cruelties of the French, in the laſt mentioned electorate, ſhew that the blow is levelled at England; and their eagerneſs to do their work effectually, has made them overſhoot the mark; for, inſtead of ſending 24,000 men into Germany, which, by the treaty of the firſt of May, 1756, they had engaged themſelves to furniſh, Europe ſaw, with amazement, 120,000 croſſing the Rhine. Can it with reaſon be imagined, that this prodigious army had no purpoſes of their own to ſerve? Can it be ſuppoſed they meant only to aſſiſt the queen of Hungary, already an over-match for the Pruſſians, without the aſſiſtance of either Ruſſians or Swedes? Does not her baſe and ungrateful ſharing in the ſpoils of Hanover, prove a ſettled deſign, not only of ruining the king of Pruſſia, but alſo thoſe who ſhall dare to aſſiſt that prince in the glorious effort he is now making, to ſupport his own independency, and the liberties of Europe? Does not this mean, ſcandalous, and cowardly league, call upon the friends of liberty to aſſiſt, by every means in their power, the glorious defender of it? He has had great and unexpected ſucceſs: His virtues deſerve it, and his wiſdom will improve it: If we ſecond him, as our own intereſt, nay, our preſervation ſeems to require, we have every thing to expect from his valour and prudence. Let not murmuring at paſt miſcarriages divert our attention from the main point; we are not ſo far gone in effeminacy and ſloath, but we have got ſome men, who are willing and able to retrieve the nation's honour. Let us emulate the king of Pruſſia; let not a few misfortunes deject us: We have yet power, let us make a proper uſe of it. We find that, with their united force, prodigious as it is, they are not able to cruſh him.

Of the MULTIPLICITY *of our* LAWS.

THERE is not any country in Europe, whoſe conſtitution is better calculated for the liberty of the ſubject, than that of Great-Britain: Yet it is certain, that our laws are ſo voluminous, that one man cannot carry them—Nay, it is well known, that one laborious gentleman * ſpent near FIFTY YEARS in making a *grand abridgment of the law caſes*, and publiſhed above twenty volumes in folio—Still ſuch was his arduous taſk, that he died before the whole of his work was publiſhed. Since his death, the remainder has been uſhered into the world by the means of a very learned body, and make compleat 23 volumes. I have heard it alſo averred, upon a certain occaſion, that if a man had in his cuſtody all the acts, law caſes, and other matters that have been paſſed and wrote relative to the law, and they were placed in a waggon, *five able horſes* could not draw them; and it is againſt one of our ſtatute laws to add a *ſixth*, unleſs the waggon has broad wheels.—Nevertheleſs we are bound, as becomes good ſubjects, to pay a dutiful obedience to the laws, let them be ever ſo voluminous, and to endeavour to underſtand them, as far as we are able. As we are ſpeaking of the law, it puts me in mind of what our own, as well as foreign Gazettes, have proclaimed, in relation to ſeveral noble acts, which the moſt illuſtrious king of Pruſſia has performed, for the good of his people; two of which I ſhall here mention. Firſt, His majeſty has cauſed to be collected all his ſcattered laws, and taken them into his ſerious conſideration, and, after the example of the immortal Juſtinian, reduced thoſe laws into a new and conciſe *code*, which is extremely valuable, ſeeing that all affairs reſpecting property, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, are now very quick, and eaſily determined.—The plant becomes a tree. Secondly, The king has introduced, into his army, a new military exerciſe, which has been found, from experience, in ſeveral late battles, to be very uſeful, and is ſo much approved of here, that our troops are learning that diſcipline. It has been remarked of late years, that a parcel of youths have been received into ſeveral offices, to the prejudice of old, brave, and experienced men, who are too often left without employ: And as we ſo much approve of the Pruſſian exerciſe, ſome well-wiſhers to the welfare of their fellow ſubjects, think the Pruſſian laws might alſo be equally uſeful, if they were known here; and to make them ſo, they believe it would be highly commendable in our governors, if they would be ſo good to ſend ſome of theſe youths, at the publick expence, to ſtudy thoſe laws, and learn the manner of conducting the proceedings in their courts of juſtice: And that we may not ſuffer at home for want of

* *Mr. Byner.*

of their ſervices, thoſe well-wiſhers moſt humbly think their places might be extremely well ſupplied by ſome of the gentlemen above ſpoken of, and by that means they may all become very uſeful to their country. Indeed, it is ſaid, the Pruſſian laws are ſo plain, that they are A eaſily learnt: Then of courſe, ſuppoſing they are youths of quick and lively abilities, their ſtay abroad will be very ſhort. Upon their return, they will be able to report, to our ſuperiors, the purport of the Pruſſian laws, which, no doubt, if practicable, will be ingrafted into the Engliſh. B Should that be the caſe, they will, to be ſure, be jointly employed with ſome adepts in our own laws, and paid for their trouble, during the receſs of parliament, to reduce thoſe now in being, relating to *treaſon, felony, debts, bankruptcies, treſpaſſes, the poor*, and all other material C matters, into ſeparate bills; which, when done, and paſſed into different acts of parliament, and that in as conciſe a manner as the Pruſſian laws are, it certainly will be of infinite advantage to the publick; and then a man may hope, after he has ſerved a few years clerkſhip, to be properly D qualified to practiſe and conduct cauſes with the ſame celerity and preciſion, as the preſent Pruſſian lawyers are ſaid to do:—For at preſent, I have heard it aſſerted, that ſome have ſpent many years, in only endeavouring to attain a competent knowledge of the ſeveral caſes ſtated in the re- E ports (as they are ſtiled) of *two* of the capital and celebrated lawyers in a certain iſland. In ſhort, if what is ſo much wiſhed for by ſome, ſhould take place in England, a man might reaſonably expect, one time or other, to be able to carry his law books under his arm: And when F theſe matters are accompliſhed, our countrymen ſo ſkilled in the Pruſſian laws, will deſerve to be farther rewarded; and, in truth, every faithful ſubject will rejoice, to ſee them properly provided for in the publick offices.—Whereas it is now unknown what theſe young gentlemen have G done for the benefit of the nation, to entitle them to the favours that have been ſo plentifully heaped on them, to the prejudice of thoſe, who are well known to have deſerved well, and are yet left deſtitute of any employ.—It is an old, and a true ſaying, *That the brave experienced elders ought to* H *be firſt preferred, and that a man ſhould ſtay his time*—however, that ſaying may be forgot by ſome in Great-Britain.

From the LONDON EVENING-POST.

SIR,

AS the act paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament for preventing the high price of corn, by prohibiting the uſe of it in the diſtillery, by allowing the importation of foreign corn, and forbiding the exportation of our own, had not all the good effects which the legiſlature reaſonably expected from it; but was, in a great meaſure, fruſtrated by the avarice and evil practices of the ſeveral dealers in it; and as the price of corn is now riſing higher, and may, too likely, if not timely ſtopped, reduce the poor of this kindgom to the dreadful alternative of being either ſtarved or hanged; it is the duty of every individual to contribute, as far as he can, towards preventing ſo great a calamity: I have therefore again conſidered that very intereſting ſubject, and ſent you the following thoughts upon it; and am,

SIR, Your humble ſervant,

BRITANNICUS.

That a real ſcarcity of corn in the kingdom ought to be the only reaſon for raiſing the price of it, will, I ſuppoſe, be allowed by every one.

That there was a general good crop of corn, throughout the kingdom, laſt harveſt, cannot be denied.

That there is as much corn in the kingdom in one year, when the harveſt is tolerably good, as will ſerve all its inhabitants two, is generally believed.

That the preſent high price of corn cannot therefore (as none could have ſince been legally exported) be owing to any real ſcarcity of it in the kingdom, ſeems to be paſt all contradiction.

That the engroſſers, retainers, foreſtallers, and regraters, the cornfactors, farmers, millers, and meal-men, have all contributed to inhance and keep up the price of corn, under the pretence of a ſcarcity of it in the nation, tho' the dearneſs of it is owing only to their avarice and illegal practices, ſeems undeniable.

To put a ſtop, therefore, to ſuch wicked and unlawful practices; to prevent the poor from being ſtarved by an artificial famine, and to take away all pretence of a ſcarcity of corn in the kingdom, in times of plenty, it is humbly propoſed:

That a publick regiſter-office for grain, be appointed in every county; and that, within days after they ſhall be ſo appointed and ſet up, all perſons, dealers in grain, whoſoever, ſhall enter the true quantity of all kinds of grain, according to the beſt of their knowledge and belief, which they have in their ſeveral poſſeſſions; and that all perſons ſhall annually, within days, after inning any kind of grain, enter the ſame, and the true quantity thereof, to the beſt of their knowledge and belief, in their ſeveral counties and regiſter-offices.

offices. As by ſuch a method, the real quantity of grain in the kingdom would be nearly known; and as the number of its inhabitants may be pretty near reckoned, it would be far from being difficult to calculate how much would be ſufficient for their annual ſubſiſtence; and, conſequently, it would be impoſſible for the dealers in grain hereafter, to raiſe the price of it, under the pretence of ſcarcity, when there is plenty in the kingdom.

I would alſo further propoſe, that the laws againſt engroſſers, foreſtallers, and regraters, may be more fully explained and enforced.

And as the illegal practices of ſelling by ſample, and regrating, is one cauſe of the high price of corn; and which firſt begun in our London markets, and from thence ſpread itſelf through the kingdom; and as the price of grain through the nation is, in a great meaſure, regulated by the London market, I would propoſe, that an effectual ſtop ſhould be put to that illegal and wicked practice of ſample-jobbing, by eſtabliſhing a legal, fair, and open market in this metropolis, where every conſumer might go and purchaſe whatever quantity of grain he wanted at firſt hand, and prime coſt.

And, as there is great deceit in ſelling grain by meaſure, I would propoſe, that all grain, through the kingdom, ſhould be ſold by weight.

I would alſo propoſe, that all millers ſhould be prohibited from grinding any corn for ſale on their own account.

And if a proper number of mills were erected on the banks of the Thames, between this city and Kingſton, at the publick expence, it would, I apprehend, be a means of ſupplying this metropolis better with bread.

But, notwithſtanding theſe, or any other regulations that may be thought of or made, I am very apprehenſive, that the engroſſers, and farmers, if they ſhould ſtill be allowed the liberty of hoarding up and keeping back their corn from coming to market, will continue to keep the price of it up, and even raiſe it to what degree they pleaſe; I cannot therefore help thinking it not only very neceſſary, but highly reaſonable, that, when there is plenty of corn in the kingdom, and yet it ſhall be raiſed to an extravagant price, and the poor thereby reduced to great extremity, by the avarice of the poſſeſſors of it, they ſhould be compelled, by a ſtrong and clear law, to bring it to market.

To the CITIZEN.

I AM ſorry to obſerve to what a height of iniquity, we, of this age, and of this nation, have arrived. The fear of ſhame is vaniſhed, and modeſty is no more. We don't fear to ſin with a high hand, and in a publick manner. Murder has erected its head, walks the ſtreets, and dares to deſtroy, at noon-day, in defiance of laws human and divine. Murderers do I call the ingroſſing confederacy! Are they not worſe? Are not highwaymen and houſe-breakers innocents, in compariſon with theſe? Do they deſerve to be placed in ſo black a liſt, and to be numbered with ſuch a tribe? A tribe that may ſlay numbers, and delights to make thouſands and tens of thouſands miſerable! How do they grind the face of the poor, and labour to deprive them of the ſtaff and comfort of life! How ſhameſully do they live upon the lives of their fellow-creatures, and ſport in their blood! Don't they exceed the cannibals in wickedneſs? Are not they merciful when compared with theſe? They ſoon put men out of their miſery, but *theſe* protract life to make it wretched! They deſtroy at once, but *theſe* by piece-meal, and with lingering torments. What a diſgrace are theſe men to ſociety! What a ſcandal to the rational creation! What evils do they occaſion! What diſtreſſes bring! They not only inhance the price of proviſions, but expoſe our perſons to dangers at home and abroad. They are not content to pick our pockets themſelves, but tempt others to do it. What temptations do they give men to prey upon the innocent, and commit murder and robbery! What a variety of tormenting inſtruments do they uſe! What a ſcene of woe open! What a diſmal tragedy act! Who can plead their cauſe, vindicate ſuch a character, and ſuch ſhameful behaviour? Think of the diſcord and confuſion they occaſion in families! Bring to your mind the gloomy conſequences of their behaviour! Let the parent, the dying wife, and the ſtarving children, be brought upon the ſtage, and let their caſe be conſidered! Let the ſuicide be exhibited! Let the hanging, the drowning which they occaſion, be viewed; this muſt raiſe our indignation, and write infamy on the forehead of ſuch men. Dare they appear with ſuch a character, and glory in ſuch an eſcutcheon!——Has not God opened his hand, diſtributed his favours very liberally, and are not we deprived of theſe

by the iniquity of man? What an attempt is this!——Till this grievance is rectified, let us not talk of our excellent laws. Till this horrible wickedneſs is reformed, let us not pretend to chriſtianity, and glory in the proteſtant name.

CHRISTIANUS.

To CONVEXO.

(See our laſt Vol. p. 593.)

SIR,

AS you was ſo candid as at once to allow me, that *matter* is *unperceived*; it follows that we are thus far *agreed*, that *houſes*, *mountains*, *trees*, *books*, and, in ſhort, that all the viſible world are but *ſenſations*. And tho', for want of thinking of what you granted, you afterwards call the *organs* of *ſenſe*, *matter*, yet as they are perceived, they cannot be *matter*, which is *unperceived*. The whole of the difference then between our opinions, is this; you ſay the Deity makes uſe of an *inſtrument* to excite ſenſations in our minds, I maintain he does not; if you can alledge any reaſon, why God *ſhould* make uſe of an *inſtrument*, I will immediately end the diſpute, by *granting* he *does*; if you *cannot* alledge a reaſon *why* he *ſhould*, it is *prejudice* in you to maintain he *does*.

Yours, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* GAZETTEER.

SIR,

UPON reading the following paragraph in your paper of the 27th inſtant, viz. "there are upwards of twelve large Dutch ſhips at Cork, moſt of them from Amſterdam, which are taking in proviſions, and will clear out for St. Sebaſtian's and Euſtatia; but we are told, there is too much reaſon to believe they are deſigned for Louiſbourg, where there is a great dearth of proviſions at preſent." The following thoughts occurred, which you will communicate to the publick, in caſe they ſhould appear new, or worthy of attention.

If the proviſions at Cork are not all taken off for our own ſhipping, it is very reaſonable the proprietors of them ſhould be at liberty to vend them to whom they can, otherwiſe the commodity would periſh, and the owners be greatly injured in their property, if not ruined: But if they ſell them, knowing them deſigned for the French, with whom we are at war, they are guilty of high treaſon: It is a very eaſy matter to diſtinguiſh by the houſes at Cork, which ſhip there proviſions on foreign bottoms, whether they are loyal ſubjects or not to the king of Great-Britain.

May it not therefore be expedient, at this critical juncture, that they ſhould be immediately ſtopt at Cork, and to obviate any clamour ariſing by ſuch a proceeding, that the government ſhould take them off the hands of the preſent poſſeſſors, allowing them ſuch a profit, as might be deemed ſufficient to indemnify them for any damages they could pretend to, by the ſaid proviſions not going to the markets they were deſigned for. In caſe ſuch, a ſtep ſhould ſeem well calculated for weakening the enemy, wherever it may be intended they are to be attacked; and to prevent the national diſgrace of again failing in any future undertaking, one may venture to pronounce, that whatever may be the expence, the nation will chearfully bear it, and applaud the meaſure.

The government being poſſeſſed of theſe proviſions, they might be diſtributed in our fleet; they might, in part, be ſent to Gibraltar; they might be diſpoſed of, at under rate, to the diſtreſſed poor, or the army of obſervation, which ſtands in need of every aſſiſtance, might, in ſome degree, be relieved by them: In ſhort, were not it better to throw them into the ſea, than to ſuffer them to be carried to the French, to enable them to cut our throats; or, what is as bad, to baffle our deſigns? But yet, after all, if thoſe Dutch proviſion ſhips are permitted to ſail with their loadings from Cork, it is to be hoped care will be taken that a good convoy of Engliſh men of war ſhould accompany them to the port or ports of their deſtination, and ſee they do not fall into the hands of our enemies, ſo as to provide them with weapons to defeat our ſchemes, or to enable them to put into execution theirs.

Bath, Jan. 21, 1758. Yours,

AN ANTIGALLICAN.

(See our laſt Vol. p. 535.)

To the AUTHOR *of the* GAZETTEER.

SIR,

AS you have intereſted yourſelf in the behalf of the poor, by recommending in your paper, what you thought might contribute to their relief, in regard to the high price of corn and grain (which is now under the conſideration of parliament) give me leave to ſuggeſt to you, what I think well worth attention, as, in my opinion, it will be an infallible benefit to *them*, and to every perſon who buys corn to grind for the uſe of his family, and that is, *an obligation upon farmers, &c. to ſell their corn by weight inſtead of meaſure*; as the latter is, to the buyer, extremely deceitful in many reſpects, viz.

in

in the difference of measures, the *manner of measuring*, and in the *quality of the corn*. The firſt is too notorious, and the conſequence too obvious to require explanation: And as to the ſecond, it is well known, that a perſon may, by art, if diſhoneſtly inclined, make a much leſs quantity fill his meaſure than there ought to be, as was the caſe in regard to ſalt (which was much complained of) whilſt *that* was permitted to be ſold by meaſure. In reſpect to the quality of corn, there is ſtill a *much greater* difference; for that which is brought in dry, and in its nature good, will weigh more, by eight or ten pounds in a buſhel, than ſuch as has received damage in the field, is thin in the grain, or not well winnowed and cleaned, tho' the meaſure is exactly the ſame; conſequently, in this laſt ſort, leſs flour will be produced, and the poor man pays for what he *has not*; whereas, was he to buy by weight, there would be little or no deception; for the thinner or lighter any corn is, the more in quantity muſt be required to any certain weight. We have a law that preſcribes eight gallons to a buſhel, &c. called the Wincheſter meaſure, to be uſed throughout the kingdom; but that is diſregarded and evaded in almoſt all parts, except in London; and it is with great reaſon feared, that if any other meaſure ſhould be appointed, it will be varied from in the ſame manner; which ſelling by weight, under proper regulations, cannot be liable to; and by this, the price of corn will, in all places, be more equally fixed, and the aſſize of bread more eaſily ſettled.

What I have ſaid above, in regard to the deceitfulneſs of meaſure, is well known to every perſon converſant in huſbandry; and as it may, at this time in particular, be ſerviceable to the publick if others were likewiſe acquainted with it, I give you the trouble of conſidering it, hoping that you will communicate it in ſuch manner as you think proper, and with ſuch additions and improvements, as you ſhall find neceſſary, and you will oblige,

January 25, 1758. Your humble ſervant, A COUNTRYMAN.

P. S. It is abſolutely neceſſary that malt ſhould continue to be ſold by meaſure, as the buyer will be as much deceived in the weight of that, as in the meaſure of the other; for bad malt will always weigh more than good, for this plain reaſon, viz. that part of it is not malted at all, becauſe, having received damage in the field, it will not work, and therefore retains its original weight. (See our laſt Vol. p. 542.)

SCHWEIDNITZ, the capital of a dukedom of the ſame name, in the dutchy of Sileſia, lies in 16° 25′ of eaſt longitude, and in latitude 50° 47′, 26 miles ſouth of Breſlaw. (See the Map in our laſt Vol. p. 528) it was ceded to his Pruſſian majeſty, with the reſt of that dutchy, in 1742, and was taken by the Auſtrians in December laſt, the garriſon ſurrendering priſoners of war. His Pruſſian majeſty has blocked it up, ſince his late glorious ſucceſs, and news of its being retaken is daily expected. (See our laſt Vol. p. 621.) By the annexed beautiful Plan, it appears to be a place of conſiderable ſtrength.

Tranſlation of the ODE *written by the King of* PRUSSIA, *immediately after the Victory gained, over the combined Armies of* France *and the Empire, at* Roſbach; *which was ſet to Muſick, and performed in the Queen of* Pruſſia's *Apartment at* Berlin, *the fifth of laſt Month.*

I.

O Thou on whom the nations call,
Father, and Lord of all,
Uncreated, undefin'd,
Whom the rude Indian worſhips in the wind:
By whatſoever name thou would'ſt be
term'd,
Immaculate! Supreme!
Omniſcient, Infinite, eternal Mind!
In thankful gratitude before thy throne I
fall.

II.

Deſerted by my ſole allies,
Beneath inclement ſkies,
And in a foreign land,
With foes encompaſs'd upon ev'ry hand,
Who, with their agents dire,
Depopulating ſword, conſuming fire,
Like ſacrificers with the fun'ral brand,
Impatient to deſtroy me, haſte with viſtor
cries.

III.

But, in thy clear impartial ſight,
How vain is human might!
Dauntleſs I dare the field,
Arm'd with my cauſe, at once both ſpear
and ſhield.
And lo! their troops give way,
They ſhrink, they fly; purſue! we win
the day:
Each ſoldier ſeems the bolt of Jove to wield,
And ev'ry ſingle arm's a thouſand ſtrong
in fight.

IV.

To fortune then due praiſe accord,
Fortune! was that my word?
Rather to juſtice let me ſay,
Juſtice, to whom we owe the glorious day:
She, from her lofty throne,
On the contending multitudes look'd down;
Then rais'd her arm each party's right to
weigh,
And, as ſhe found her ſcales, ſo ſhe em-
ploy'd her ſword.

THE


A. The Town House
B. The Parish
C. Notre Dame. Our Lady
D. Holy Croſs
E. St Sepulchre's
F. St Nicholas's
G. The Hospital
H. The School or Colledge.
I. Gate of Croſnitza
K. of Bagen
L. of Stiegen
M. of Koppen
N. of St Peter
O. The Lower Gate
25
50
200 Toiſes

The Plan of SCHWEIDNITZ.



The HISTORY of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from our Appendix for 1757, *p.* 631.

IN order to underſtand the next following bill, I muſt premiſe, that by an act of the 5th of queen Elizabeth, and another of the firſt of king James I. the Juſtices of the peace, at their quarter ſeſſions, were impowered to fix the rate of wages payable to weavers, and, indeed, to all ſorts of journeymen and labourers whatſoever. Now, that ſuch a regulation ſhould have been made in thoſe days, when the nature of trade and manufactures was very little underſtood, was not very ſurprizing; but it is ſurprizing, that an attempt ſhould have been made to revive and enforce this regulation, ſo lately as in the ſeſſion preceding this laſt; for labour of all kinds is a commodity which, in its own nature, muſt be altering every day, according to the demand for any particular ſort of labour, and the number of workmen ready to be employed in that ſort of labour, eſpecially in thoſe ſorts of labour which relate to any ſort of commodities uſually exported. It is therefore unjuſt, and, indeed, impoſſible, to fix the price, eſpecially of ſuch ſorts of labour, for any certain time.

I know it may be ſaid, that by the aſſizes of bread we fix the price of the labour of the baker, and, by law, we have fixed the the price of labour for journeymen taylors; but, with reſpect to bread, there can never be any great variation in the demand for labour, or in the number of workmen ready to be employed; and, beſides, the price of bread is fixed from week to week, which it would be impoſſible to do with regard to any other ſort of labour. And, with reſpect to journeymen taylors, every one knows, that the law for fixing the price of their labour is, upon every general mourning, or any ſuch extraordinary occaſion, broke through; and, at other times, there can be little variation in the demand for labour, or the number of workmen ready to be employed. Therefore it may be laid down as a general rule, that no attempt ought ever to be made to fix, by law, a price upon labour, eſpecially any ſort of labour relative to any exportable commodity.

Yet, in purſuance of, and by authority of the laws I have mentioned, ſome juſtices of the peace in Glouceſterſhire took upon them, in November, 1756, to ſet a price upon the labour of weavers in that county; and this they did at the deſire of a multitude of weavers, who, by combinations and tumults, endeavoured to compel the clothiers to pay them a greater price for their labour than it was poſſible for them to allow. This obliged the clothiers to apply to parliament for relief; and, on the 7th of February laſt, a petition was preſented and read from the clothiers, and others employed in the woolen manufacture of Stroudwater, and places adjacent, in the ſaid county, in behalf of themſelves, and many thouſands more, reciting the ſaid laws, and repreſenting the ſaid proceedings of the juſtices and weavers; and alledging, that the nature of the woolen manufactures, and the variety of ſhapes into which broad cloth is made, rendered it impoſſible to form any juſt or adequate rate of wages applicable to all circumſtances, or under which the manufacture in general could poſſibly ſubſiſt or be carried on; and therefore praying the houſe to take into their conſideration the melancholy ſituation of the trade of that country, and that ſo much of the ſaid acts as gave power to the juſtices of peace, to make any rate for wages, might be amended, or that the petitioners might have ſuch other relief in the premiſes, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

As ſoon as this petition was read, there was another petition preſented to the houſe and read, from the clothiers and other manufacturers of broadcloth, in the town of Shepton-Mallet, in the county of Somerſet; which petition alledged further, that the prices given to weavers, and other inferior workmen, in the cloathing buſineſs, are ſo much increaſed beyond the practice of former times, and foreign countries, that the woolen manufactures of this kingdom have not, for ſome time paſt, nor can now be ſold abroad at ſuch low prices as thoſe of other countries, in conſequence whereof the ſaid buſineſs hath, for ſeveral years laſt paſt, been gradually declining, and is now at a very low ebb, particularly in the places aforeſaid, where the ſame uſed greatly to flouriſh; and therefore praying, &c.

As our parliament is always ready to give ear to the complaints of induſtrious ſubjects, both theſe petitions were referred

to the conſideration of a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and to report the ſame, with their opinion thereupon, to the houſe.

On the 13th, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition from the clothiers, and others employed in the woollen manufacture in the borough of Chippenham, in Wiltſhire, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, complaining and praying much the ſame as in the firſt petition abovementioned; which petition was referred to the ſaid committee. And on the 24th, Mr. Berkeley reported, that the committee had conſidered the matter of the firſt of the ſaid petitions (no perſon appearing before the ſaid committee on behalf of the two other petitions) and had directed him to report the ſame, as it appeared to them, together with their reſolution thereupon; which report being read, their reſolution was, that, in their opinion, the petitioners in the ſaid petition, had fully proved the allegations of their petition. But, as the committee had not reſolved upon any motion, the report was recommitted to the ſame committee, and they were ordered to withdraw immediately into the ſpeaker's chamber; which they accordingly did, and the ſame day Mr. Berkeley reported the foregoing reſolution; and, 2dly, That, in their opinion, the houſe ſhould be moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the ſaid act of the 29th of his preſent majeſty; and alſo an act of the 13th of his late majeſty, for the better regulation of the woollen manufacture: Which motion being then made, and leave being given accordingly, Mr. Nicholſon Calvert, Mr. Hanger, Mr. Prowſe, Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. John Harris, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

As the bill was very ſhort, Mr. Nicholſon Calvert preſented it next day to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. And, on the 1ſt of March, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the ſeveral poor and diſtreſſed broad-cloth weavers of the pariſhes of Stroud, Minchin-Hampton, Biſley, and other adjacent pariſhes and places, in Glouceſterſhire, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves, and many thouſands more of their diſtreſſed brethren, alledging, that in caſe the clothiers ſhould prevail in their ſaid petition, the petitioners would be in a worſe ſituation than before the law was made in their behalf; and therefore praying, that no ſuch act might paſs, as prayed by the ſaid petition; or, if the houſe ſhould think fit to amend or explain the aforeſaid act, there might be ſome power left in the juſtices of the peace, or elſewhere, that the petitioners might not be ſubject to the arbitrary will and power of the ſaid clothiers; and that the petitioners, if there ſhould be occaſion, might be heard by their counſel, or otherwiſe, againſt the paſſing of ſuch bill as deſired by the clothiers in their ſaid petition, ſeveral of the ſuggeſtions therein being, as the petitioners doubted not but to prove, falſe and untrue.

Thus we find, that the ſame difference happened between the clothiers and weavers about labour, as generally happens between the buyer and ſeller, with reſpect to every other ſort of commodity: The buyer always thinks the price too high, and the ſeller as conſtantly thinks it too low: But every commodity will, at laſt, come to its proper and juſt value, if the market be left to its natural courſe, and not confounded by ill-contrived regulations, or prejudiced by combinations, monopolies, or any other ſort of foreſtalling. In the preſent caſe, if the advice of the poor weavers had been followed, they would probably have undone themſelves: The parliament might have impowered the juſtices, and the juſtices might have fixed a price; but if that price had been higher than the clothiers could afford to pay, all of them, or at leaſt all who provide for a foreign market, would have given up their buſineſs: Nay, we might in a little time have had woolen clothes ſmuggled in upon us, as well as tea and brandy from France; and then, moſt of our clothiers who provide for the home market, muſt likewiſe have given up their buſineſs, the conſequence of which would have been, that moſt of our weavers, ſpinners, &c. would have no work to do at any price; for the parliament could not have compelled a clothier to continue his buſineſs, at leaſt, it could not have compelled him to do ſo, after he had ruined himſelf by giving a greater price for labour than he could afford to pay; and the price they can afford, they will always give without compulſion, if care be taken to prevent every ſort of monopoly or combination; for there may be combinations among maſters to lower the price, as well as among workmen to raiſe the price of labour; and the former ought as carefully to be prevented by law as the latter, which, I muſt confeſs, is not ſo carefully provided againſt by our law as it ought to be; and therefore this very petition may perhaps hereafter occaſion a general law againſt

againſt combinations of all kinds; but it is manifeſt, that, if the prayer of it had been granted, the weavers might probably have ruined themſelves, as well as the woollen manufactures of their country.

However, as our parliament is always willing to hear what may be ſaid, even againſt the moſt evident propoſition, this petition was ordered to lie upon the table, until the bill ſhould be read a ſecond time; and the bill being then preſently read a ſecond time, and committed, this petition was referred to the committee; and it was ordered, that the petitioners ſhould be heard by their counſel before the committee, upon their ſaid petition, if they thought fit.

March the 7th, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition from the gentlemen and landholders in the ſeveral pariſhes of Stroud, Biſley, Minchin-Hampton, Horſley, and pariſhes adjacent, in Glouceſterſhire, for, and on behalf of themſelves, and many other gentlemen and landholders in the ſaid pariſhes, repreſenting ſeveral bad conſequences, which the petitioners alledged, they apprehended would ariſe, in caſe a bill ſhould paſs, to diveſt the juſtices of the power of regulating the weavers wages; and therefore expreſſing their hope, that no amendment which the houſe might think proper to make to that law, ſhould extend ſo far as to take away all power from the juſtices for ſettling the weavers wages; or if the houſe ſhould think fit to alter or amend the ſaid law, that a power ſomewhere might be lodged to aſcertain and regulate the weavers wages, and that the petitioners might have ſuch further and other relief in the premiſes, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition likewiſe was referred to the ſaid committee; and the next day an inſtruction was ordered to the committee, that the petitioners, in the firſt of the abovementioned petitions, be heard by their counſel, before the ſaid committee, in favour of the bill.

Thus both parties were fully heard, and all the witneſſes produced by either ſide examined before the committee on the bill; and, on the 17th, Mr. Nicholſon Calvert reported, that the committee had heard counſel againſt, as well as in favour of the bill; and had examined the allegations of the bill, and found the ſame to be true; and that they had gone through the bill, and made ſeveral amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report to the houſe; and the report being then taken into conſideration, the amendments were agreed to, and an amendment made by the houſe to the bill, after which the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingroſſed.

The next day the bill was read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the lords, where it was agreed to without any amendment, and returned to the commons on the 25th; ſo that it received the royal aſſent, by commiſſion, on the 1ſt of April following.

The bill, thus paſſed into a law, contains in ſubſtance, that ſo much of the recited act, of the 29th of his preſent majeſty as enacts, that the juſtices of the peace might make rates for the payment of wages to weavers, &c. ſhall be repealed. That all contracts or agreements made, or to be made, between clothiers and weavers, in reſpect to wages, ſhall, from and after May 1, 1757, be valid, notwithſtanding any rate made, or to be made. That the ſaid contracts or agreements are to extend only to the actual prices or rates of workmanſhip or wages, and not the payment thereof in any other manner than in money, contrary to the ſaid act, 29 Geo. II. and that, if any clothier ſhall refuſe, or neglect to pay the weaver the wages, or price agreed on in money, within two days after the work ſhall be performed and delivered in (the ſame being demanded) he ſhall forfeit 40s. for every ſuch offence.

This is the ſubſtance of the act; and it ſhews, how ready our parliaments are to alter, amend, or even repeal any law they have made, when, by experience (the great teſt of all human regulations) it is found to be inconſiſtent with the publick good. But before I leave this ſubject, I cannot omit obſerving, that the paſſing of this bill into a law, notwithſtanding the ſtrenuous oppoſition it met with from without doors, is a great honour to the adminiſtration for the time being. If the miniſters had joined in, or countenanced the oppoſition, I believe, every one will ſuppoſe, that the bill would not have paſſed into a law; and their not having done ſo, is a proof of their not being covetous of any power that may contribute towards giving them an undue influence at elections. As they have the power of appointing our juſtices of the peace, any power lodged in the hands of our juſtices of the peace, may be ſaid to be lodged in the hands of our miniſters. Let us then conſider how many of our clothiers have a vote at ſome election; and how much afraid they muſt generally have been of diſobliging the court by their way of voting at any election, if the power of fixing the rate of wages to weavers had been continued in the hands of the juſtices of

peace: A private hint from a miniſter might have made the juſtices of peace fix the price of wages to weavers, and all other workmen employed in the manufacture, at a higher rate than it was poſſible for the clothiers to afford; ſo that every clothier in that county muſt have removed out of it, or muſt have given up his buſineſs. Might not this have given an unpopular miniſter a great, but undue influence at many elections?

I muſt alſo, upon this occaſion, obſerve, that the allegation in the Somerſet petition beforementioned, is a moſt alarming circumſtance: If the prices or wages of workmen be ſo much increaſed, beyond the practice of former times, and foreign countries, as is therein repreſented, it muſt be attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences to the trade and manufactures of this kingdom. That the fact is, in a great meaſure, true, I very little doubt, tho' the petitioners did not put themſelves to the expence of ſending up witneſſes to prove it, becauſe it was not neceſſary upon the preſent occaſion. It therefore highly deſerves the attention of the legiſlature, in order to find out the cauſes of this increaſe of the price of labour in this country, beyond what it formerly was, or now is in foreign countries. The moſt obvious cauſe certainly is, the multitude of our taxes upon the neceſſaries of life, and upon thoſe conveniencies of life which even our poor labouring people have always been accuſtomed to enjoy. But there is another cauſe which is not, I believe, ſo much as ſuſpected by many among us, and that is, the prodigious extenſion of our paper currency, and paper credit. Gold and ſilver have certainly their juſt value as well as every other ſort of mercantile commodity, and the value of thoſe commodities, like that of all others, depends upon their plenty or ſcarcity. They are of much leſs value now, in all parts of Europe, than they were two or three hundred years ago. That is to ſay, a greater weight of gold or ſilver muſt now be given for a quantity of any other common ſort of commodity, for example, a quarter of wheat, than it would have been neceſſary to give for the ſame quantity two or three hundred years ago. And if, in any particular country of Europe, the quantity of circulating gold or ſilver, ſhould be much greater than in any other country of Europe, the value of them would be leſs; that is to ſay, all other ſorts of common commodities, and labour among the reſt, would be dearer in that country, than in any other country of Europe. I ſay, circulating gold or ſilver, becauſe while they lie hidden in ſecret places, or locked up in the ſtrong boxes of the miſers, or the bouffets of the luxurious, they are the ſame as if they were ſtill in the bowels of the earth.

Now paper currency, and paper credit, by which I mean Bank, and bankers notes, and tranſfers of ſtock, whilſt they hold their credit, are the very ſame, and produce the very ſame effect with circulating gold and ſilver: And if we add theſe to our national ſtock of real circulating gold and ſilver, I believe, every one will grant, that we have, in this country, a much greater quantity of circulating gold and ſilver, than they have in any other country under the ſun, or at leaſt in Europe; therefore gold and ſilver muſt be of leſs value in this country than in any other, and conſequently every other commodity, which is not more plenty in this country than in any other, muſt bear a higher price than it does in any other country.

I therefore think we may juſtly conclude, that the great extenſion of our paper currency, and paper credit, may be deemed one cauſe why the price of labour, in moſt ſorts of buſineſs, has, in this country, increaſed, beyond what it was in former times, or is now in foreign countries. But when I ſay this, I do not mean to inſinuate, that our paper currency, and paper credit, ought to be intirely aboliſhed. In the common courſe of things, both are uſeful when kept within due bounds. Bank, and bankers notes, contribute to increaſe the trading fund of the nation, to increaſe perſonal credit, and to reduce the natural intereſt of money in this country; and tranſfers of ſtock, provided that ſtock conſiſts ſolely of the trading ſtock of a banking, or trading company, contribute likewiſe to increaſe the trading fund of the nation, by drawing into trade the money of thoſe who, from their education, or circumſtances, cannot themſelves engage in carrying on any trade. But our misfortune has been, that the increaſe of our national debt has kept equal pace with the increaſe of our paper currency, and paper credit; ſo that the increaſe of the latter has no way contributed to increaſe the trading fund of the nation, or to increaſe perſonal credit, or to reduce the natural intereſt of money. On the contrary, it has greatly diminiſhed the trading fund of the nation, and has almoſt annihilated perſonal credit in money affairs. It has indeed, increaſed publick credit, and reduced the natural intereſt of money upon publick funds and mortgages of land

and a tradesman, or merchant in top credit may, perhaps, be able to discount a bill or note at less than legal interest; but this cannot enable him to venture to extend his trade much beyond his own proper stock or fund; nothing can do this, but his being able to borrow money at a low interest upon his own bond or personal security, and being sure of being allowed to keep that money for a term of years, or of being able to borrow the like sum at the like interest from some other person, if that creditor should demand his money; and of this sort of credit we have now hardly any such thing amongst us, at any rate of interest whatsoever; which is one of the causes of the many bankruptcies now amongst us.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Extracts from the REPORT *of the general Officers, appointed by his Majesty's Warrant of the 1st of* November, 1757, *to enquire into the Failure of the late Expedition on the Coast of* France. *Continued from our Appendix for last Year, p.* 653.

THESE were the most important of the papers laid before the court of enquiry, and his majesty's warrant for holding the said court was as follows.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we were pleased, in August last, to send a number of troops on an expedition against France, with orders and instructions to attempt, as far as should be found practicable, a descent on the French coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and, by a vigorous impression, force that place; and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of their power, all docks, magazines, arsenals, and shipping, that should be found there; and to exert such other efforts, as should be judged most proper for annoying the enemy, as by our several instructions to the commander of our said forces does more fully appear: And whereas the troops sent for these purposes are returned to Great-Britain, no attempt having been made to land on the coast of France; concerning the causes of which failure we think it necessary that enquiry should be made by the general officers herein after named, in order that they may report those causes to us, for our better information: Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby nominate and appoint our right trusty, and entirely beloved cousin and counsellor Charles duke of Marlborough lieutenant general, our trusty and well beloved George Sackville, commonly called lord George Sackville, and John Waldegrave, major-generals of our forces, to examine and enquire touching the matters aforesaid: And you are to give notice to the said general officers, when and where they are to meet for the said examination. And the said general officers are hereby directed, to cause you to summon such persons (whether the generals, or other officers employed in the expedition, or others) as are necessary to give information touching the said matters, or as shall be desired by those, who were employed in the expedition: And the said general officers are hereby farther directed to hear such persons as shall offer to give them information touching the same; and they are authorized, empowered, and required, strictly to examine into the matters beforementioned, and to report a state thereof, as it shall appear to them, together with their opinion thereon. All which you are to transmit to our secretary of war, to be by him laid before us for our consideration. And for so doing this shall be, as well to you, as to our said general officers, and all others concerned, a sufficient warrant. Given at our court at Kensington, this first day of November, 1757, in the thirty-first year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

BARRINGTON.

To our trusty and well beloved
Thomas Morgan, Esq; judge advocate general of our forces, or his deputy.

By authority of this warrant, the general officers therein named met at the judge advocate general's office, November 12, 1757, and, after the several papers laid before them were read, Sir John Mordaunt was asked, what had been his reason, if he had no objection to laying them before the court, which had prevented his majesty's instructions and orders from being carried into execution. Whereupon he delivered in his reasons in writing as follows:

'In order to give all the satisfaction in my power, I have reduced into writing, the fullest account of the whole matter I am able to give.

When I first received his majesty's commands in regard to this expedition, I was told, that the object of it was to make a diversion on the coast of France.

That, as far as respected Rochefort in particular, it was on the footing of a *coup de main*, or surprize, and that, consequently, if the design was discovered, or the alarm taken, it would be next to impossible to execute it.

I alſo underſtood, that unleſs a proper place for the landing, and ſafe retreat of the troops was diſcovered, particularly where the ſhips could protect them, and a ſafe communication with the fleet, and conveyance of ſupplies from it was ſecured, the attempt could not be made.

In confirmation of which I beg leave to take notice of two paragraphs in a paper given me upon this occaſion by Sir John Ligonier, commander in chief of his majeſty's land forces, whoſe long experience, and great abilities in the art of war, will ſurely vindicate any officer who is guided by ſo good an authority; containing his obſervations on the intended expedition; which paper, as I remember, was read before the council."

The paragraphs I mean, are as follow:

"If an attempt is to be made on Rochefort, it will be the part of the admiral, to know the coaſts; to bring the troops to the neareſt place; to cover their landing by the diſpoſition of his ſhips; and to deſtroy any barbet batteries which the enemy may have on the ſhore; ſtill remembring, that if the troops are landed at too great a diſtance from the place, the deſign will become dangerous, and probably impracticable."

The ſecond paragraph:

"A ſafe and well ſecured communication between the camp and the ſea, from whence you are to receive your ſupplies of all kinds, is abſolutely neceſſary; the whole depends upon it; but this being done, I ſhould not be much in pain for the ſafety of the troops; an inferior number dares not approach you, and one ſuperior will not eaſily be aſſembled without your knowing it; and, at all events, you have ſecured a retreat to the ſhips.'

I alſo thought it clear from the ſtate of Rochefort, as deſcribed by colonel Clerk, and afterwards by the French pilot, that tho' it ſhould have remained in the ſame condition as when they ſaw it, which was not later than three years paſt, yet a few days preparation would make it ſufficiently defenſible againſt a *coup de main*: For which reaſon, judging the dependance on ſuch an operation alone, improper, in an expedition of this ſort, I applied to his majeſty's miniſters in council, for two more old battalions, and artillery for a regular attack, to force the place, which, I thought, from its conſtruction, as difficult to be made defenſible againſt a regular attack, as it was eaſy to ſecure it againſt an aſſault. And although it was not thought fitting to comply with this requeſt, yet his majeſty having ordered me to take the command of the expedition, upon the footing it was planned, I thought it my duty to obey; underſtanding, that my inſtructions gave me latitude to act according to the beſt of my judgment, regarding the circumſtances of the time, the condition of the place, and the nature of the ſervice; and where any difficulty aroſe, or the importance of the ſubject required it, a power to call a council of war.

Poſitive and credible intelligence received, as well before the embarkation, as during the voyage, traced the alarm, and the preparations along the French coaſts, from Breſt and St. Maloes quite down, to Rochefort.

A letter from a French officer ſuperintending the batteries near Breſt, to the captain of the Emerald, taken and brought into the fleet by captain Gilchriſt, deſcribes the preparations which for ſome time had been making there; and that troops were not wanting on the coaſt, there being at that time near ſeven thouſand regular troops on one ſide the Breſt-water, and more on the other ſide, beſides the militia.

A letter from captain Cleveland declares, that, on Wedneſday the 17th of Auguſt, he ſpoke with a Dutch convoy from Rochelle, and that a firſt lieutenant came on board him, and told him, that the French expected the Engliſh at Rochelle, but were not alarmed.

It was afterwards confirmed to us, on the voyage, by the maſter of a Dutch ſhip from Vannes in France, to Dort, ſpoke with by captain Proby of his majeſty's ſhip Medway, on the 11th of September; that the French expected to be attacked at Rochelle or St. Martin's by the Engliſh: Alſo that an embargo was laid on all ſhipping in France.

After all the ſeveral indications and intelligences mentioned, it was impoſſible to doubt, that there was a general alarm ſpread, and ſtill more ſo, to imagine, that a place like Rochefort, the ſecond, certainly, in importance on the whole coaſt, ſhould, after ſuch warning, be totally neglected.

The voyage being tedious, we did not make the French coaſt till the 20th of September about noon.

It was the 23d before we got into the road, and that day made ourſelves maſters of the Iſle of Aix. The ſame day admiral Brodrick, with four captains, was ſent to ſound the coaſt, and find a proper landing-place. The ſame night alſo the admiral declared, that the fort of Fouras

ſhould

should be battered; and, in consequence of that, ordered the pilot of the Magnanime to be sent for, in order to be examined upon that head, who, next morning, declared, a ship might be brought up at a proper distance to silence that fort.

The next morning, being the 24th, a plan for landing the troops as near the fort of Fouras as possible, while one or more ships battered it on the water-side, and proposing also a feint to be made on the side of Rochelle, and the Island of Rhé, was given in by the generals; but the admiral not approving of the feint to be made, and declaring, that Fouras could not be battered from the sea, without hazard of losing the ship, the admiral and captain who returned, and made the report on the landing, about one o'clock, also declaring, that between the fort of Fouras and Rochelle they had found only two landing-places, which were both near the point of Chatelaillon on the open bay, and where the water was so shoal, that no ships could lie up to cover the landing, or secure the retreat of the troops: Upon these considerations, as well as upon other intelligence I had received, in relation to the place itself, I did, according to the latitude I understood to be in his majesty's instructions, and agreeably to the powers therein given me, think it my duty, in so important and critical a case, to desire a general council of war, to take into consideration what was proper to be done in execution of his majesty's secret instructions. That council, composed equally of land and sea officers, having considered the nature of the landing on the one hand, and of the attack to be made on Rochefort on the other, the officers were unanimously of opinion, that an attempt upon Rochefort was neither adviseable nor practicable. I concurred in that opinion, and thought that neither my duty, nor regard for his majesty's service, permitted me to depart from it.

And that our reasons for so doing may more fully appear to this court, I will state, as clearly as I can, the grounds upon which we proceeded.

First, In confirmation of what has been already mentioned in regard to the landing, the opinion of so many sea officers of the greatest judgment and experience seemed absolutely conclusive. To this was added the declaration of the most knowing and able pilot in the fleet, who said, that with westerly winds, which set in from the bay of Biscay, he has known such a sea in that road, that he himself has kept many weeks on board his ship, without being able once to go on shore. And as in the opinion of all, or most of the sea officers, both westerly winds, and blowing weather, were daily expected at this season of the year, it must appear, that the risque of sending the troops ashore, under the circumstances described, could by no means be justified, though there had been a greater prospect of success than there was, in regard to the attempt on Rochefort; as in all cases of a descent, particularly a descent upon the continent of France, a secure retreat for the troops, and a constant communication with the ships, from whence alone the troops are to draw their provision and ammunition, must be attended to by those to whom his majesty trusts the command of his troops, as absolutely necessary, and that upon which the service wholly depends.

In regard to the forcing of Rochefort, the weakest part of the place, according to the first intelligence of it, was at an opening of the west side of the rampart, said by Thierri the pilot, to be about sixty yards in length; but as this laid by the river, where the ground was, in general, low, marshy, and cut with ditches, into which the tide flowed, and also by Thierri the pilot's evidence, was closed with a palliſade, it is plain, a few days, nay, a few hours work, must make it defensible against a *coup de main*; as it is known a good intrenchment may be thrown up, in soft yielding ground like that, in twelve hours time, and by lying on the water level, the ships in the river would intirely command it, as the pilot declared, they did command all the ground by the water's edge; and that, in the present case, within less than half a musket-shot, which was a better defence than the flanks of any bastions.

As to the rest of the circumference, the rampart was generally proved to be strong and high, with a ditch, which two witnesses declared positively, they themselves had seen full of water quite round, by means of sluices in the town; and, tho' the chief engineer did not think the ditch capable of being flowed, yet, if it was so, he thought it not practicable to take the place by escalade.

Many of the prisoners declared there were numbers of troops upon the shore, both regulars and militia, and even named particular regiments.

What seemed certain on the whole was, that tho' even after all the alarm there was on the coast, it was possible there might not be an army assembled to en-

gage us in the field; yet it ſeemed highly improbable, that there ſhould not be a ſufficient force to make a good garriſon in the place. There were alſo great numbers of workmen belonging to the docks; and the crews of the ſhips then in the river, if compleat, amounted to near 3000 men.

It muſt alſo be conſidered, that tho' no alarm ſhould have been taken before we came within ſight of Oleron, which was on the 20th, it was from that to the 24th, when the report of the ſea-officers was made, five days more incluſive; we muſt have been two days more in landing the army and ſtores; and had then, as we were informed, a march of eight or nine miles to the place, which muſt be made on the eighth day from the time we were ſeen on the coaſt. There could be therefore no hopes of a ſurprize; and as there was then a mareſchal of France in or near the place, it is impoſſible, but ſuch precautions muſt have been taken, as no officer, of any capacity or experience, in the French army, could have neglected. Add to this, that it was now full moon, and the nights were almoſt as light as day: So that to think of ſurprizing or aſſaulting a place, under all theſe circumſtances, it is preſumed, muſt appear contrary to the nature of that operation, and to all the maxims laid down by every military writer of diſtinction; ſuch attacks being, it is apprehended, only to be made where you can run upon a place in a night's march, and where you are, by previous intelligence, acquainted with the numbers and nature of its garriſon and guards, the neglect of its rounds and defence, the exact height of its ramparts, and the ſtate of its ditch, draw-bridges, gates, &c.

This, I think, is a fair repreſentation of the proſpect I had in that undertaking; which, in the opinion of the whole council of war, could not juſtify the expoſing his majeſty's troops, by landing them without any ſecurity for their ſupplies, or for their retreat.

The great object of the expedition having thus been found impracticable; that we might not remain inactive, while the engineers were demoliſhing the fortifications of the Iſle of Aix, we did our utmoſt endeavours to diſcover how we might annoy the enemy by any other means. The next day after the council of war, being the 26th, was ſpent in examining witneſſes, and gathering information, that we might judge if it would be adviſable to make a deſcent on the Iſle of Oleron, and to ſee if we could find out a landing-place from whence any ſervice could be done. Evidence was examined concerning the ſituation of Fouras. The next morning we went to reconnoitre it from the Iſle of Aix; there was ſome difference of opinion in regard to an attempt upon it, but we came to no final reſolution till the afternoon, when a propoſal was made to land at Chatelaillon, and make a ſudden attack upon Fouras, and the other forts leading to, and upon the mouth of the river Charente, with the land forces. A council of war was ordered to meet in the morning; and that council was unanimous for attempting it that very night.

The neceſſary orders were immediately given; and about one o'clock, the grenadiers, and great part of the troops who were to land with me in the firſt embarkation, were on board; when a ſtrong wind blowing from the ſhore, the officers of the navy appointed to conduct the landing, repreſented, that it was with difficulty the long-boats could make way; that it would be day before the firſt embarkation could get to ſhore; and that it would be five or ſix hours more, before the troops firſt landed could be ſupported by a ſecond embarkation. Add to this, that the boats belonging to the tranſports would ſcarce be able to get on ſhore at all. For theſe reaſons, the generals found the forces could not be landed that night.

The next morning Sir Edward Hawke acquainted major-general Conway and me, that if the general officers had no farther military operations to propoſe, conſiderable enough to authorize his detaining the ſquadron under his command longer there, he intended to proceed with it for England without loſs of time. I made anſwer, that I would ſummon the general officers to conſider of an anſwer; and I deſired him to ſignify his intentions in writing; which he did in a letter to me. Hereupon I ſummoned all thoſe land officers, who had been members of the councils of war. We then took Sir Edward Hawke's letter into conſideration; and the ſmall importance of the enterprize againſt the forts did not appear to us a ſufficient motive to juſtify us in detaining his majeſty's fleet. We underſtood the fleet was to be employed in more conſiderable ſervices after this expedition was over; and we had learned from the officers of the navy, that near this time, the French fleets from Martinico and Louiſburgh were expected. Theſe conſiderations, together with the limitation of the time for our return to England,

land, induced us to consent to Sir Edward Hawke's proposal."

As we cannot spare room for giving the whole of the examination, and as no man can pretend to form any judgment without reading the whole, we shall only add the report made to his majesty, by the three general officers appointed by him to inquire into this affair; which was as follows, viz.

May it please your Majesty,

We the underwritten general officers of the army, in obedience to your majesty's warrant, which bears date the 1st day of this present month, commanding us strictly to examine into the causes of the failure of the late expedition to the coast of France, and to report a state thereof, as it should appear to us, together with our opinion thereupon, have, at several meetings, perused and considered your majesty's oders and instructions, as transmitted to us by the right Hon. Mr. Pitt, your majesty's principal Secretary of State, together with sundry letters and other papers therewith transmitted, and have heard and examined lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt, the commander in chief of the land-forces, and other principal officers employed on the said expedition, with such witnesses as either of them desired, and also such other persons as seemed to us, most likely to give any material information; and, in order that your majesty may be fully possessed of every circumstance, which has appeared in the course of this inquiry, we beg leave to lay before your majesty the whole of our Examination, as contained in the minutes of our proceedings to this our report annexed: And upon the most diligent and careful review of the whole matter, we do, in farther obedience to your royal command, most humbly report to your majesty the principal causes of the failure of the said expedition, as they appear to us, viz.

It appears that one cause of the expedition having failed, is the not attacking Fort Fouras by sea, at the same time, that it would have been attacked by land, agreeable to the first design, which certainly must have been of the greatest utility towards carrying your majesty's instructions into execution. It was at first resolved by Sir Edward Hawke (Thierri the Pilot of the Magnanime having undertaken the safe conduct of a ship to Fort Fouras for that purpose) but afterwards laid aside, upon the representation of vice-admiral Knowles, that the Barfleur, the ship designed for that service, was on ground, at the distance of between four and five miles from the shore; but as neither Sir Edward Hawke, nor the pilot, could attend to give any information upon that head, we canpot presume to offer any certain opinion thereupon.

We conceive another cause of the failure of the expedition to have been, that, instead of attempting to land, when the report was received on the 24th of September from rear-admiral Brodrick and the captains, who had been sent out to sound and reconnoitre, a council of war was summoned and held on the 25th, in which it was unanimously resolved not to land, as the attempt upon Rochefort was neither advisable nor practicable; but it does not appear to us, that there were then, or at any time afterwards, either a body of troops or batteries on the shore, sufficient to have prevented the attempting a descent in pursuance of the instructions signed by your majesty: Neither does it appear to us, that there were any sufficient reasons to induce the council of war to believe, that Rochefort was so far changed in respect of its strength, or posture of defence, since the expedition was first resolved on in England, as to prevent all attempts of an attack upon the place, in order to burn and destroy the docks, magazines, arsenals and shipping, in obedience to your majesty's commands.

And we think ourselves obliged to remark upon the council of war of the 28th of September, that no reason could have existed sufficient to prevent the attempt of landing the troops, previous to that day, as the council then unanimously resolved to land with all possible dispatch.

We beg leave also to make one other observation; that after its being unanimously resolved to land, in the council of war of the 28th, the resolution was taken of returning to England, without any regular or general meeting of the said council: But as that whole operation was of so inconsiderable a nature, we do not offer this to your majesty as a cause of the failure of the expedition, since we cannot but look upon the expedition as having failed, from the time the great object of it was laid aside in the council of war of the 25th.

All which is most humbly submitted to your majesty's wisdom.

Privy-Garden, Nov. 21, 1757.

Marlborough.
George Sackville.
John Waldegrave.

Soon after the REPORT *of the General Officers was publiſhed, there appeared a Pamphlet in Favour of thoſe who had the conducting of the late* SECRET EXPEDITION, *under the Title of* CANDID REFLECTIONS *on the* REPORT. *But, as the Author advances no new Fact which is either proved or admitted, we ſhall only give his* REFLECTIONS *on the* REPORT *itſelf, which are as follow.*

I COME now to the report itſelf, given in by the appointed commiſſioners of enquiry, and reſulting from the matter of it. (See p. *ult.*) And here I begin with fairly owning to you, that it paſſes my comprehenſion. Could ſo extravagant a caſe be ſuppoſed, as that there was a colluſive compromiſe agreed on, between the projectors of the expedition and the commanders of it; that, ſince ſome report muſt neceſſarily paſs, ſuch an one ſhould be dictated as ſhould neither acquit the one, nor condemn the other; I ſhould think there could not have been a more admirable piece framed for ſuch a purpoſe.

Not a word is, indeed, ſaid in it that might impeach the wiſdom of the projection, or impute the failure of the expedition to its inſufficiency. But not a word too is there in it, but what the commanders might even glory in avowing and ſubſcribing to. If it ſatisfies the publick but half as much as it ought to ſatisfy them, then all parties owe to thoſe honourable perſonages, who paſſed the report, the juſteſt thanks.

I paſs over the preamble, as being merely matter of form and introduction; and ſhall only point out to you ſome parts of the report, that cannot but juſtify to you my admiration of it. I ſuppoſe you have it before you, and proceed.

The firſt cauſe of failure appears to have been the not attacking Fouras by ſea, at the ſame time that it would be attacked by land. But the abſence of Sir Edward Hawke, and of the pilot of the Magnanime, not admitting an examination into that particular, the opinion upon that point is left open and undecided. All that appears very plain is, that Fouras was inacceſſible to an attack by ſhipping, notwithſtanding the pilot Thierri's promiſe, which, it ſhould ſeem, he could not make good. At leaſt, in this the commanders are in no fault.

Another cauſe of failure aſſigned in the report, is the non-attempting to land on the report received on the 24th of September from rear-admiral Brodrick and the captains, who had been ſent out to ſound and reconnoitre; when, inſtead of landing directly, a council of war was called on the 25th, in which it was unanimouſly reſolved not to land, as the attempt upon Rochefort was neither adviſeable nor practicable. To ſay the truth, after ſuch a report as the commanders then received, after what they themſelves could ſee of the local poſition of things, and what they muſt know or preſume of the ſtate of the country, they were, if it is not too diſreſpectful in me to ſay ſo, rather in the wrong for calling any conſultation, if their reſolution could have diſpenſed with the form of it: For, in fact, there was no matter of conſultation at all. The nature of the errand they were ſent on, and the impoſſibility of its execution were already plain enough.

"But it did not appear that there were then, or at any times afterwards, either a body of troops or batteries on the ſhore, ſufficient to have prevented their deſcent." This is moſt religiouſly true. As to troops, nothing can on earth be more certain, than that troops there were and muſt be in the country; and as certain, that the French muſt have been very great ideots indeed, to have ſuffered them to be ſeen, when it was ſo eaſy, and ſo much their game to conceal them. As to batteries in Chatelaillon-bay, the only convenient place for a deſcent, not one officer ever ſaid there were any, or did not but aver the contrary; but who of them could not but ſee the impropriety, according to all the rules of common ſenſe, of effectuating a deſcent, from which no good could be hoped for the ſucceſs of the main enterprize, the attack upon Rochefort? Could any thing counterballance the moral aſſurance of being cut off, diviſion by diviſion, which muſt have been the caſe, unleſs the French could be ſuſpected of falling off, on ſuch a tempting occaſion, from their uſual alertneſs, or have only ſuſpended its exertion, in order to draw us more compleatly into the ſnare?

"It does not appear (ſays the Report) that there were any ſufficient reaſons to induce the council of war to believe that Rochefort was ſo far changed, in reſpect of its ſtrength, or poſture of defence, ſince the expedition was firſt reſolved on in England, as to prevent all attempts of an attack upon the place, in order to burn and deſtroy the docks, magazines, arſenals, and ſhipping, in obedience, &c."

To all this the commanders might chearfully ſubſcribe, ſince it does honour both to their ſenſe and obedience. They were ſent ſurely on the plan of a ſurprize

or *coup de main*. Nothing can be plainer than their inſtructions on this head: But that caſe of ſurprize not exiſting, as conſidering the ſituation of that place, it could never, but by the favour of a miracle, exiſt: Rochefort might not indeed very materially be changed as to its ſtrength, or poſture of defence; but obviouſly ceaſed, from the inſtant there was no hope of coming on it by ſurprize, to be a place poſſible to be taken by a ſudden aſſault.

As to what the Report adds, "That no reaſon could exiſt ſufficient to prevent the attempt of landing the troops, previous to the 18th of September, as the council then unanimouſly reſolved to land with all poſſible diſpatch." Nothing can be more juſt, on the ſuppoſition that it was right to have landed at all. It is even too favourable to the commanders; for certainly every hour's delay, after the inſtant of their arrival, ſtrengthened their reaſon for not landing, could that have required ſtrengthening. And they are juſtly puniſhed for the imprudence of not adhering to their firſt and beſt reſolution of the 25th, not to land at all, unleſs their zeal for attempting evident impoſſibilities, in the ſervice of their country, may be allowed to excuſe them, and the intention acquit them for the abſurdity of their perſeverance in an enterprize, of which their own perſonal knowledge might have already ſufficiently exploded the plan to them.

Even then, by the Report itſelf, abſtractedly conſidered, you may, Sir, eaſily diſcern, whether the failure is imputable to the original ſin of inſufficiency in the project itſelf, or to the perſons commiſſioned to carry it into execution. You may ſafely pronounce, without the hazard of a raſh judgment, on the materials of information before you, whereon the enterprize was it ſeems embraced and planned, whether all the pre-requiſites of knowledge were duly obtained before the diſpatch in the armament (that is to ſay, on ſuppoſing that it was ever ſo ſeriouſly meant, or hoped that it ſhould ſucceed) or whether a ſet of gentlemen of unattainted characters, and truſted with the arms of their country, could be ſo groſsly wanting to its honour, and to their own, as to return back with ſo bad a grace, if a better knowledge and a perſonal view of things had not forced them to it, with a regret they rendered but too apparent, by perſiſting in it ſo much beyond the bounds of their duty, that one would have thought them willing to prefer the bare opinion of others, at a diſtance, to their own actual and palpable recognition on the ſpot, &c.

Further Extracts from Dr. BATTIE'S TREATISE *on* MADNESS, (ſee p. 643.)

"SENSATION is always accompanied with ſome degree of pleaſure or uneaſineſs; no animal being indifferent to what he ſees, hears, or feels. Theſe additional, and in ſome degree inſeparable affections, demonſtrate the direct tendency of ſenſation to the preſervation of life; inaſmuch as every one ſpontaneouſly flies from thoſe objects which hurt, and are at enmity with him, and covets ſuch as create ſatisfaction and are ſuitable to his intereſt.

But though no one, at firſt ſight would doubt, whether the perception of pleaſure is agreeable to his nature, and conducive to its preſervation: it may with great reaſon be doubted, by thoſe who reflect a little, whether ſuch perception, however convenient it may ſeem to animal life, is alone inſtrumental in its preſervation, and without the intervention of the contrary affection ever conduces to health.

For uneaſineſs is ſo interwoven in the very frame of mortals, that even the greateſt preſent ſatisfaction implies the removing or ſtifling the greateſt uneaſineſs which before diſquieted. And a ſenſe of future pleaſure, as it excites deſire, in that very deſire is implied a preſent uneaſineſs adequate to the ſuppoſed enjoyment of the pleaſure in expectation. By which preſent uneaſineſs, according to Mr. Locke's juſt obſervation, the will is determined *.

However paradoxical therefore it may ſeem, nothing is more true, than that anxiety, a real evil, is nevertheleſs productive of real good; and tho' ſeemingly diſagreeable to nature, is abſolutely neceſſary

* *But not abſolutely and irreſiſtibly, whilſt we are in our natural ſtate; for we have greater power over all our appetites and paſſions, from whence flow all our deſires, than our Creator ſeems to have granted to any other ſpecies of animals: We may moderate and reſiſt, we may even conquer and put an end to a very ſtrong and uneaſy deſire: Nay, we may, and too often do, put an end to life itſelf, which no other animal is ever obſerved to do; and if any deſire, by indulgence, becomes ſo violent as to be irreſiſtible, the perſon ſubject to it may very properly be, and, indeed is generally, ſaid to be mad. It is therefore a man's own fault, if he allows any deſire to become ſo violent; and if he be thereby tempted to act againſt any law, he conſequently not only may, but in juſtice ought to be puniſhed, tho' the weakneſs of human nature leaves room in many caſes for mercy and forgiveneſs.*

ceſſary to our preſervation, in ſuch a manner, that without its ſevere but uſeful admonitions the ſeveral ſpecies of animals would ſpeedily be deſtroyed.

For firſt, are not hunger and thirſt very ſalutary anxieties? By which the nerves of the mouth, œſophagus and ſtomach, excite all animals, from the firſt moment of their birth, to ſeize on ſuch objects, as are capable of relieving thoſe natural and healthy, but agonizing ſenſations.

Now the real good produced by the gratification of theſe appetites, is by no means to be placed in their preſent gratification alone. Whatever he may imagine, who being ignorant of the animal œconomy, looks no farther than the actual pleaſure, which accompanies the ſtilling ſuch ſenſations. For the end herein propoſed by the author of nature is undoubtedly the refection of that very body which hungers and thirſts; whoſe conſtituent particles by the inevitable effects of vital action are in a continual flux and decay? Whereas the efficient or coercive cauſes of eating and drinking are thoſe ſenſations alone, which torment every animal to a very good purpoſe. Who perhaps would not otherwiſe give himſelf the trouble of opening his mouth, much leſs by hard labour earn food, wherewith to fill it; even tho' he ſhould be aſſured that the loſs of meat and drink to day, tho' not at all inconvenient to him at preſent, will be ſenſibly felt to-morrow by his diſtempered body, and that his idleneſs and faſting will be ſoon attended by fatal conſequences.

Secondly, the introducing freſh air into the lungs being as neceſſary for the immediate continuance of life, as it is for other purpoſes of the animal œconomy, which are more remote, and at preſent unknown; therefore every animal provided with the organs of reſpiration, whether awake or ſleeping, draws into his breaſt, and expels a quantity of external air, ſufficient to diſtend them from the firſt moment of his birth till the laſt period of life. Which alternate action, if he either careleſly or obſtinately omits it, he is very ſoon compelled to perform by that inexpreſſible anxiety which attends a long detention of air once admitted, as well as the refuſing admiſſion to any air at all.

Thirdly, foraſmuch as voluntary exerciſe of the body is no leſs requiſite to the due circulation and ſecretions of the animal fluids, and the ſalutary conſequences thereon depending, than the propulſive action of the heart and the reſilition of the arterial tubes; which the ill effects of a ſedentary life ſufficiently prove; therefore the uneaſy ſenſation that is always occaſioned by ſatiety and the wearifome condition of idleneſs, determine all animals, to whom activity is thus neceſſary, frequently to alter their place of reſidence, and to remove from thoſe objects they have long been converſant with, however pleaſing and eagerly ſought for, they might once have been.

Fourthly, all the aforementioned inſtances of uneaſy ſenſation, however nearly allied to, and often ending in ſickneſs, are nevertheleſs the natural effects of perfect health. But beſides theſe, there occur ſeveral other anxieties, which are the unavoidable effects of real ſickneſs, and moreover frequently determine the will of the patient to ſuch things as are capable either of relieving the preſent diſorder, or of preventing its miſchievous conſequences. Thus, to inſtance in one particular, feveriſh heat threatens putrid obſtructions, and at the ſame time occaſions intenſe thirſt and an almoſt inſatiable craving for acidulated water. Which deſire, if not contradicted by the officious and ill-timed care of the by-ſtanders, procures a remedy that is both diluting and antiſeptic.

Laſtly, tho' the nervous energy be neither abſolutely neceſſary, nor alone ſufficient to excite muſcular action, yet ſuch is the connection between the nervous and muſcular fibres, however really diſtinct from each other, that animal ſenſation often inſtantaneouſly precedes animal action, ſo as to have confounded theſe two qualities, or at leaſt to have made the one appear the immediate and only cauſe of the other. And, what chiefly deſerves our notice whilſt we are conſidering the ſalutary effects of ſenſation, convulſion itſelf, a diſtempered exceſs of animal motion, which is a frequent effect of uneaſy ſenſation, ſometimes becomes its ſudden and efficacious remedy, by removing the material cauſe of ſuch uneaſy ſenſation, and that without any determination, or interpoſition of the will whatever.

All which nervous appetites, as well, as muſcular motions, that either preſerve, or reſtore health, and are ſeemingly excited by ſomewhat rationally forecaſting their ſalutary ends, have given riſe, I ſuppoſe, to ſome modern metaphorical expreſſions, viz. *Nature*, and the *Anima* invented by Willis, and deifyed by Stahl. Which figurative words, tho' not quite philoſophical, are innocent, and even uſeful, in caſe they are applied only to avoid periphraſes, in relating medical matters of fact. But young practitioners, who are often told, that they are to imitate, and aſſiſt nature, muſt take care, not

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to be miſguided by the literal ſenſe of words, or fancy any thing, like perſonal conſciouſneſs, and intellectual agency, in the animal œconomy. For in ſuch caſe of miſapprehenſion, theſe and the like expreſſions, become as abſurd, as all the exploded *faculties of the ancients*, and, what is much worſe, may be as miſchievous, as an inſtrument of death, in the hands of a madman.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS *in* AMERICA, *continued from p.* 592, *of laſt Year's* Magazine.

WHILST the aſſembly of Carolina were tediouſly deliberating about this neceſſary expedition, gen. Oglethorpe, by way of retaliation for what the Spaniards had done in Amelia, embarked with ſome of the forces he had in Georgia, landed in Florida, in December, and killed ſome of the Spaniards, beſides deſtroying many of their horſes and cattle, and making ſome priſoners, from whom he had an exact account of the then ſtate and condition of the fortifications and garriſon of St. Auguſtine; and, in January following, he made another inroad, reduced their out-forts, called St. Frances da Pupa and Picolata, and made the garriſons priſoners of war, from whom he had a confirmation of the condition of St. Auguſtine, and of their being hard at work in improving their fortifications, which accounts he duly communicated to the aſſembly of Carolina, yet they continued to deliberate until the time I have mentioned, nor was he joined by any forces from thence until May 9, following.

At laſt, on that day, ſome part of the Carolina forces arrived at the mouth of St. John's river, being the place appointed for the general rendezvous; and tho' the colonel of the Carolina regiment, with the reſt of that regiment, did not arrive until the 19th, yet the general, with what forces he had, marched on the 10th, and attacked fort Diego, which ſurrendered upon the firſt ſummons, the garriſon of which, as well as of the laſt mentioned forts, were made priſoners of war, in number about 63 men, officers included. This fort the general not only preſerved but placed a garriſon in it, to ſecure the retreat of the army in caſe of accidents, and to preſerve a ſafe communication with our ſettlements in Georgia. From this fort he marched back to the place of rendezvous, where he was joined by the colonel, and the reſt of the Carolina regiment on the 19th, but as his majeſty's ſhips and ſloops of war, which were to aſſiſt in this expedition, tho' they had no particular orders for that purpoſe, did not arrive till the end of May, nothing could be attempted againſt St. Auguſtine itſelf; of which I think it neceſſary, before proceeding any further, to give as exact a deſcription, as can be collected from the accounts that have been publiſhed.

The town of St. Auguſtine is ſituated upon the main-land, over againſt, and to the weſt of the north end of the iſland of Anaſtaſia, which is a very narrow iſland, but of a conſiderable length, and between this iſland and the main-land, there is a channel not above four or five hundred yards over in moſt places, which is therefore, by the Spaniards, called the river of Metanza, at the north end of which is what they call the harbour of St. Auguſtine. The town was, before our forces arrived, ſurrounded on the land ſide with a ditch and a rampart of earth paliſſadoed, having 10 ſaliant angles, and a gun or two upon each of theſe ſaliant angles. At the north end of this town, and directly oppoſite to the north-weſt corner of the iſland ſtands the caſtle, which is a ſquare fort built of ſoft ſtone, with four baſtions, and a rampart 20 feet high, caſemated and arched for lodgings, and then lately made bomb proof; and in this fort they had then 50 pieces of cannon mounted, ſome of them 24 pounders. Beſides which, they had begun a covered way round the fort, but it was not then quite finiſhed. And at the ſouth end of the town there was a key, run out a little way into the river, for loading and unloading ſuch ſloops or gallies as could get into the harbour, with a ſmall inconſiderable fort for its defence.

As to the harbour, the chief entry into it is at the north end of the iſland, and even this entry is very difficult, by reaſon of ſand banks, thro' which there are but two channels for any ſort of ſhips getting into the harbour. One of theſe is called the north channel, which is the deepeſt, and points in almoſt directly upon the north-eaſt corner of the iſland, conſequently a ſhip's entering by this channel, is expoſed, during her whole courſe, to the guns of the caſtle, which ſhe muſt paſs to get at the key, or any part of the town. The other is called the ſouth channel, which points in upon the eaſt ſide of the iſland, near the north-eaſt corner, and directly fronting this channel, the Spaniards had a battery erected upon the eaſt ſide of the iſland, to which a ſhip entering by this channel was expoſed, until ſhe had turned the north-eaſt corner of the iſland, and by the time ſhe approached the north-weſt corner, ſhe began to be expoſed to the cannon of the caſtle, which

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ſhe likewiſe muſt paſs before ſhe could arrive at the key, or any part of the town. There is indeed another entry at the ſouth end of the iſland of Anaſtaſia, but a ſhip entering by this channel, muſt ſail for ſeveral miles along the narrow channel or river of Metanza, between the iſland and the main-land, before ſhe arrives at the key; and this is a moſt dangerous navigation for any ſhip not perfectly acquainted with every part of this long channel. To all which, I muſt add, that all theſe channels are ſo ſhallow, that no ſhip of any great burden can get into the harbour, or come near to the town or caſtle of St. Auguſtine; and that the Spaniards having had intelligence of, and been alarmed by the proceedings in the aſſembly of South-Carolina, a reinforcement of ſix gallies, each carrying a nine pounder in the bow, together with 200 regular troops, and two ſloops loaded with proviſions and ammunition, had arrived at St. Auguſtine, before our people approached the place; ſo that the forces in the town and caſtle were very near equal in number to the land forces brought againſt it, and their artillery much ſuperior.

In theſe circumſtances it was judged impracticable to take the town by aſſault from the land ſide, unleſs an attack could be made at the ſame time by the men of war's boats, and other ſmall craft upon the ſide next the ſea, on which ſide the town had no intrenchments; and to begin a regular ſiege on the land ſide, was impoſſible, becauſe the general had neither forces enough for inveſting the place, nor any pioneers for breaking ground and carrying on the approaches. For this reaſon it was concerted between him and our ſea commanders, that as ſoon as they arrived off the bar of the north channel before mentioned, he ſhould march up with his whole forces to St. Auguſtine, and give notice by a ſignal agreed on, that he was ready to begin the attack by land; and that the men of war ſhould give notice by a counter-ſignal, that they were ready to begin the attack by ſea. Accordingly the general marched, and arrived near the intrenchments of St. Auguſtine, June 4, at night, having in his way demoliſhed a little fort called Mooſa, about two miles from St. Auguſtine, which the garriſon had abandoned upon his approach. That night, as ſoon as it was proper to begin the attack, he made the ſignal agreed on, but heard no counter-ſignal from the men of war, the reaſon of which was this: The captains had that day reconnoitred, as near as poſſible, the harbour of St. Auguſtine, and the two channels leading into it, and found that the ſix gallies were drawn up a-breaſt in the channel between the caſtle and the iſland, ſo that any boats or ſmall craft they could ſend in, muſt have been expoſed to the cannon and muſquetry of the gallies as well as the caſtle; and as no ſhip of force could get in to protect their boats, they muſt have been all, or moſt of them, deſtroyed, before they could reach the town, or have made themſelves maſters of the gallies, which made it impoſſible to make an attack by ſea, whilſt the gallies were in that poſition. This was the reaſon they made no counter-ſignal; and as it would have been ridiculous for the general to attempt to make an attack by himſelf alone, he was under a neceſſity to march back the next day to fort Diego, where he had left all his proviſions, &c. becauſe he had neither horſes nor carriages to carry them along with the army by land, nor had then any proper place for landing them near St. Auguſtine, had he ſent them by ſea.

Upon his return to Diego, a new conſultation was held with the captains of the men of war, at which it was reſolved, that the army ſhould march again towards St. Auguſtine, and poſſeſs themſelves of the iſland Anaſtaſia, where they might erect batteries, which would not only drive the gallies from their ſtation, but would be a great protection for our boats and ſmall craft in paſſing the caſtle; and by driving the enemy from their battery, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, our ſloops and tenders, with artillery, ammunition, proviſions, &c. might then eaſily paſs by the ſouth channel, and lie at anchor upon the north end of the iſland, out of the reach of the cannon of the caſtle. Accordingly, on June 10, the general, with a number of ſoldiers and ſailors, landed, under protection of our ſmall ſhips guns, upon the eaſt ſide of the iſland, a little to the ſouth of the ſouth channel, whereupon the enemy abandoned the battery on that ſide, as well as the whole iſland, and our ſloops and tenders entered and anchored as before mentioned. All hands were immediately ſet to work to erect batteries, and as ſoon as they began to play, the gallies were forced to quit their ſtation, and to retire to the key, which might have had the wiſhed for effect, if the following misfortune had not happened.

Whilſt the army was to be thus employed upon the iſland, it was thought proper to leave a party upon the continent to keep the town under a continual apprehenſion of an attack on the land ſide.

For this purpoſe, a party of 150 men were left upon the continent, and the command given to col. Palmer of Carolina, to whom expreſs orders were given, to appear ſometimes in ſight of the caſtle of St. Auguſtine, but to be almoſt continually in motion, and eſpecially never to A reſt two nights in the ſame place; and that if he ſhould perceive any ſuperior party, to ſally forth from St. Auguſtine, to make a quick retreat towards fort Diego, where it was certain the enemy would not follow him, for fear of having their retreat cut off by a detachment from B the army. But as all militia captains are too apt to think themſelves wiſer than their commanders, and very little accuſtomed to a punctual obſervance of orders, the colonel was ſo far from holding an ambulatory, that he took up a fixt ſtation at the demoliſhed fort Mooſa, without at- C tempting to reſtore the fortification that had been there, or placing any outguard or centry, in the night time, to give notice of the approach of the enemy. As this was within view of the garriſon of St. Auguſtine, they could not miſs perceiving it; accordingly, on June 15, at night, D they made a ſally with 500 men, ſurrounded this fort before they were perceived, and, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, made themſelves maſters of it, the colonel himſelf, with 50 of his men, being killed, and many of the reſt made priſoners; but ſome broke deſperately thro' the enemy, E and made their eſcape to fort Diego.

Altho' the Spaniards loſt, in this action, near 150 men, yet their ſucceſs gave great ſpirits to the garriſon, and had no doubt a very bad effect upon our people. However, as the Spaniſh gallies were now removed from before the caſtle, and retired F to the key, it was now thought practicable for our boats and ſmall craft to paſs the caſtle in the night time, under the fire from our batteries upon the iſland, and to make themſelves maſters of the gallies, after which they might eaſily enter the town, eſpecially if, at the ſame time, they G were ſeconded by an attack upon it from the land. In purſuance of this reſolution the general paſſed over with his regiment to the continent, leaving the Carolina regiment with the ſeamen upon the iſland; and he was to wait upon the continent till he ſhould hear the ſignal agreed on from H the ſhips and iſland, of their going to attack the gallies. Whilſt he was there the garriſon made a ſally upon him with 600 men, but, as he was too watchful to be ſurpriſed, they were repulſed with great loſs, and he continued ſeveral days upon the continent waiting in vain for the promiſed and expected ſignal; for the ſea captains having, in the night time, ſent in ſome boats to ſound the harbour, it was upon their report reſolved, that an attack by ſea, either upon the town or gallies, was impracticable, and therefore it was at laſt entirely laid aſide.

As there were ſeveral reſolutions, and counter reſolutions, in relation to this attack, it ſtill remains a doubt, whether it was practicable, or no. One preſumption in its favour is, that captain, afterwards admiral Warren, then commander of the Squirrel upon that ſtation, ſeems to have been always of opinion, that it was practicable, for he offered to go himſelf upon the ſervice; and another preſumption is, that lieutenant Barradel, who was along with the pilots, to ſound the harbour, differed widely in his opinion from their report. Perhaps, the ſea captains were more cautious of riſking the lives of their ſeamen, than they would otherwiſe have been, becauſe they had no particular orders to aſſiſt in this expedition, which orders, had been duly ſent by the Hector man of war; but the captain of that ſhip, thought fit to put into Virginia, and neither came himſelf, nor ſent the orders he had brought along with him. And this likewiſe, was probably the reaſon, for their reſolving to leave the ſtation, ſooner than they would otherwiſe have done; for as ſoon, as an attack by ſea upon St. Auguſtine, was finally reſolved to be impracticable, the commodore ſent notice to the general, that, as the hurricane ſeaſon was coming on, he muſt leave that ſtation on the 5th of July, as his ſhips had no near port to run into in caſe of a hurricane.

Upon this notice, the general and all the land officers concluded, that no ſucceſs was to be expected in that time: And if they continued there, after that time, they were in danger of being overpowered, after being left by the ſhips and ſeamen, as they had juſt heard, that no leſs than ſeven ſloops, with a reinforcement of men, and a large ſupply of proviſions, had got ſafe into St. Auguſtine, by the entry at the ſouth end of the iſland. Therefore, an immediate retreat was reſolved on: Every thing they had in the iſland was reimbarked, the troops were tranſported to the continent, and the whole army began their march for Georgia, the Carolina regiment firſt, and the general, with his regiment, in the rear. On this occaſion, a very notable anſwer of the Indian chief is reported, for being aſked, by ſome of

the gentlemen of the Carolina regiment, to march off along with them, No, says he, I will not ſtir a foot, till I ſee every man belonging to me marched off before me, for I have always been the firſt in advancing to, and the laſt in retreating from an enemy.

Thus was this expedition concluded on the 4th of July, much after the ſame manner that we have concluded every land expedition, except one, for many years paſt; but in this it is evident, that our want of ſucceſs was not owing to any miſconduct, or want of reſolution in the general. And the dilatory proceedings of the aſſembly of South-Carolina upon this occaſion, as well as the neglect of all our other colonies, to contribute the leaſt mite towards the expedition, ought to have ſhewn us, that it was abſolutely neceſſary to put all our colonies and plantations in America, under ſome new regulation, by an act of the Britiſh legiſlature; for it would have been of great advantage to all of them, to have had the Spaniards expelled from the coaſt of Florida, as afterwards appeared in that war, in the courſe of which, there were Britiſh and colony ſhips, to a very great value, taken by Spaniſh and French privateers, that harboured in St. Auguſtine; which is a proof, that none of our little diſtinct colonies will ever conſider the general ſafety, if their own particular ſafety be not in immediate danger.

In this expedition, the above mentioned Indian king Tomo Chichi, had no ſhare, for he died on the 15th of October, 1739, about four miles from the town of Savannah, aged about 97. He was ſenſible to the laſt moment, and, when he was perſuaded his death was near, he ſhowed the greateſt magnanimity and ſedateneſs; and exhorted his people never to forget the favours he had received from the king when in England, but to perſevere in their friendſhip with the Engliſh. He expreſſed the greateſt tenderneſs for general Oglethorpe; and ſeemed to have no concern at dying, but its being at a time, when his life might be uſeful againſt the Spaniards, as he had heard that a war was going to begin between the two nations. And he deſired that his body might be buried among the Engliſh, in the town of Savannah; ſince it was he that had prevailed with the Creek Indians, to ſell their lands to the colony, and had aſſiſted in the founding of that town. This was accordingly complied with: The corps was brought to Savannah, and interred in Percival-ſquare, with great ſolemnity, and all military honours; and the general ordered a ſtone pyramid to be erected over the grave, with a proper inſcription engraved thereupon.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Extracts, tranſlated from a French *Pamphlet, lately publiſhed at* Paris, *intitled,* Motives for a Peace with England, addreſſed to the French Miniſtry, by an Old Sea Officer.

AMONG other things, this ſenſible author writes thus: The world have been accuſtomed to ſpeak of us (the French) as a politick people, therefore we believe we are ſo. But was it prudent to riſk our home trade, and to ſtop the progreſs of our marine, in order to recover trivial rights, and to make wretched conqueſts in America? Ought we not to have waited, at leaſt ten years, till we were in a condition effectually to ſupport our claims. Our lively genius cannot bear delay. The Engliſh would have done our buſineſs, had we permitted them. Their Religion was Pleaſure, and their Pleaſure was in Debauchery. They had plunged themſelves into an exceſs of luxury and intemperance. They had neglected their navy, and diſbanded their artificers, who flew to France and Spain for maintenance. Whilſt their individuals ſquandered their riches, the ſtate grew parſimonious, and began to ſave in thoſe articles on which they cannot be too profuſe. They were even very near reducing their trivial army, and loudly ſpoke of intruſting, what they call their Liberty and Property, to the valour of a raw militia. What a field was this for our policy! Was it our buſineſs to awake or arouſe them from their lethargy? Yet we did it, and the conſequence is obvious. We have taught them to believe a real truth, *That they cannot ſtrengthen themſelves too much by ſea or land.* Now an army ceaſes to be the object of publick diſlike, and the people begin to think, that as they muſt have one, it is better to have an army of Engliſh than of Frenchmen. Now their young nobility apply themſelves to the military, and think themſelves honoured by that profeſſion, in which alone conſiſts the defence and ſecurity of their country. This is a revolution we never thought of. This may be fatal to us; for the longer we continue the war, the more their effeminacy will wear off, and their ancient ſpirit and courage revive. They will not, for the preſent, become more wealthy, but they will get more wiſdom, which is better. The military

litary virtues, and the manly exercises, may become fashionable, and the nation, which now seems immersed in debauchery, and corruption, may think seriously, and be once more, what it has often been, the terror of Europe. This is not an unnatural supposition. They easily glide from one extreme to another. It is their natural temper, and their whole history is one continued proof of it.

Again he says: Our past conduct has, to all intents and purposes, really united Scotland to England. They now supply them abundantly, with good officers, and hardy soldiers. They furnish numbers for the sea; for their mariners increase, by the vast increase of their trade. Their commerce is an additional strength to England, as more channels, are opened for the entrance of wealth, which insensibly finds its way to the heart of the kingdom, and from thence diffuses itself into every part.

This blow to the interest of France is struck, and is now unavoidable; but even this is trivial, to what we should suffer if the English extended the same conduct, to the large and fertile kingdom of Ireland. What should we say, if partiality and prejudice subsided, and that, That kingdom, was viewed in a just light, and made the proper and natural use of? A continuance of the war, will drive England into that expedient. She would then grant them a free commerce, which would infinitely increase her own revenues. She would then have well furnished docks on the west of that island, and fleets there ready, in a moment, for all expeditions. She would then ruin our woollen manufactures, (which now ruin her) as it would then be impossible for us to obtain materials. She would then triple the number of her subjects there, and would discover, that the more she confines the trade of Ireland, the more she enlarges ours, and ruins her own. She would then furnish the Irish, with the means of assisting and relieving her wants, and she would then do all this, and infinitely more, chiefly at the expence of France.

The general weakness, and supineness, that for ever attends immoderate wealth and luxury, hides from the English, the knowledge of their own strength real power, and true interest. Suffer them not to relapse into virtue and understanding. Plunge them not too deep into difficulties, and they will never emerge from folly into real wisdom.

And he concludes, thus: Give them peace; and they will soon return, to their amusements of elections, party, and faction.

Give them peace; and their ministers, must be directed by popular clamour, which we can always excite, and encourage.

Give them peace; and their navy, will once more be laid up to rot, and their seamen and artificers, once more be turned over to us.

Give them peace; and the greatest part of their army will soon be reduced, and the small remains, under the conduct of a less able general than the present, will become a meer militia in pay.

Give them peace; and we shall not fear the defection of one, or two of our present allies, which would ruin our present system.

Give them peace; and they will never think of schemes for increasing their people, or for making every part of their dominions, of real use to every other.

Pursue steadily this plan for fifteen or twenty years, constantly directing the riches of the kingdom, to the raising a navy, equal or superior to England, and then, and not till then, shall we be able to strike the Blow, we have for above a century been meditating.

Gentlemen, be not offended. I think as I speak, and I write what I think. My stile may be odd, but my matter is true. Despise not good advice, tho' given by an Old Seaman.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

UPON reading monsieur Chabert's voyage, to the coasts of Newfoundland, Cape-Breton, and Nova-Scotia, [a work which does honour to the officers, of the French marine, and deserves imitation, in more respects than one] I find that he describes the seas in this part of the world, as perpetually stormy or foggy; with such short interpositions of serene weather, as scarce deserve to be mentioned: And herein Charlevoix agrees perfectly with him. But there is a very remarkable peculiarity, which is constantly to be observed, on the great bank of Newfoundland. When you approach the edges of it from Europe, the sea is perpetually stormy, the waves roar, and their agitation is violent, and the atmosphere, is covered with a cold thick fog: But when you are got well upon the bank, the sea is calm, as in other places, and more so than in other places in these inhospitable regions, and the air is more serene: Insomuch, that the sailors regard

the bank as a port; and when the wind is rough there, they ſay proverbially, *it muſt be very bad weather without*; and when they go off from the bank, they call it *going from home*.

To apply this morſel of natural hiſtory, which I take to be very well aſcertained. I think it is evident from hence, that ſhips of war, of any ſize [for there is water enough] may form a cruize on the great bank, with greater ſafety than in any other part of theſe ſeas; and the port of St. John's, in Newfoundland, is a near retreat, upon any occaſion. Now to ſecond the greater operations of war near Cape-Breton, to diſtreſs Quebec more effectually, and to get intelligence for New-York, or Halifax, by intercepting running veſſels, from Old France, I conceive a few ſhips on the bank would be highly uſeful: They ſhould be a ſquadron of light ſhips, ſuperior only to ſtout privateers, and, if we imitate French dexterity, ſupported by three or four good ſhips of the line: They ſhould be put under the conduct of men, not whom the poſt fits, but who are by their perſonal accompliſhments fitted to fill the poſt with honour to themſelves and their country; I mean vigilant commanders, cool and ſedate, and circumſpect in counſel, but active, warm and vigorous, in execution: They ſhould cruize, between the lat. 45: 30. and 46: 30. for in this ſmall compaſs, of about 30 marine leagues, all or moſt of the enemy's ſhips, bound to Quebec or Cape-Breton, will be found to paſs: They have not here that ſea-room as in the bay of Biſcay.

The traverſe from Europe is always rough and diſagreeable; the wind is perpetually contrary, the currents to ſouth are ſtrong, near the banks the ſky is ſeldom ſerene, but ſtormy or foggy: So that veſſels, in this paſſage, keep together with difficulty, compute their courſe with conſiderable uncertainty, and need to make Cape Raze in Newfoundland, or ſome point thereabouts, to adjuſt their points and reckoning: And here, a few good ſhips would put an end to their perplexities, by conducting them, or many of them, ſafe to St. John's: If to avoid this danger, they kept out of reach, to the ſouthward, they would run into the cruize from Halifax.

As I ſuppoſe the cruize from St. John's to be only ſubordinate, in time and in force, to another from Halifax, the former ſhould commence early in March, and continue to the beginning of May; and be ſuſpended, while the great fleets from Europe paſs by: And being recommenced in June, by freſh ſhips from home, [the former being gone to ſtrengthen the ſtation of Nova-Scotia] it ſhould continue to the end of the ſea campaign: For, excepting one grand convoy, the French hazard every thing elſe in ſmall fleets of tranſports, unguarded, and at all ſeaſons; content if one in three arrives ſafe.

Our marine ſervices are ſo numerous and extenſive, that every particular cannot be attended to, as it deſerves, unleſs we could cover the whole ocean with our fleets: Tho' I am informed that, by diſtributing our ſeamen more judiciouſly, we might ſend out many more ſhips than we do. One third of a ſhip's complement of able bodied ſeamen, or at moſt half, is ſufficient for the navigation and management of any ſhip; other men would do full as well at the guns, and for ſmall arms: Be this, however, as it will; the dexterity uſed in the conduct of the French marine, baffles all our counſels, vigilance and numbers; their ſkill is all employed to ſave their ſhips, and yet preſerve their moſt important ſettlements; and they have hitherto, more than ſucceeded in moſt parts: But in the ſeas I am ſpeaking of, the neceſſity of military operations forces them to hazard every thing, and here we ſhould prepare to meet them in the moſt effectual manner. If we only endeavour to be before them from Europe, and ſail in great fleets, incumbered with tranſports, in the ſpring, we ſhall eternally be diſappointed: For they can be ready as ſoon as we; the ſame winds with which we can ſail, carry them out; and Breſt is at leaſt three days ſail nearer to America than Portſmouth, and as near as Plymouth, the proper and full uſe of which port we do not yet comprehend.

It were eaſy to enlarge on the uſefulneſs of the meaſure propoſed: For every thing that is right, has a various uſefulneſs connected with it. A fiſhery of more value than the mines of Peru, would be effectually protected; and the loaded ſhips, at the cloſe of the year, convoyed home, or to the places of their deſtination. Operations, ſeemingly independent, would be rendered relative, and leſs ſubject to diſappointment; as a failure in one part would probably be recompenced by ſucceſs in another; and, upon the whole, the deſired effect would be produced, or very much promoted.

I might here extend this reflection, and ſhew how the exertion of our naval force would be rendered ſtronger, by ſending

ſmall ſquadrons to Africa, and ſo to the East or Weſt Indies, and after ſome operations in each part, then to come home as convoys, or go to North-America; where New-York, the moſt important poſt in all the continent, even more ſo than Alexandria in Virginia, might be made to afford a commodious dock, to repair, refit or careen, and a ſure plenty of freſh or ſalt proviſions, cheaper, and more wholeſome than diſtiller's pork, &c. can yield. Fleets, &c. likewiſe fitted out here, in Auguſt, might do ſomething more than cruize in the Weſt-Indies till the end of January, and then go northward, to reap further laurels with their countrymen, in America, before any conſiderable armament from Europe could arrive to throw difficulties in the way.

As there are ſeveral officers, in each large ſhip, who rank with captains and majors of the land forces, it might be made the duty, and a neceſſary qualification, in time of peace at leaſt, for ſome of them, to be trained up in the arts of a field-officer in the land-ſervice, and engineering, as well as navigation; and, what ought to be its inſeperable attendants, practical geometry and aſtronomy. By this regulation, added to the other beforementioned, of increaſing the number of marines, and leſſening that of ſailors, every ſmall ſquadron might carry a good battalion of troops, be ſtrengthened with a ſmall bomb-ketch, and attended with a good ſtore-ſhip, and be provided with proper officers to conduct them where the weakneſs of the enemy left room for any attempts, or ſmall deſcents. Thus might numberleſs operations be ſet on foot at the ſame time, and with the ſame expence, and be rendered ſubſervient to one another, and to the great end of procuring a ſudden, ſolid and laſting peace, by effectually diſtreſſing our enemies wherever they lay open to an attack. I am, &c.

[*See the Map, at p.* 360, *in our Vol. for* 1755.]

From Dr. Manning's Treatiſe on the Nature of Bread, honeſtly and diſhoneſtly made, &c. (*See our laſt Vol. p.* 500.)

"IN many years practice of my profeſſion, I have never ſeen ſuch havock among perſons of delicate conſtitutions, ſuch aggravations of complaints in the unhealthy, or ſo many diſorders among the robuſt and ſtrong, without obvious cauſes, as within the laſt ſeven months. In grown perſons chronic diſeaſes have been exaſperated, and acute brought on with the moſt violent ſymptoms; often in a ſtrange and altogether extraordinary way; and ſudden death has ſnatched off the healthy after meals, in a manner new to the phyſician, and terrible to the ſurvivors. Infants have pined thro' tedious illneſſes; and complaints, at other times as eaſy to remove as they are haſty to come on, in their tender frames, appear now obſtinate and unconquerable. Theſe exaggerations of ſymptoms, more frequent illneſſes, and ſudden deaths, have kept time with the adulteration of bread, and have encreaſed with it; all the ſymptoms have correſponded with the nature of bread; and in ſudden deaths, the cataſtrophe has come on ſo immediately upon eating a large quantity of it, that it is ſtrange the cauſe has not been ſeen as univerſally, as it has been ſtrongly marked in certain inſtances. This cauſe appears; and there can be aſſigned no other. It is natural that bread, ſophiſticated with ſuch ingredients as are known now to be uſed in it, ſhould produce theſe ſymptoms; and as there cannot be any other produced, it is juſt to lay it to the charge of this. The ingredients added to flour are, in general, ſix; 1. Bean-meal. 2. Chalk 3. Whiting. 4. Slaked Lime. 5. Alum; and, 6. Aſhes of bones. The firſt, bean-flour, is perfectly innocent; experiments have ſhewn it to afford a nouriſhment ſuperior even to that of wheat: But there is a toughneſs in bean-flour, and its colour is duſky: This mixture thereof hurts the colour and conſiſtence of the flour, and to recover theſe, other leſs innocent ingredients are added, chalk to whiten it again, and alum to give it that conſiſtence which is neceſſary to make it knead well in the dough. Of all the mixtures made with flour for bread, this of the bean is the only one that can be pardoned; the reſt tend manifeſtly to hurt the conſtitution, and often occaſion immediate death.

The doctor afterwards ſays, that, leſt the aſtringent quality of bread ſhould give a ſuſpicion of a mixture of chalk, lime, and alum in its compoſition, the bakers, by advice of ſome of thoſe who pretend to medical knowledge, becauſe they have ſwept an apothecary's ſhop, or ſerved behind the counter of a retail chymiſt, add another ingredient, namely, jalap. Hence we ſee infants carried off by obſtinate coſtiveneſs, or unconquerable diarrhœas, as the careleſs ſervant to the baker mixes the ingredients.

He next proceeds to lay down the method of diſcovering bad bread of ſeveral kinds. The regular method to detect the fraud is this: Cut off the cruſt from a loaf, and ſetting that aſide, cut the crumb into

very thin ſlices: Break theſe, but not very ſmall, and put them into a glaſs cucurbit, with a large quantity of water. Set this, without ſhaking, in a ſand furnace, and let it ſtand, with a moderate warmth, for 24 hours. The crumb of the bread will, in this time, ſoften in all its parts, and the ingredients will ſeparate from it. The alum will diſſolve in the water, and may be extracted from it in the uſual way. The jalap, if any have been uſed, will ſwim upon the top in a coarſe film, and the other ingredients, being heavy, will ſink quite to the bottom. Theſe are the principal; and the pap being poured off, there will remain the chalk, bone-aſhes, or whatſoever elſe was uſed, in a white powder at the bottom. This is the beſt and the moſt regular method of finding the deceit; but as cucurbits and ſand furnaces are not at hand in private families, there is a more familiar method. Let the crumb of a loaf be ſliced as before directed, and put with a great quantity of water into a large earthen pipkin. Let this be ſet over a very gentle fire, and kept a long time moderately hot; and the pap being poured off, the bone-aſhes, or other ingredients, will be found at the bottom. The known and wilful adulteration of bread certainly deſerves heavy puniſhment, but the ſource of this is the abuſe of thoſe who ingroſs and raiſe the price of corn. From this, the mealmen are tempted more and more to adulterate the flour; and the baker acts but a third part, tho' perhaps the greateſt and moſt inexcuſable of all, in this general abuſe and oppreſſion."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF the incloſed remarks, which relate to a very important and intereſting queſtion, ſhall excite you, or any of your correſpondents, to favour the publick with their ſentiments on the argument here propoſed, they will fully anſwer the purpoſe and intention of your conſtant reader, and obedient humble ſervant,

H. COLEPEPER.

TWO of the principal poſitions advanced by Mr. Addington, are, 1. That a future ſtate was appointed to be the *ſanction* of the *moral* part of the *Moſaic* Law. 2. That this doctrine was delivered to the ancient *Jews* under *diſtant intimations*, and not revealed to them in *plain*, *open*, and *expreſs* terms. Theſe two poſitions ſeem to me to be evidently incompatible.

However the authors of the *Monthly* and *Critical Reviews* * have declared their approbation of this in very ſtrong terms; and for this I blame them not. Every man muſt judge for himſelf. Theſe ingenious writers ſhall find no one more ready to concur with them, in their applauſe of this piece than their very humble ſervant, if they ſhall give a clear and ſatisfactory ſolution of the difficulties I am going to propoſe.

The dean of *Briſtol* contends, that a future ſtate was not revealed at all to the ancient *Jews*. I ſhall not concern myſelf with his particular hypotheſis at preſent. Dr. *Stebbing* and Dr. *Sykes*, in their writings againſt him, do warmly and ſtrenuouſly maintain, that this doctrine was not intended to be the *ſanction* of *any* part of the *Moſaic* law. The ſame thing had been as poſitively affirmed by *Epiſcopius*, *Grotius*, biſhop *Bull*, and the preſent biſhop of *London*, with many other celebrated writers, both at home and abroad. However, as the point is not to be determined by the authority of man, but by the teſtimony of ſcripture, I have no thought of inliſting on the ſanction of theſe great names, but will proceed to conſider the reaſons which induced theſe writers to conclude, that a future ſtate was not intended to be the *ſanction* of *any* branch of the *Moſaic* law.

Upon looking into the written law, they did not find that this doctrine was inculcated in it, in *plain*, *direct*, and *explicit* terms, but couched only in *remote and diſtant intimations*. Hence they inferred, that it could not be deſigned for the *ſanction* of any part of the *Moſaic* ſyſtem of religion, ſince *diſtant intimations* of ſo very capital and important an article as its *ſanction*, would be an eternal blemiſh and diſgrace to any ſyſtem of this ſort. Thus theſe great writers adopted Mr. *Addington*'s ſecond propoſition; and, in conſequence of this adoption, held themſelves obliged to reject the *firſt*, or to deny the ſanction of a future ſtate to *every* branch of the *Moſaic* law.

They ſeem to have reckoned it a kind of axiom, that the promiſes and threatenings annexed to a religious *covenant*, ought to be mentioned in the moſt clear, preciſe, and determinate language; ſo that it ſhould not be poſſible for the moſt ignorant and illiterate of the common people not to ſee, or to miſapprehend them. *Promiſſa, præſertim fœderi annexa, debent eſſe* clara *ac* diſerta, *& ejuſmodi, ut ab utraque parte ſtipulante intelligi poſſint. Promiſſa autem hæc* typica & generalia,

* *Vide the Reviews for June and July laſt.*

generalia, *nin addita aliunde interpretatione*, pene impoſſibile erat ut quis iſto ſenſu intelligeret *.

If theſe *typical* and *general* promiſes, or *diſtant intimations* of a future ſtate were ſo *very difficult to be underſtood*, one can hardly ſuppoſe this doctrine was intended to be the ſanction of the moral branch of the law. Mr. *Locke* ſays, "That a law requires the *plaineſt* and *directeſt* words †," or the moſt clear, ſimple, and perſpicuous expreſſions, eſpecially when its *ſanctions*, or rewards and puniſhments, are the particular point to be mentioned.

And, does not common ſenſe ſay the ſame thing? For, let us reflect, that ſyſtems of religion are deſigned *for the body of the people*. Now, is it reaſonable, or proper, to leave the groſs and unthinking multitude with nothing more than *diſtant intimations* of the *ſanctions* of the religion under which they are appointed to live? Can you produce any inſtance of a written ſyſtem of religion, whoſe ſanctions are not laid down in the moſt circumſtantial, preciſe, and exact manner, unleſs in the new diſcovered iſlands of *Pantagruel*?

The ſanctions are the great motive and inducement, which are to promote and encourage the obſervance of the religious ſyſtem. Now it ſeems evident, from the nature and reaſon of the thing, that men ought to be as well informed of the *motives* which are to promote and encourage their obedience, as of the *duties* which are to be practiſed and obſerved by them. The doctrine of a future ſtate, therefore, ſhould have been delivered in the *Jewiſh* law with the ſame perſpecuity and clearneſs, as the knowledge of the one true God, and the worſhip and ſervice due unto him, and required by him.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN a club I belong to, our converſation happened lately to turn upon the firſt ode of Horace, when I ſuggeſted a method of pointing and reading that ode, which the company ſeemed to be pleaſed with; therefore I have ſent it to you, that, if you think proper, you may give it to your readers.

MAEcenas atavis edite regibus,
O et praeſidium; et dulce decus meum:
Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegiſſe juvat, metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis: palmaque nobilis
Terrarum dominos evehit ad Deos.
Hunc, ſi mobilium turba Quiritium
Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus:
Illum, ſi proprio condidit horreo
Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis.
Gaudentem patrios findere ſarculo
Agros, Attalicis conditionibus
Numquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria
Myrtoum pavidus nauta ſecet mare:
Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum
Mercator metuens, otium, & oppidi
Laudat rura ſui; mox reficit rates
Quaſſas, indocilis pauperiem pati.
Eſt qui nec veteris pocula Maſſici,
Nec partem ſolido demere de die
Spernit, nunc viridi membra ſub arbuto
Stratus, nunc ad aquae lene caput ſacrae:
Multos caſtra juvant, & lituo tubae
Permiſtus ſonitus, bellaque matribus
Deteſtata: manet ſub Jove frigido
Venator, tenerae conjugis immemor,
Seu viſa eſt catulis cerva fidelibus,
Seu rupit teretes Marſus aper plagas.
Te doctarum hederae praemia frontium
Diis miſcent ſuperis: me gelidum nemus,
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
Secernunt populo; ſi neque tibias
Euterpe cohibet; nec Polyhymnia
Leſboum refugit tendere barbiton:
Quod ſi me Lyricis vatibus inſeres,
Sublimi feriam ſidera vertice.

By this method of pointing the third, fourth, fifth, and ſixth lines, may mean two ſorts of people, one ſort, ſuch as delight in contending at the Olympick games; and the other ſort, kings, and ſovereign princes, who delight in victories and triumphs. And as there is ſome ſort of connection between theſe two ſorts, I put a colon only after *rotis*, and a point or full ſtop after *Deos*. The 7th and 8th lines point out an ambitious man, who delights in honours and preferments conferred by the people; and the 9th and 10th point out an avaricious man, who delights in heaping up goods or money; and as there is a ſort of connection, or, if you will, an oppoſition between theſe two, therefore I put a colon only after *honoribus*, and a point after *areis*. The 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th lines, deſcribe a huſbandman or farmer, who delights in agriculture, and is frightened at going to ſea; and the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, a merchant, who praiſes eaſe, and a country life, but, after ſhipwreck, ventures again to ſea, becauſe he cannot bear poverty; and, as there is a plain oppoſition between theſe two, I put a colon only after *mare*, a point after *pati*, and a ſemicolon only after *ſui*, becauſe what follows, in the 17th and 18th lines, relates ſtill to the merchant.

* Biſhop Bull's Harmonia Apoſtolica, *Diſſert. Poſter. c. 10. ſect. 8. p. 474.*
† *Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity, p. 8.*

chant. The 19th, 20th, 21ſt, and 22d lines deſcribe a man who delights in indolence and his bottle; the 23d, 24th and firſt word of the 25th, deſcribe a ſoldier; the reſt of the 25th, with the 26th, 27th, and 28th, deſcribe a ſportſman or hunter; and as there is an oppoſition between the former and both the latter ſorts of men, I put a colon only after *ſacrae*, and after *deteſtata*, and a point after *plagas*. The 29th, and firſt part of the 30th line points out *Maecenas*, who delights in learning; and the other part of the 30th, with the 31ſt, 32d, 33d, and 34th, deſcribe *Horace* himſelf, who delights in, and is diſtinguiſhed by his love for ſhady groves, muſick, mirth, and poetry; and as there is a ſort of oppoſition between them, I put a colon only after *ſuperis*, and a ſemicolon only after *populo*, and after *cohibet*, becauſe what follows in theſe lines relates to the poet himſelf. And the two laſt lines contain a delicate compliment to *Maecenas* upon his taſte and judgment, by the poet's ſaying, that tho' he is already, by his poetry, diſtinguiſhed among the people, yet it was *Maecenas*'s approbation alone that could make him compleatly happy; but as theſe two lines have a relation to what the poet had before ſaid of himſelf, therefore I put a colon only after *barbiton*.

This way of pointing makes, I think, a greater variety in this ode, and the ſeveral parts of it more diſtinct, as well as more intelligible, than any other method I can at preſent recollect; but whether it has ever been pointed in this manner in any former edition, is what I do not know: It is not pointed ſo in any edition I have now by me. But I muſt obſerve, that my reading *Te* for *Me*, in line 29th, is an amendment firſt made by a learned gentleman of this kingdom, tho' the *Dutch* have aſcribed it to one of their criticks.

I am, &c.

Weſtminſter, Jan. 9, 1758.

Some particulars of a late famous Speech.

A Certain great man, being lately aſked on a very ſolemn occaſion, in whoſe hands we were, made anſwer, "In the hands of providence, and a moſt gracious ſ——n: That he was ſorry indeed to declare, that he thought there was a determined reſolution, both in our n—l and m——y c——s againſt any vigorous exertion of the national power, in the ſervice of their country; and that tho' his majeſty, with unexampled goodneſs, was ready to embrace every meaſure propoſed by his m——rs, for the honour and intereſt, of his B——ſh d——s, yet ſcarce a man could be found, with whom the execution of any one plan, in which there was the leaſt appearance of danger, could with confidence be truſted. He inſtanced the great ſuperiority of force, in a diſtant quarter of the world, over that of the enemy, and the inactivity of that force, notwithſtanding the vigorous inſtructions, given to a g——l, from whoſe courage, abilities, and perſonal bravery, there was the higheſt expectations; yet ſuch a contemptuous diſregard, has even that g——l O——r * ſhewn to the c—l P—r, from whom he derives his authority, that, except a written ſcrap of paper, no advice has been received from him, ſince June or July laſt; other inſtances nearer home, are open to every one's obſervation; ſo that, with a force by land and ſea, greater than was ever before known, and with a k—g and m——y, ardently deſirous of redeeming the nation's glory, ſuccouring its allies, and promoting its true intereſt, a ſhameful diſlike to ſervice, every where prevails, and few ſeem to be affected, with any other zeal, than that, of aſpiring to the higheſt poſts, and graſping the largeſt ſalaries.

The great orator, excepted from the liſt of ſea and land c—rs, two of the former now abroad †, one of whom, ſo far from following the preſent practice of his brethren in command, by ſeeking occaſions of excuſe to keep out of danger, had bravely quitted his own ſhip, when unable to bring her into action, and hoiſted his flag on board a leſſer ſhip, in order to animate, by his preſence, the gallant ſeamen under his command, who thus inſpirited, performed wonders. He made the like honourable mention, of the general ‡, who commanded on the ſame expedition, who, tho' not bred a ſoldier, yet glowing with a noble ardour for the glory of his country, and inſpired by heaven, with a genius ſuperior to imaginary danger, had dared to defy oppoſition, and triumphed over the enemy, the very ſtandards of whoſe hoſts, out numbered his whole army."

Deſcription of Lough-lane, *or the Lake of* Killarney, *in the Barony of* Magunihy, *in the County of* Kerry, *in* Ireland. *From Mr.* SMITH's *ingenious Account of that County, lately printed at* Dublin.

"THE mountain of Mangerton, which ſtands ſouth-eaſt of Lough-lane, is eſteemed one of the higheſt in this kingdom: By the experiment of the barometer, its altitude was found to be one thouſand and twenty yards perpendicular, above the lake of Killarney, which is conſiderably

* *E— of L——n.* † *A. W—— and P——.* ‡ *Colonel C——.*

ſiderably higher, than the ſea; for that lake in diſcharging itſelf, runs a courſe of ſome miles, and forms what it is called the river Lane, before it joins the ocean. The mountains called the Reeks, which lie to the weſt of Mangerton, ſeem, by the eye, to be rather higher than that mountain; but hills which are conical, and terminated in points, appear higher at a diſtance, than thoſe mountains which have a large ſurface on their tops: As ſteeples, which are terminated by ſpires, ſeem to be higher than thoſe covered with domes, the points of the former being, as it were, more hid and loſt in the atmoſphere, than the other. They are ſteeper than Mangerton, and have more terrible precipices, and declivities; ſo that it was in a manner impoſſible to determine the height by the barometer. On the weſt ſide of that mountain, is a large and deep hole, filled with water, which they call the devil's punch-bowl: It overflows, and makes an agreeable caſcade, down the ſide of the mountain, in view of Mucruſs houſe, the ſeat of Edward Herbert, Eſq; By opening a large cut on the ſide of this baſon, there would be a broader, more conſtant, and nobler ſupply of water, which might afford a beautiful cataract, for the greateſt part of the year. This water ſupplies the mills for the iron works, and then falls into Lough-lane, which beautiful lake, I am now about to deſcribe. One of the beſt proſpects which it affords, is on a riſing ground, near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe: Not, but there are many other fine views of it, from every other ſide, but few of them take in ſo many particulars as may be obſerved from that ſtation. For from hence is to be ſeen, one of the moſt delicious landſcapes in Ireland; and, perhaps, few countries in Europe afford better. But this is ſuch a maſterpiece, that even the Pouſſins, Salvator Roſa, or the moſt eminent painter in that way, might here furniſh himſelf with ſufficient matter, not only to form one, but ſeveral entertaining proſpects. From this eminence, a ſurvey may be taken of the greateſt part of this beautiful lake; and likewiſe of that ſtupendous amphitheatre, of mountains which are ranged along the oppoſite ſhore. Towards the ſouth-eaſt, ſtands the above-mentioned mountain, called Mangerton, whoſe feet the lake waſhes, and whoſe ſummit is generally loſt in the clouds, it being, from the above-recited experiment, juſtly eſteemed one of the higheſt mountains in Ireland. More towards the center of the lake, is a high mole, called Turk, whoſe ſides, down to the verge of the water, are beautifully cloathed with groves, of various kinds of trees. One part of this hill, ſlopes away like a promontory, terminating in the lake, forming one ſide of a canal, which is a paſſage into the upper lake; as doth the point of another mountain called Glenna, the other ſide of this ſtreight, which is adorned alſo, with foreſt trees. As a fine contraſt to this verdure, at the back of theſe mountains ſtand others, ſhaped into pyramids, being only naked rocks of a vaſt height. The grandeur and magnificence of theſe mountains, not only entertain and ſurprize the ſpectator, but he muſt be alſo agreeably amuſed, in contemplating the infinite variety of beautiful colouring they afford. For, in one part may be ſeen the gayeſt verdure, blended with ſcarlet fruit, and ſnowy bloſſoms, well known properties of the Arbutus; and in other places, the moſt elegant variety of brown and yellow tints, cauſed by other kinds of trees and ſhrubs, appears: All theſe are intermixed with rock-work; and to ſoften the whole, a deep, ſmooth, and noble baſon of water, extends itſelf beneath this ſcenery. But to give the reader an adequate idea of this place, would require the pencil of ſome excellent painter, rather than the pen of any proſe writer. To the weſt of Glenna, ſtands the lofty pike called Tomiſh, variegated half way to its top, with a waving foreſt; and down whoſe ſides, eſpecially after rains, run very conſiderable cataracts into the great lake. There are many other hills ſtill running more weſt, as far as the eye can trace for many miles: The neareſt and moſt ſurprizing for their loftineſs, are the Reeks already mentioned, whoſe tops reſemble ſo many pinacles, or rather ſpires loſt in the clouds. The water is light and pure, and notwithſtanding the great variety of minerals, which ſurround this lake, it doth not ſeem to be impregnated with any of them. The ancient verſes of Nenius, who wrote in the ninth century, and which Mr. O-Flaherty, in his Ogygia, alſo cites, make mention of them.

Momonia ſtagnum, Lochlenius undique Zonis
Quatuor ambitur: prior eſt ex ære, ſecunda
Plumbea, de rigido conflatur tertia ferro:
Quarta renidenti palleſcit linea ſtanno.

As for copper, few mines in Europe, have produced ſuch quantity of ore, as that work lately diſcovered near Mucruſs; having afforded, in the ſpace of a year, after its working, three hundred ſeventy-five tons of ore, which produces from an ounce of the general ſample, five

penny

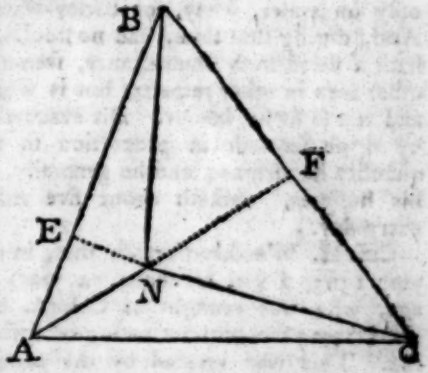
penny weight eight grains of copper, being conſiderably more than a fourth part of pure metal of a very fine quality; and the Briſtol company, to whom the proprietors of this work ſold it, muſt have extracted a greater proportion of copper, as it is well known, from the laws of attraction, that a large portion of ore will yield more on the aſſay, than a ſmall quantity. Lead ore hath been alſo diſcovered near this lake; and the adjacent mountains all abound with iron. As to tin ore, there hath been no diſcovery made yet to any purpoſe, although I do not queſtion, but it will be alſo found, for I have picked up ſmall ſpecimens of ore, which contain ſome tin, at no great diſtance from this lake; and thus far are the above ancient verſes verified. O-Flaherty alſo takes notice, that pearls have been found in this lake, "*Et in eo ſtagno margaritæ multæ reperiuntur, quas ponunt reges in auribus ſuis.*" But becauſe of the great depth of the lough, they are not ſo frequently found in it, as in the river Lane which runs out of it. As one ſide of this lake conſiſts of the abovementioned range of formidable hills, ſo the oppoſite ſide is adorned with a level and beautiful country, with the town of Killarney, and the habitations and improvements of ſeveral gentlemen, at different diſtances. But before I deſcribe theſe, it will be neceſſary, to mention ſomewhat of the ſeveral iſlands, which lye beautifully ſcattered over the lake; as alſo of the ſurpriſing echoes, that it affords. The moſt noted of theſe iſlands is that of Roſs, which is rather a peninſula, being only ſeparated by a ſmall cut through a moraſs, from the main land, over which is a bridge. On it ſtands an ancient caſtle, formerly the ſeat of O-Donaghoe Roſs, which hath a new barrack adjoining to it. This place hath been, for ſome years paſt, a military garriſon, having a governor appointed for it, upon the eſtabliſhment. Before the caſtle, are a few old diſmounted iron guns, which give it ſomething of the air of a fortification. The caſtle had been flanked with round turrets, which, together with its ſituation, rendered it a place of ſome ſtrength. In the wars of 1641, it ſurrendered to Ludlow, who was attended in the expedition by lord Broghil and Sir Hardreſs Waller; and was the laſt place that held out in Munſter, againſt the Engliſh parliament. The greateſt part of this iſland, is covered with wood; and it is no diſagreeable ſpot, for ſuch gentlemen of the army, quartered here, who are fond of fiſhing, hunting, or fowling. The iſland of Innisfallen, is next to Roſs in quantity of land; in it are the ruins of a very ancient religious houſe, founded by St. Finian, ſirnamed the Leper, who flouriſhed towards the middle of the ſixth century. He is the patron ſaint of theſe parts, and to him the cathedral of Aghadoe, is alſo dedicated. The remains of this abbey are very extenſive, although the walls in many places, are levelled to the ground; its ſituation was extremely romantic and retired. Upon the diſſolution of religious houſes, the poſſeſſions of this abbey, were granted to captain Robert Collam. This iſland contains about twelve acres, and hath ſeveral very pleaſant coves, agreeably wooded, for landing upon it. It yields ſo great a profuſion of ſweet herbage, that the kine which are put into it to fatten, thrive ſo prodigiouſly, that their fat becomes a kind of rich marrow, in a very ſhort time. The more fleſhy parts are in a manner marbled with fat, but their tallow is too ſoft to make candles, tho' it is proper enough for ſoap. On the eaſt ſide of the iſland, the walls of an old chapel have been lately repaired by ſome gentlemen, who frequently uſe it as a banquetting-houſe. There are beſides timber trees, the remains of ſeveral fruit trees, as plumbs, pears, &c. which have outlived the deſolation that hath ſeized on the cells of thoſe recluſes who firſt planted them. Many of theſe trees had fruit ripe on them when I was in the iſland; the plumbs in particular, being of a large red kind, were very fine. Here are alſo the fruit of the ſorbus or ſervice tree, likewiſe the arbutus, and other ſhrubs, which were all planted by the monks, tho' the neighbouring inhabitants will have them to be the ſpontaneous production of the ſoil. In ſhort, it is a beautiful, romantic wilderneſs, decorated, at preſent, with theſe plantations, and its venerable ruins, which are no ſmall addition, to the beauties of Lough-lane. Rabbit-Iſland, ſtands to the weſt of Innisfallen, and is chiefly remarkable, for its quarries of good lime-ſtone, which the neigbouring inhabitants dig and burn, in order to manure their ground. But the beſt lime-ſtone in this barony is dug at Caſtle-Fiery, not far from the river Mang. An infinite number of iſlands of a ſmaller ſize, ſpangle and adorn this lake, moſt of which are covered with arbutus, and ſeveral other beautiful ſhrubs. One of them, from a fancied repreſentation, reſembles, at ſome diſtance, the figure of an horſe, in a drinking poſture. Another is called O-Donaghoe's priſon; and a third

his garden: Moſt of them are of marble, cloathed with evergreen ſhrubs, growing out of the crevices of the rocks. Some of the iſlands in the upper lake are of ſuch a ſtupendous height, that they reſemble, at a diſtance, ſo many lofty towers ſtanding in the water, and being many of them crowned with wreaths of arbutus, repreſent the ruins of ſtately palaces. Their edges are ſo much worn away by the daſhing of the water againſt their ſides, and by frequent rains waſhing away the earth, and time hath ſo diſjointed many of the marble rocks, that ſeveral of them hang in a moſt ſurprizing and tottering manner, and repreſent a rude kind of confuſed architecture, almoſt without foundations. A In others of them, the waters have worn paſſages ſufficiently large for boats to go through theſe tottering arches, which in ſome places (though they are of an immenſe weight) are only upheld by very ſlender pillars.

[*The reſt in our next.*]

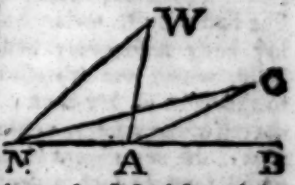
SOLUTION *to* QUESTION I. *in* November *laſt, p.* 549. *By Mr.* JOSEPH DAWSON, *of* Holbeck, *in* Yorkſhire.

LET fall the perpendicular EC then (by plain trigonometry) as AB : BC + CA :: BC − CA : 1.1154 ∴ $\frac{AB - 1.1154}{2}$ = 2.4423 = EA, and AE : R :: AC : S ∠ ACE = 20° 25′, and as BC : R :: BE : S ∠ BCE = 32° 46′, alſo S ∠ BNC : BC :: S ∠ BCN : NB = 4.201 miles, and S ∠ BCN : BN :: S ∠ CBN : NC = 5.218 miles, alſo S ∠ CNA : AC :: S ∠ NCA : NA = 3.05 miles, and his beſt courſe to ſteer to keep clear from annoyance is N. E. by E. $\frac{5}{123}$ N.



ANSWER *to* QUESTION III. *in our laſt Vol. p.* 567. *By* BARTONIENSIS.

IN the figure annexed, let A repreſent the place of the firſt obſervation, and N the ſecond, whoſe diſtance three miles per queſtion: And C the place of the church, and W the place of the windmill.



Now we have given ∠ CAB = 2 points, ∠ WAB = 7 points: Alſo ∠ CNB = 1 point, and ∠ WNB = 3½ points per queſtion; whence will be alſo given ∠ NCA = CNB, therefore AC is = AN = the diſtance of the church at the firſt obſervation; and alſo ∠ AWN = WNB, then AW = AN = the diſtance of the windmill at the firſt obſervation; whence NC will be found = 5,884, and NW = 4,633 miles; the diſtance of the church and windmill at the ſecond obſervation.

This queſtion was anſwered, with little difference, by Mr. Thomas Sims, and by Mr. Joſeph Dawſon.

Bartonienſis *alſo anſwered Mr. Dial's queſtion.* (*See our laſt Vol. p.* 449, 549.)

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY inſerting the following queſtion, tho' taken from the Lady's Diary, 1757, and not anſwered ſatisfactorily in the Diary for 1758, you'll oblige many of your readers.

Yours, &c. BARTONIENSIS.

QUESTION VI. *By Mr.* W. SPICER.

A MAN laid out ſixty pounds in ſheep, of three different ſorts; for the firſt ſort he paid nine ſhillings, for the ſecond twelve, and for the third fifteen: And the number he bought of each ſort was ſuch, that the ſum of their ſquares was leſs than it could poſſibly have been, had he bought more of any one ſort, and leſs of another. What number of ſheep did he buy?

The following extraordinary CASES, *from* Jenty's *Lectures, Lect.* V. *on* Thirſt, Food, *and* Drink, *cannot fail of pleaſing the curious Reader.*

CASE I. "In the month of July, about 18 years paſt, one John Ferſon, herdſman, of the pariſh of Kilmelford, in Argyleſhire, in Scotland, of the age of 38 years, on a warm day, over-heating himſelf in chace of cattle, drank plentifully of cold river-water, whereupon he fell aſleep by the river ſide, and ſlept for 24 hours. On waking, he found himſelf in a violent fever, was carried home, and there deſiring drink, they gave him water;

on drinking whereof he vomited; ever since which time he hath not been able to contain in his ſtomach any thing except water, whey, or barley-water. In the ſummer ſeaſon he uſed for his food only cold water, and in winter only warm whey or barley-water. If, in drinking the barley-water, one grain of the barley ſhould accidentally be ſwallowed, his ſtomach immediately ejects the ſame by vomit. In order to diſcover whether any fallacy might be uſed, the ſaid Ferguſon hath been, by his father's maſter, confined in a room for 20 days, during which time he lived only on water, whey, or barley-water: And, during that time, had no ſtool. He hath a florid freſh countenance, ſeems as other men in other reſpects, but is weak, and not ſo fit for labour. His evacuation by urine ſeemeth in proportion to the quantity he drinks; and he generally, in his buſineſs, walketh about five miles every day.

Caſe II. We likewiſe read, that, in the year 1595, a girl of about 14 years of age, who was brought to Cologn, had lived three years without eating or drinking. This was verified by the parents of the girl, and other creditable teſtimonies. Fabricius ſtrictly examined her: She had a dull, melancholy countenance, her body moderately fleſhy, except her belly, which was depreſſed and retracted to the ſpine of her back: The liver, and the reſt of the viſcera, to him, ſeemed ſchirrous: She never went to ſtool: She loathed all food to ſuch a degree, that if any one ſuddenly put a bit of ſugar into her mouth ſhe immediately fainted. She danced and played with other children, and ſeemed as if ſhe ailed nothing; and her body had its natural colour. Her parents told him, that, about ſeven years before that time, ſhe had recovered from a dangerous illneſs; and that, by little and little, ſhe began to loath all food; ſo that, in the ſpace of four days, ſhe taſted no victuals, after which ſubſiſting only on a little new milk, ſhe at laſt, in the ſpace of ſix or ſeven days, entirely abſtained from eating or drinking.

Caſe III. Sennertus relates, that another girl of the ſame age, at Confolentum, a city on the confines of Limoſin and Poictiers in France, lived three years without eating; an account whereof was publiſhed by Cateſius, a phyſician. It appears, that, in 1599, in the eleventh year of her age, ſhe was ſeized with a fever attended with a vomiting: That, on the remiſſion of the fever, ſhe became ſpeechleſs, and remained ſo for 14 days: When her voice returned, ſhe was delirious, and had neither ſenſe nor motion; and her ſtomach became ſo weak, that ſhe loathed all food: That, after ſix months, ſhe began to recover the uſe of her limbs, her ſtomach yet remaining in the ſame ſtate: Her abdomen fell in, ſo that, from below her ribs to the os pubis, ſhe was much altered from what ſhe uſed to be, and ſeemed as if all the muſcles of the abdomen, the inteſtines, viſcera, and all her internal parts, had been taken from her: The other parts of her body ſeemed not thus emaciated; her cheſt ſeemed full, her breaſts moderately turgid, her arms, thighs, and legs, ſufficiently fleſhy, her face plump, her lips were of a dark red colour, her tongue contracted, yet her ſpeech was free; the hair of her head was very long, her hair, nails, yea, all her body, ſeemed augmented. She had no diſcharge either by the anus, bladder, uterus, or cutis; ſhe ſeemed, to the touch, to be always cold and dry, and hardly, by any motion, grew warm, tho' ſhe was buſied in her houſhold affairs. She went to market, ſwept the rooms, ſpun, and did other things of this nature, her ſenſes and motion being in no manner prejudiced.

Caſe IV. The ſame author reports this caſe, taken from the Genoeſe phyſicians: that, in 1601, a briſk lively woman, of about 22 years of age, was conveyed to Genoa, who was kept in cuſtody, with a watchful eye over her, and was found to live many years only on water.

Caſe V. We alſo read, that a girl, called Apollania, born at Gatz, in the juriſdiction of Bern, a city of the Switzers, who at firſt had an averſion to bread, and afterwards to all other victuals, and was nouriſhed by broths only, which, by degrees, ſhe likewiſe abhorring, uſed only ſome ſpoonfuls of wine, diluted with water; which ſhe alſo, at laſt refuſed, and lived ſome months without eating or drinking. The ſenate of Bern being informed hereof, ordered, that the mother and the girl ſhould be put into the hoſpital of the city for the diſcovery of any fraud that might be uſed; whereupon, under the ſtricteſt obſervation, ſhe was found to live without aliment. What was further remarkable in this perſon was, that the flies, of which there are great plenty in the ſtove-room where ſhe lay, ſettling on her face, and other naked parts of her body, were not at all perceived by her; neither was ſhe much affected by cold winter weather. She was in Switzerland in the year 1600, and remained in this ſtate till the year 1612; when, about Chriſtmas-day, her appetite began a little to return, and, by degrees,

degrees, her ſtomach, liver, and other parts, returned to their natural ſtate; her abdomen, which before was extenuated and hardened, again became ſoftened and elevated, her excretions were again had as before, her muſcular ſtrength returned; and ſhe, who had lived above 10 years in a weak condition, without eating or drinking, became capable of going about and doing her buſineſs; yet her ſenſes, which during the time of her abſtinence remained entire, began to grow languid, and her head ſo affected, that ſhe became, in a manner, fooliſh.

Caſe VI. I ſhall mention only one caſe more of this nature, from the ſame author, concerning a young woman, born at Halberſtadt, in Germany, who lived above nine years without eating.

In the year 1614, ſhe was taken ill, and continued ſo for 14 days. During the time of her illneſs, ſhe eat nothing: When ſhe recovered, ſhe had ſuch an averſion to victuals, that, in the ſpace of a day, ſhe hardly eat any thing: Afterwards being invited to a wedding, ſhe, by intreaty, eating more than uſual, became ſo ill for eight days, that her life was deſpaired of: From this time, to her death, ſhe eat nothing, but every day drank about a pint and half of ale, in which, if they put, unknown to her, any bread, ſhe would not drink. Her body was of a good colour, and not emaciated. She was weak, and therefore obliged to live a ſedentary life. She died in 1623, in a dejected melancholy ſtate, cauſed by the coming of ſome inſolent ſoldiers, which her mother was obliged to take in. (See our Vols. for 1754, p. 236, and 1757, p. 395.)

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEN the outworks of religion are attacked, the friends of piety ſhould fly to the breach, and exert themſelves in defence thereof: This is the deſign of the paper in your hands, which (I bleſs God) has ſucceeded, and put a ſtop here to the enormous practice. If you will be ſo good to inſert it in your next Magazine, you will (I hope) do a ſervice to religion, and aſſuredly oblige a great number of your readers, and in particular,

Your humble ſervant,

Derbyſhire. T. W.

——— *Pudet hæc opprobria nobis*
Et dici potuiſſe et non potuiſſe reſelli.

WHEREAS aſſembling together to play at foot-ball, on the Lord's day, and in the time of divine ſervice, is an unlawful act, and a growing evil (the miſchief of which, the ſtate, as well as the church, may feel in time:) And whereas this enormous profanation of the Lord's day, is directly contrary to the deſign and end of its inſtitution; a ſcandal to religion and the church of Chriſt; offenſive to God, and all good men; and the opprobrious and deteſtable cauſe of great immoralities and licentiouſneſs; and may be deemed to be an indication of not having the fear of God: It ſeemed neceſſary for the information of ſuch as offend thro' ignorance, lovingly, and in the ſpirit of meekneſs to adverti ſe:

By 1 Car. I. c. 1. There ſhall be no aſſembly of people out of their own pariſhes on the Lord's day, for any ſports whatſoever: Nor ſhall any unlawful exerciſes or paſtimes be uſed by any perſons in their own pariſhes: On pain, that every offender, upon view of a juſtice, confeſſion, or one witneſs, ſhall forfeit 3s. 4d.

As the advertiſer has nothing elſe in view but the glory of God, the honour and intereſt of our holy religion; the advancement of piety, and of the publick good, and to recommend and promote a due regard and veneration for the things of God; he humbly hopes, that nobody will be offended at, but will take in good part, this neceſſary and well intended advertiſement.

December 27, 1757.

An extraordinary Sermon having lately appeared, entitled, Conjugal Love and Duty: *A Diſcourſe upon* Heb. xiii. 4. *Preached at St.* Ann's, *in* Dublin, Sept. 11, 1757. *By Dr.* Brett. *With a Dedication to the Rt. Hon. Lady* Caroline Ruſſel, *aſſerting the Prerogative of Beauty, and vindicating the Privileges of the Fair Sex; an Extract or two from the Dedication, and the Sermon itſelf, we preſume will not be diſagreeable to our Readers.*

"MADAM, there is an Italian proverb, which ſays, that *handſome girls, are born married*: The meaning whereof is not what hath been vulgarly ſuppoſed, that *marriages are made in heaven*: But, that ſuch is the power of beauty over the human heart, that when they *will*, they *may*. This being ſo, the intimation to your ladyſhip, is to look out, and provide for a change of condition: To remain ſingle, will not be long in your power, for beauty that ſtrikes every eye, will neceſſarily charm many hearts: Nature ordained it univerſal ſway, and the corruptions of nature, multiplied as they have been through a ſeries of 5000 years,

have even yet been able to give it but one rival: In the human heart (I ſpeak it to their ſhame) temples have been erected to the god of wealth: Many fair victims have we ſeen too bleeding at his altars; and, what is worſe, the very hand now writing to your ladyſhip, hath ſometimes been the ſacrificer. What therefore you have to learn, is only to chuſe with diſcretion; to maintain with dignity the proffered ſovereignty which contending ſuppliants will intreat you to accept."

"All the great heroes, the moſt renowned in their generations, the ſcripture worthies in particular, have had their Dalilahs, to whoſe bewitching charms they have one and all yielded: Reluctantly ſome, and fondly others: *Theſe* proving their wiſdom, and *thoſe* their folly, ſince *there is no inchantment againſt beauty*, nor any thing which it cannot inchant. He muſt be ſomething more, or ſomething worſe, than a man—*i. e.* a god or a devil, who hath eſcaped, or who can reſiſt its power: The gods of the Heathens could not; Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Apollo, their amours are as famous as their names: So, that that ſturdineſs in human nature, wherever it is found, which can reſiſt, argues plainly how much of the devil is wrought up in the compoſition: If the native power were not ſo great as it is, ſo many arts, ſo many opportunities to ſooth and to perſuade, would make it impoſſible."

"This prating old man! will he never have done? Not yet; for to you, Madam, and of you I could prate for ever. Garrulity is indeed the vice of old age: The higheſt honorary tribute that youth pays to it, is patient attention: We grow fond of prating, when we are good for nothing elſe. Beſides, Madam, it is, tho' I am ſorry to remind you of it, a vice I have obſerved common to both ſexes; old women can prate, as well as old men; and the ſame allowance on your part, if ever you come to it, will be demanded: And, alas! young, gay, and blooming as you are, to this you will come at laſt: Lovely as that form is, it will wrinkle and wither; that vermilion will be turned into paleneſs, thoſe brilliant eyes grow dim and faint; In the gazing crowd, that now ſurrounds you, notwithſtanding the blaze you make, the luſtre with which you enamel and gild the ſpot you ſtand upon; tho' you reanimate, give life, ſenſation, appetite, a kind of rejuveneſcence, a deſire at leaſt, a wiſh to live and be young again, to every thing you touch or look upon, the meaneſt of your admirers, even I, wizened and worn out by labour, age, nay, worſe by diſappointments, in the courſe of a few ſuns and moons, will be as much reſpected, heeded, liſtened to. Pity indeed it is! but it muſt be ſo: What are you then to do? Why briefly this, look as well into yourſelf, as at yourſelf, and thence learn how to preſerve and improve the authority which beauty gives, to make it indefectible, and, as I maintain it may, interminable." *From the ſermon itſelf.*

"The humour of ridiculing this rite [of marriage] was introduced, and became faſhionable, under the example of a diſſolute prince; which encouraged ſuch licentiouſneſs in the ſtage, as ſoon corrupted the general taſte, to the degree, that hardly any thing entertained, or was received there with applauſe, that was not ſalted with ſome obſcene raillery. In conſequence of which, not only the thing, but even the perſons who made it their choice were laughed at. They were objects of pity, the butts of ſneer, whom neceſſity had forced into it. A humour ſo inconſiſtent with common ſenſe, and every ſocial, dear regard, could not hold long. The pulpit, which, in that univerſal degeneracy of men and manners, was not ſilent, got, in this inſtance, the better of the ſtage, and, at laſt, happily reformed it. To the honour of the preſent age, the few patſons it hath are as deſpicable, as they are diſſolute: But it may be obſerved, that the pains taken to correct it, had poſſibly met with quicker ſucceſs, had not the fair ſex, by a lewd and wanton behaviour, contributed to keep it up: Without encouragement from them it never could have run to the extravagance it did; for how little ſoever ſome of them may ſuſpect or believe it, they are the only ſure guardians of men's virtue, and have more power to reform than either prieſt or magiſtrate can pretend to: If therefore the manners of the age ſhould ever take the ſame diſagreeable turn, tho' they may be the principal ſufferers, they muſt bear the blame of it, and the infamy too; for this reaſon, that it was always in their power to ſupport the honour and dignity, due to the married ſtate, from the influence, which, few of them want to be told, they have over the affections and inclinations of mankind. I will offer no apology therefore for telling them, that if their diſcretion was equal to their charms; if they were at equal pains to embelliſh their minds, as they are to adorn their bodies, they might go near to reverſe the cuſtoms of the world, and the maxims of nature; might ſway the ſcepters of kingdoms, and be the law-givers and governors both of ſtates and families, without either wearing of arms, or changing apparel,

apparel.—If modeſty, good ſenſe, and the general practice of virtue, met with proper diſtinction in female regard, men would certainly take more pains, than they uſually do, to cultivate thoſe graces; for where we court, we wiſh to be approved, and naturally purſue ſuch courſes, as we judge will beſt recommend us: But whilſt women are ſo inſenſible, and blind to their own intereſt and happineſs, as to encourage thoſe moſt, who uſe this holy inſtitute to baſe and diſhonourable purpoſes; whilſt they prefer empty and profligate rakes, to virtuous and honourable lovers, they may thank themſelves for a great ſhare of that miſery to which they are tied, and we ſhall in vain hope to ſee the evil of this caſe ever corrected."

The Report of the general Officers, appointed to enquire into the Cauſes of the Failure of the late Expedition *to the Coaſts of* France, *having laid ſome Foundation for bringing the Commander in chief of the Troops, employed in that Expedition, to a regular Trial, his Majeſty, on* December 3 *laſt, appointed a general Court Martial to be forthwith held, upon that Occaſion, which was to conſiſt of the following Members:*

Lieutenant-general James, lord Tyrawly, preſident.

Charles, lord Cadogan, John Guiſe, Richard Onſlow, Henry Pulteney, Sir Charles Howard, John Huſke, John, lord Delawarr, James Cholmondeley, lieut. generals.

Maurice Bockland, William, earl of Panmure, William, earl of Ancram, William, earl of Harrington, George, earl of Albemarle, Henry Holmes, Alexander Dury, John Moſtyn, Edward Carr, major-generals.

William Kingſley, Alexander Duroure, Bennet Noel, colonels.

Cha. Gould, deputy judge advocate gen.

ACcordingly the trial began, December 14, and continued, by ſeveral adjournments, to December 20, during which time the proofs exhibited, both for and againſt the general, were much the ſame with thoſe exhibited before the court of enquiry; and the general's defence, which he gave in writing, was in ſubſtance the ſame with that which he had laid before the court of enquiry; therefore we ſhall, from the proceedings of the court martial, add only what was ſaid at the end of the trial by the judge advocate, who, in all ſuch caſes, is the proſecutor for the crown, which was as follows:

"The judge advocate briefly ſubmitted to the court his opinion, that ſubſequent confirmations of intelligence, as they could not have any influence on the reſolutions, when taken, are not proper evidence; and, if any ſuch have appeared, in the courſe of the proceedings, on either ſide, they ought unqueſtionably to be laid out of the caſe. With regard to lieut. col. Clerk's evidence, he does not recollect any mention of information obtained by him, ſince his return to England, either in confirmation, or contradiction of his former account of Rochefort.

But the argument urged by Sir John Mordaunt, in the beginning of his defence, againſt the admitting in evidence that intelligence which was communicated to the commanders of the expedition at the cabinet council in England, he conceives to be without foundation, as it is not produced as evidence to prove any particular act of diſobedience (the evidence of the ſuppoſed diſobedience in this caſe being the notoriety of the return to England, without having attempted a deſcent) but is only introduced to ſhew the practicability of the enterprize; and it would be as unreaſonable to ſet aſide this intelligence, as to deprive Sir John Mordaunt of the uſe of any intelligence received previous to their ſailing from Spithead, or of the argument raiſed from the unavoidable detention of the troops in the Iſle of Wight; which circumſtances were equally known to the government, and both previous to the orders ſignified by Mr. ſecretary Pitt in his letters of the 5th and 15th of September.

As to the uſe endeavoured to be made of Port L'Orient being permitted to remain in the inſtructions (tho' the miniſtry ſeemed to have given up the thoughts of an attack upon that place) in order to govern the conſtruction of the other article of the inſtructions, which relates to Rochefort, the latitude or power of judging being expreſſed by the word *practicable* in both articles—The judge advocate obſerved, that there is a manifeſt diſtinction—The article relating to Rochefort, directing an attempt with a view to that particular object, *if found practicable*; in the other caſe, Port L'Orient and Bourdeaux are recommended, as the moſt important objects of his majeſty's arms; and it is ordered, that an attempt ſhould be made, ſucceſſively, on both, *or either* of thoſe places, as ſhould be *judged practicable*, or on *any other place* that ſhould be thought *moſt adviſeable*, from Bourdeaux homeward to Havre: The judgment of the practicability being evidently intended to be made upon the ſpot, by the one article, and not ſo, by the other.

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As to the general arguments, which go to the impracticability of a deſcent only, he ſubmitted to the conſideration of the court, whether they are not altogether deſtroyed by the ſubſequent reſolution of the 18th of September, whereby the landing is determined not only to be practicable, but adviſable, and to be made with all poſſible diſpatch, eſpecially as no material intelligence had, in the meantime, been gained, which ſhewed fort Fouras to be more aſſailable on the land ſide, than they had before reaſon to apprehend.

He alſo recommended an attention to the dates of the ſeveral reſolutions and proceedings, as nothing but what was anterior to the council of war of the 25th, and known at that time to the commanders, can be conſidered as having any effect upon that deliberation, and therefore on the one hand, all troops ſeen from the Viper ſloop—the moſt conſiderable number (being from 800 to 1000) ſeen by major general Conway—and all other obſtacles ſubſequent to the date of the 25th, muſt be laid out of the caſe; as will, on the other hand, the confirmation of lieutenant col. Clerk's opinion, obtained from the French engineer on the 26th; which circumſtance alone, ſuppoſing the reſolution taken on the 25th, of laying aſide the deſign upon Rochefort, to have been juſtifiable and right, can hardly be inſiſted upon as a ſufficient motive for reviving that conſideration."

But Sir Edward Hawke having, in the meantime, arrived in town, the court, on Monday, reſolved to attend next morning, and that Sir John Mordaunt ſhould have notice of their ſaid reſolution; after which they adjourned till next morning.

Accordingly Sir Edward Hawke attended next day and was examined; after which Sir John Mordaunt being aſked, whether he had any queſtion to propoſe to the admiral, or any other matter to offer, anſwered, That he had nothing farther to trouble the court with; that he felt himſelf quite happy in having gone thro' a publick trial, and before ſuch judges.

And the court, the ſame day, agreed upon the following ſentence:

The court having duly weighed and conſidered the whole matter before them, is unanimouſly of opinion, that the priſoner, lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt, is not guilty of the charge exhibited againſt him, and doth therefore acquit him,

TYRAWLY.

Which ſentence has been ſince confirmed by his majeſty. (See our laſt Vol. p. 647—653, and p. 15, of the preſent Volume.)

To the beforementioned Pamphlet (ſee p. 18.) intitled, Candid Reflections, *an Anſwer has already been publiſhed, intitled,* The Expedition againſt Rochefort fully ſtated, &c. *from whence we may probably give ſome Extracts in our next: At preſent we can only ſpare Room for the Poſtſcript, which is as follows,* &c.

THO' I have not, in the courſe of this letter, affected a candour more than is common to thoſe who engage in political diſputes, yet the reader will think it extraordinary that I have not availed myſelf of the intelligence lately brought from Rochelle and Rochefort, by the captain of the tranſport veſſel, who was a priſoner in that country at the time our armament came to that coaſt. The truth is, I diſdained to prejudice the mind of the reader by a teſtimony of that ſort, and I determined that he ſhould judge of the conduct of the generals, in this expedition, from the ſame evidence on which they might be ſuppoſed to act. But as his opinion of the generals and their conduct, is by this time formed, it is a debt due to truth, and to the publick, to ſay (what is already well known to moſt of the merchants of the city of London) that at the time our fleet was at the Iſle of Aix, the whole force which the enemy had on that coaſt, conſiſted of a battalion of regular troops in the Iſle of Rhé, another in Oleron, a Swiſs battalion at Rochelle, and one regiment of regulars, and one of militia at Rochefort. That the Prudente, a French ſhip of 74 guns, with all her cannon and ſtores, &c. on board, eſcaped our fleet, by running up to Rochefort, through that very channel which was not deep enough for an Engliſh long-boat, and that the conſternation on the coaſt was not to be expreſſed, it being underſtood, that, in the courſe of a few days, both Rochefort and Rochelle would neceſſarily fall into the hands of the Engliſh, there being no poſſibility to reinforce them, till the houſhold troops could arrive from Verſailles.

A REPLY *to the* METHODISTS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I FIND your Methodiſt friend has, at laſt, put an end to his elaborate anſwer (ſee our laſt vol. p. 636.) and, by way of reply, I ſhall only tell him an anecdote very well known to thoſe who read Latin books, which, perhaps, few of his ſect do, as their knowledge is chiefly by inſpiration. Many years ago, a gentleman

tleman of my country diverted himſelf by writing a droll, little book, to prove, that women had no ſouls, which was full of wit and good humour, tho' it contained ſeveral ſevere ſarcaſms upon the ladies. But what compleated the joke, a learned profeſſor of the ſame country took it into his head to write a large folio, full of erudition and ſpleen, by way of a ſerious anſwer to this droll, little book. What was the conſequence? Every body read the droll, little book, but no man, I believe, ever read the long ſerious anſwer, unleſs it was the author himſelf.

And now, I will give your friend a caſt of my calling, by foretelling, that the ſame ſpirit which dictated his anſwer, if it had power, would perſecute every man who did not blindly ſubmit to it; for perſecution is not peculiar to any one ſect of religion; but to pride, ignorance, and bigotry in every ſect of religion. And, in return for his friendly wiſh, I ſhall conclude with wiſhing, that he may never get within the verge of Bedlam, or St. Luke's.

Conjuring-Hall, in the Old-Bailey, the 10th of the Calends of February.

I am,
Yours,
Dr. *Fauſtus*, jun.

P. S. By way of Anſwer to his Preface. As religious diſputes are the moſt obſtinate, and religious wars the moſt cruel, who is moſt juſtly to be accuſed of ſowing diſunion and diſcord among the people of any country? He who ſets up, or propagates a new ſect of religion, or he who endeavours to ſupport the religion eſtabliſhed by law?

The Manner in which the Prince of Bevern *was taken Priſoner (ſee p. 608.) has been looked upon as very extraordinary. A Note we find in the fourth Volume of Dr.* SMOLLET's Hiſtory of England, *ſhews how the late Earl of* CRAWFORD *behaved on a ſimilar Occaſion.*

THIS nobleman, ſo remarkable for his courage, and thirſt of glory, exhibited a very extraordinary inſtance of preſence of mind on the morning that preceded this battle [of Rocoux.] He, and ſome voluntiers, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, and attended by two orderly dragoons, had rode out before day to reconnoitre the ſituation of the enemy, and fell into one of their advanced guards. The ſerjeant who commanded it immediately turned out his men, and their pieces were preſented when the earl firſt perceived them. Without betraying the leaſt mark of diſorder, he rode up to the ſerjeant, and, aſſuming the character of a French general, told him, in that language, that there was no occaſion for ſuch ceremony. Then he aſked, if they had perceived any of the enemy's parties? And being anſwered in the negative, "Very well, ſaid he, be upon your guard; and if you ſhould be attacked, I will take care that you ſhall be ſuſtained." So ſaying, he and his company retired before the ſerjeant could recollect himſelf from the ſurprize occaſioned by this unexpected addreſs. In all probability he was ſoon ſenſible of his miſtake; for the incident was that very day publickly mentioned in the French army. The prince of Tingry, an officer in the Auſtrian ſervice, having been taken priſoner in the battle that enſued, dined with marſhal count Saxe, who diſmiſſed him on his parole, and deſired he would charge himſelf with a facetious compliment to his old friend the earl of Crawford: He wiſhed his lordſhip joy of being a French general; and ſaid, he could not help being diſpleaſed with the ſerjeant, as he had not procured him the honour of his lordſhip's company at dinner.

The Ceremonial of the private Interment of her late Royal Highneſs Princeſs CAROLINE, *on* Thurſday, Jan. 5. *in the Royal Family Vault in King* Henry *the* VIIth's *Chapel in* Weſtminſter-Abbey. *(See our laſt Vol. p.* 619.)

Knight-marſhal's men, with black ſtaves,
Two and two.
Officers belonging to her late royal highneſs.
Purſuivants at arms.
Heralds at arms.

Vice-chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold.		
Comptroller of his majeſty's houſhold.		Treaſurer of his majeſty's houſhold.
Maſter of the horſe to his majeſty.		Groom of the ſtole to his majeſty.
	Norroy king of arms.	
Lord chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold.		Lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold.
Gentleman uſher.	Clarencieux king of arms, bearing the coronet upon a black velvet cuſhion.	Gentleman uſher.

The Body,
covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight eſcutcheons, and under a canopy of black velvet, ſupported by eight gentlemen uſhers.

Gentleman uſher.	Garter principal king of arms, with his rod.	Gentleman uſher.

Ladies

Ladies of the bed-chamber to her late royal highneſs.
Women of the bed-chamber to her late royal highneſs.
Yeomen of the guard, to cloſe the proceſſion.

The proceſſion was from the prince's chamber through the old Palace-yard, to the ſouth-eaſt door of Weſtminſter-Abbey. At the entrance within the church, the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, and fell into the proceſſion juſt before the officer of arms, who preceded the lord ſteward and lord chamberlain; and ſo proceeded into king Henry the VIIth's chapel, where the body was depoſited on treſſels, the head towards the altar; the coronet and cuſhion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it; the ladies of the bed-chamber, and bed chamber women, placing themſelves at the head of the corpſe; and others on each ſide.

The part of the ſervice before the interment being read by the dean, the corpſe was depoſited in the vault, the dean having the ſubdean on his right hand, and garter on his left, ſtanding at the lower end of the opening of the vault.

The corpſe being interred, the dean went on with the office of burial; which ended, garter king of arms proclaimed her royal highneſs's ſtyle, which ended the ceremony.

The proceſſion began about ten in the evening.

BRESLAW, the capital of Sileſia, which has been rendered ſo famous by its two late ſieges, and the battles fought in its neighbourhood (ſee our laſt Vol. p. 607, 621, 653.) lies in 16° 50′ of eaſt longitude, and 51° 15′ of eaſt latitude; and is ſituated on the river Oder, 120 miles N. E. of Prague. The treaty for ceding Sileſia to his Pruſſian majeſty, in 1742, was concluded in this city; and, together with the dutchy of Sileſia, it was guarantied to him by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Our readers may conſult our Vol. for 1756, p. 464, where they are referred to every thing that has occurred relating to Breſlaw, from the year 1740. The annexed Plan is a very accurate one of this important place.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dublin, *to a Friend in* Liverpool.

"MR. Foot is at preſent in this town. He is a man of great humour. He took it into his head to take a private lodging in a remote part of the town, in order to ſet up the lucrative buſineſs of fortune telling. After he had got his room hung with black, and got his dark lanthorn, with ſome people about him, that knew the people of faſhion who live in this city, he gave out hand-bills, to let them know that there was a man to be met with, at ſuch a place, who wrote down people's fortunes, without aſking them any queſtions. As his room was quite dark (the light from his lanthorn excepted) he was in leſs danger of being diſcovered: So that he went on with great ſucceſs for many days; inſomuch that it is ſaid, he cleared at leaſt 30 pounds a day, at half a crown a head." The following was his advertiſement.

From Drontheim, *in* Norway, *having alſo viſited, in his Tour, the Cities of* Peterſburg, Hamburgh, Amſterdam, *and* London *(from which laſt Capital he is juſt arrived)* Ulan Smolenzco Czernznigorff, *the celebrated* Laplander, *born within the Confines of the* Artic Circle.

HE tells things paſt, preſent, and to come, by means of a quohdas, kanus, or drum, handed down, for nine generations, from his great anceſtor Ulan Gorff, who, in the reign of Swein, king of Norway, was burnt for being a wizard, being charged by ſome miſſionaries with having a familiar, but was, in reality, no other but a Gam, or good genius, which is a conſtant attendant of the chief ſire of each tribe of the Laplanders, and moſt of the aborigines, or old inhabitants of Scandinavia, and all the regions of the north.

His life has been devoted to the ſtudy of aſtrology; and he hereby informs the learned, that the chief reaſon of his preſent viſit, to theſe ſouthern regions of the globe, is to have the opportunity of beholding and obſerving the expected amazing comet, or blazing ſtar, whoſe appearance was predicted by him in his *Ephemeris Septentrionalis*, publiſhed at Copenhagen and Stockholm, in 1743, the tranſit of which, being by him, and Dr. Halley, laid down to the ſouth of the equinoctial line, could not be obſerved in his own country, the latitude and altitude of the pole being there 70 degrees north, conſequently the comet's path being below the horizon of Lapland, that ſtupendous phænomenon will be inviſible to all the inhabitants thereof.

He begs leave to acquaint the publick, that he hath, by frequent converſe with ſome Bramins (who, by means of the Ruſſian caravans from China and India, have

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have paſſed from the Eaſt into Norway) acquired all the wiſdom of the Oriental Magi, or Gymnoſophiſts, the ſame as that of the ancient Soothſayers, modern Roſecruſians, or followers of Peter Lully, the firſt European profeſſor of the cabaliſtical and hermetick arts, derived originally from the Pythagorean ſect; and hath, according to the unalterable rule and law of the original founder, condemned himſelf to a ſeptennial ſilence and ceſſation of ſpeech, but utters his reſponſes in writing, void of all ambiguity, and eaſy to be comprehended by the meaneſt capacity.

He therefore profeſſes and underſtands all the myſteries of chyromanchy, alectromanchy, and catoptromanchy, he having a magical glaſs to be conſulted upon ſome extraordinary occaſions. He can alſo divine either by hydromanchy or negromancy, and is fully poſſeſſed of the art called, by the Greeks, oneiocritica, or the interpretation of dreams: And will prove to the virtuoſi, that he hath the true ſelinites lac lunæ, or moon ſtone, proper for the making of taliſmans, only to be found genuine near the dreadful volcano of mount Hecla in Iceland; and tho' he alſo hath, in his muſeum, ſeveral of the myſtical knots and magical darts of his countrymen, the Samoieds and Finlanders, he ſticks chiefly to his drum.

From all which it is evident, (even to the literati themſelves) that he can inform mankind whether life be happy or unhappy? Suits at law, who ſhall overcome? If the party is to be rich, and how wealth may be lawfully obtained? He anſwers to all queſtions relating to love, gallantry and marriage; as what manner of perſon one ſhall be courted by, and be married unto? Whether at preſent batchelor, maid, huſband, wife, widower, or widow? Whether the party be beloved or not? Children, their number and ſex, alſo the diſeaſes, croſſes, or accidents, or other fortunate and unfortunate adventures and events, he, ſhe, or they ſhall meet with, or be incident unto, with the means of preventing and avoiding them; and can foretell moſt people's buſineſs, even before they deliver in any queſtions; all which he performs with due regard to honour, and the ſtricteſt ſecrecy.

*** He ſells prolific drops for barrenneſs in women, the true arcanum by which the northern hive hath anciently poured forth its ſwarms over the reſt of Europe, the uſe of them counteracting the inclemency of that climate, and invigorates cold and languid conſtitutions. Price of the bottle half a guinea, with compleat directions for their uſe.

†††† He hath alſo a few remaining bottles of his grand coſmetic waſh, for the invention of which her ſerene highneſs the arch-dutcheſs of Livonia, preſented him with a veſt of ſables; and honoured him with a ſeal ring from her own finger, and 500 Livonian ducats. Price of this inеſtimable ſecret one guinea.

He is to be ſpoke with at his lodgings at Mr. Tucker's, a portrait-painter, at the houſe with the Venetian window in Uſher's-ſtreet, the back of Uſher's Quay, from the hours of ſeven till nine, on the evenings of Mondays, Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Fridays only, the other parts of his time being devoted to aſtrology and the ſtudy of the occult ſciences, when he will not be interrupted on any account whatſoever."

This adverti ſement, occaſioned the ſage perſon mentioned therein, to be viſited by people of all ranks, ages and ſexes, until the time of his ſuppoſed death, an account of which, as publiſhed in one of the Dublin news papers, is as follows. His diſappearing, was ſuppoſed to be owing to the crowds of company that attended him, being more than he could poſſibly diſpatch, in the ſhort time he allotted himſelf. Certain it is, that whether he acquired his intelligence by the means of natural or ſupernatural agents, no perſon, ſince the days of the celebrated Duncan Campbell, ever performed with ſuch general applauſe, or acquired greater honour, his predictions or horoſcopes (tho' wrote extempore) being couched in a nervous eaſtern ſtile, both elegant and witty, and his accounts of perſons and things, were truly amazing and entertaining.

Dublin, Dec. 14. Yeſterday morning, the learned world was deprived of one of its moſt uſeful ornaments, by the death of the celebrated Lapland philoſopher and virtuoſo, Ulan Smolenzco Czernznigorff, who is greatly lamented by perſons of all ranks, ſexes, and diſtinctions. His diſſolution, which was long ſince predicted by himſelf, was occaſioned by an atrophy contracted by intenſe ſtudy. He was attended by ſeveral eminent phyſicians, whom he diſcovered by his art, to have miſtaken the ſtate of his caſe. Many divines, remarkable for their learning and piety, waited alſo upon him, and exhorted him to make a full and ample confeſſion of his miſdeeds, as they were perſuaded that he had certainly practiſed the black art, and dealt with the devil, and more eſpecially, as he gave each of them a ſuccinct account of all their moſt ſecret tranſ-

actions; but he perſiſting to the laſt, that all his knowledge was obtained by means of the gam or good genius, that inhabited his drum, they denounced an anathema againſt him, and refuſed him the rites of their Function. He has given all the product of his gain, ſince his arrival in this kingdom, to charitable uſes, and bequeathed many legacies, particularly his quobdas or drum, to be placed in our muſeum. To his truſty and well beloved faithful ſervant, Peter, he has left a great number of original letters and queries from doctors of divinity, phyſick and law, lords and eſquires, ladies, widows, lawyers, kept-miſtreſſes, politicians, courtezans, attornies, waiting-women, civil and military officers, belles, beaux, ſpruce-curates, and many others of all ranks, ages, denominations and ſexes; together with ſeveral horoſcopes ready drawn for perſons who, he underſtood by his art, intended to favour him with their company, many of which laſt will be ſent by the ſaid Peter, to their reſpective owners. The memoirs of ſeveral tranſactions that befel him, ſince his arrival in this metropolis, being a compleat ſecret hiſtory of all the private intrigues, anecdotes, &c. thereof, he hath ordered to be printed under the inſpection of an eminent bookſeller, who lately went to viſit him, ſo that the publick may ſhortly expect to ſee ſeveral curious, uſeful and truly valuable diſcoveries, the benefit of which work is to go alſo to his man Peter. It appears by a ſketch, found among his papers, that he had formed the plan of an academy for inſtructing the youth of this kingdom in the Pythagorean philoſophy; and particularly in the judicious *art of holding the tongue*, which it is thought would prove of great and ſingular advantage to ſeveral perſons who ſpeak in publick; and that ſo uſeful an inſtitution may not be loſt, it is hoped that ſuch gentlemen as have the reputation of this country at heart, will appoint ſome place of meeting to conſider of proper ways and means to carry this important deſign into execution.

To the PUBLIC.

AS we cannot, without the utmoſt concern, behold the unavoidable misfortunes, into which vaſt numbers of young gentlewomen are drove, by an education much ſuperior to what their fortunes can ſupport them in, at the death of their parents; and as taxes being high, and the intereſt of money low, and every genteel buſineſs, which uſed to be gladly accepted of by ſuch perſons, being now, through the ridiculous caprice of their own ſex, almoſt entirely engroſſed by the men, or foreigners, they are through inſupportable neceſſity, forced, unhappily and unwillingly, to take to a courſe of life, the moſt deſpicable and pitiable, for a bare ſubſiſtence: It would therefore be well worthy the conſideration, of the humane of both ſexes, that, amongſt the many and great charities with which this nation abounds, a method might be found out to prevent the ruin of ſuch young perſons, and place them in a virtuous and agreeable ſtate of life; and thereby, at the ſame time, ſave many of the other ſex from corruption: For, however ready we may all be to cenſure the conduct of the unfortunate, if we will but make the caſe our own, our cenſure would turn into pity; and we ſhall be the more willing to aſſiſt, in guarding againſt the evils and diſgraces here hinted at, when we conſider, that no family can aſſure themſelves of being exempt from them, tho' the relation be at ever ſo great a diſtance.

I preſume to communicate my thoughts of a ſcheme, which, if taken into conſideration by abler judges, may be improved, and poſſibly carried into practice; and that is, to have boarding-houſes in every county, by ſubſcription, capable of accommodating as many gentlewomen, as the managers ſhall think proper to receive; the conditions of admittance, to be as follow, viz. Each perſon to depoſit her whole fortune, in the hands of truſtees choſen for that purpoſe, and, on her leaving the houſe, to receive it back again, except fifty pounds, which ſhall go to the benefit of the houſe. As there may be ſome, who have no fortunes, and have been ſo unhappy, as to be born and bred above the ſervile offices of life, their caſe in every reſpect, to be left to the diſcretion of the managers. Each gentlewoman to be allowed an annual ſum for cloaths, &c. and to be allowed to take in work for her own profit.—By ſome ſuch method as this, the modern practice of keeping miſtreſſes may decline, and the holy inſtitution of matrimony, become more in faſhion.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

IT is a trite though juſt obſervation, that, we have many good laws, but badly executed; and as the preſent times call upon every well-wiſher to his country, to point out any grievance that affects the poor or community, (which the non-obſervance of ſuch laws occaſions) I beg leave to offer the following remarks, as

the

the article of tanned leather and ſhoes, the goodneſs of which, is as eſſential to the preſervation of health, as any part of our cloathing, and a neceſſary the pooreſt labourer cannot do without.

By the ſtatutes now in force, made the firſt year of James the firſt, and confirmed A the 9th of queen Anne, all perſons buying or ſelling tanned leather at firſt hand, are ſtrictly enjoined to uſe the publick markets for that purpoſe, and not to proceed in the ſale thereof, till ſearchers duly authoriſed and annually ſworn, have properly examined the ſaid commodity, and if ſuf- B ficiently tanned and dried, put a publick ſeal thereon; and if defective in either, to ſeize the whole, or ſo much as is found inſufficient: And if any perſon or perſons, preſume to buy or ſell tanned leather, not firſt brought to publick market, and there duly examined and ſealed, the ſame C is forfeited, or the value thereof, altho' it may be otherwiſe well and ſufficiently tanned and dry.

There are alſo good and wholeſome laws, adapted for regulating the ſhoemaker in the proceſs of his trade; and it is very certain, that many deceits may D be practiſed by the artful and diſhoneſt manufacturer to enhance his profit, tho' the leather has been duly ſearched and ſold in publick market, as many parts of a well tanned hide is unfit for ſoles, and ſome parts very unfit for uppers, which with other ſleights and devices, makes ſkil- E ful and careful inſpectors fully as neceſſary, as they can be for tanned leather, when it firſt appears at market.

A ſtrict and general execution of theſe laws, would prevent bad leather from being made at all, or bad ſhoes, from improper parts of good leather, and conſequently F redreſs a national grievance too well known. That there are bad ſhoes, is too notorious to the home conſumer, as well as exporter; and as certain that bad leather is, and always will be made, where a neglect of the publick market and ſearchers prevails, and the buyers and ſellers, G are ſuffered to trade privately in defiance of the laws, owing in great meaſure, to the neglect of thoſe who have power, to appoint and ſupport proper ſearchers and publick markets for that commodity, as fully expreſſed, in the above ſtatutes.

The legiſlature were never better diſ- H poſed to explain, or amend any thing that may ſeem ambiguous, or ill adapted to the preſent neceſſities of the poor and community, or for redreſſing grievances, which the want of lawful markets may occaſion. But if thoſe who are judges of theſe laws be of opinion, that they are good and valid, and want nothing but the executive part, how can the ſeveral mayors, bailiffs, and heads of cities and market towns, ſee them diſpenſed with, and in many places totally neglected, to the manifeſt injury of their authority, and the detriment and diſadvantage of multitudes, and tending to accommodate none, except a very few, and thoſe, ſuch as may be termed engroſſers, who ſtand betwixt the firſt producer and thoſe who manufacture and conſume it, and by the dint of a great capital, and want of proper inſpectors and weekly markets, find means to prey upon the vitals of the poor.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* French, *continued from our laſt Vol. p.* 555.

INDIAN Prince, Watkins, from Briſtol, for Barbadoes.
Severn, Apowen, from Philadelphia, for do.
York, ——, from Liverpool, for New-York.
Cæſar, ——, from Cheſter, for Falmouth.
Jewel, Antony, from Swanſey for Truro.
Charming Nancy, Fanning, from Maryland, for London.
Agreement, Forſer, from Peterſburgh, for ditto.
Africa, Johnſon, from Barbadoes, for Lond.
Molly privateer, of Jerſey.
Betſey, Naiſh, from London, for Gibraltar.
Lady Fortune, Lomley,
Sydham, Merchant, Jackſon, } Coaſters.
St. George, Harman,
Greenwich man of war. (See our laſt Vol. p. 514.)
Betſey, Falconer, from Virginia, for Jamaica.
Nancy, Boyd, from ditto, for ditto.
Princeſs, Butter, from Seville, for Belfaſt.
Triton, Tead, from Liſbon, for Placentia.
Jonathan and Suſanna, Broom, from London, for Caermarthen.
Elizabeth, Adams, from Cadiz, for Falmouth.
Integrity, Thompſon, from Virginia, for London.
Amazon privateer of Guernſey.
Boſcawen ditto of Topſham.
Spencer, Davidſon, a coaſter.
Wittington, Kennedy, ditto.
Molly, Jones, from Gibraltar, for St. Martins.
Prince Edward, Williams, from Pool, for Philadelphia,
Hawke, Griffiths, from South-Carolina, for Briſtol.
Modeſty, Rocket, from Halifax, for Oporto.
Atlanta, Warren,
Three Brothers, Sinclair, } From New-York for
Young, Lodowick, Strong, } London.
Elitha, Jennings, from Bermudas, for New-York.
Garland, Rich, from Glaſgow, for Campvere.

[*To be continued, with the Liſt of Captures from the French, in our next.*]

☞ *The above bring our Liſt down to laſt May*, 1757.

Sung by Miſs STEVENSON, at Vaux-Hall.



2.

I bluſh'd the preſent to receive,
And thank'd him o'er and o'er;
When ſoft he ſigh'd, bright fair forgive,
I muſt have ſomething more:
One kind ſweet kiſs will pay me beſt:
So earneſtly he ſought it;
I let him take it I proteſt,
And who—aye who'd have thought it?

3.

A ſwain that woo'd with ſo much art,
No nymph cou'd long diſdain;
A ſecret flame ſoon touch'd my heart,
And fluſh'd thro' ev'ry vein;
'Twas love inſpir'd the pleaſing change,
From him my boſom caught it;
'Twas ſtrange, indeed, 'twas paſſing ſtrange,
And who, aye who'd have thought it?

4.

Hark! Hymen calls, the ſhepherd cry'd,
Let us, my dear, comply,
We inſtant went, with love our guide,
And bound the nuptial tie:
And ever ſince that happy day,
As mutual warmth has taught it,
We fondly kiſs, and ſport and play,
And who—aye who'd have thought it?

The CONTRAST.

BRAVE Pruſſian prince, thou go'ſt to war in earneſt,
And the true ſoldier from the ſlave diſcerneſt;
Chuſing for officers men that dare fight;
Not baby beaux, who getting drunk at night,
Can with their wine-rous'd ſpirits find the heart
(When all is ſafe) to play the bully's part;
Beat an old watchman, damn the magiſtrate—
But hide next day—for fear of anſwering it.
Scandal to whomſoever they belong!
Shame to their country, to the crown a wrong!

A PROPHECY.

FIFTY-*ſeven* to this poor nation,
Has been a year of ſad vexation!
Yet *fifty-eight* ſhall ſurely bring
Honour, like Pruſſia's, to our king:
But ſtill this bleſſing to inherit,
HANG, PAY, and PRAY well, be the ſpirit.
So *cowards* fear! and *brave men* hope!
Theſe crowns of *laurel*, thoſe wreaths of *rope*.

A

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* JANUARY, 1758.

To a young LADY *in* Scotland, *who deſired the Author would favour her with a Sight of what Manuſcript Poems he had in his Poſſeſſion.*

My dear Miſs G——N,

SINCE you would explore,
What verſes I at preſent have in ſtore;
Receive incloſ'd ſome unconnected rhymes,
The work of various hands, at various times.
Your dawning taſte* with pleaſure I ſurvey,
And to its ſearch would nobler ſcenes diſplay;
Nor ſtill to manuſcripts confine your views,
The careleſs ſallies of the ſporting Muſe;
But fix your eye where real beauty reigns,
And publick ſanction dignifies the ſtrains.
From nature's charms ſupreme delight to ſhare,
To feel what's good—ſublime—or new—or fair,
With higher proſpects fires the human aim,
Refines our pleaſures, and improves our frame.
This taſk the Muſes claim, by heav'n deſign'd,
The heart to ſoften, and enlarge the mind;
At once to guide, and animate our way,
Where Truth, and Virtue, hold eternal ſway.
Theſe glorious ends effectually to gain,
They charm the ear, the fancy entertain;
Paint all that's fair in nature, to the ſight,
And mix ſublime inſtruction with delight.
Yet not alone this taſk the muſe eſſays,
Pretending ſyrens oft uſurp her praiſe.
Deck with deluſive charms the mimick lay,
And lead too ſoon, th'unwary mind aſtray.
Hence, tho' in muſick all her numbers flow,
Thro' all her ſong, tho' endleſs raptures glow,
Let taſte, let virtue, fly th'inchanting ſtrain,
Where falſe the ſentiment, the joy is vain.
Not each aſſuming bard, the nine inſpire,
Whoſe ſacrilegious hand, prophanes the lyre;
Where e'er the ſong, to faithleſs pleaſure leads,
Thro' fairy proſpects, or illuſive meads,
Or flows in dull unanimated rhyme,
To meanneſs ſinks, or ſwells to mock ſublime;
The quaint conceit, the force of lab'ring art,
Can to the muſe, or nature owe no part.
Let Homer ſtill your firſt attention claim,
Whom all the nine, with all their charms inflame.
He firſt eſſay'd, their nobleſt wreaths to gain,
Ambitious taſk! yet not eſſay'd in vain.
Him future bards with veneration view,
And with unequal wing, his flights purſue;
From him invention's copious ſource explore,
And deck their labours with the borrowed ſtore.
To find a hand that durſt attempt his ſtrain,
A thouſand toiling years revolv'd in vain,
Till fate and nature, ſmiling on mankind,
Another brow for epic bays deſign'd;
Deſtin'd between Heſperian ſuns to bloom,
And ſhine the glory of the world and Rome.
Hail ſacred Maro! in whoſe deathleſs ſtrain,
Nature and art, united praiſe attain.
Correct and pure thy heav'nly numbers flow,
Yet, with the keeneſt flame of genius glow,
Thro' all the records of eternal fate,
Fame ſaw but one of nature's works ſo great.
Britannia's boaſt! whoſe lyre by angels ſtrung,
Reſounded equal to the themes he ſung.
That man his nature might with pleaſure ſee,
In its full height—God ſaid, Let Milton be.
Then, as when firſt his world its charms diſplay'd,
Beheld, approv'd, and bleſt the work he made.
Whether his ſong, to hell's dark depth deſcend,
Where night and woe united ſway extend;
Or to fair Eden's happier climes ariſe,
Or paint the brighter ſplendors of the ſkies,

One

* *The lady's age fourteen.*

One boundleſs grandeur, one informing ſoul
Suſtains, illumes, and animates the whole.
In narrower limits, yet with epick rage,
Next view the buſkin'd Muſes tread the ſtage,
Where pity o'er the wrecks of fate reclines,
And in the dignity of ſorrow ſhines.
Where courage toils, in ſtorms of fortune toſt
And ſilent terror ſtalks in Hamlet's ghoſt.
Here mighty Shakeſpear, on his natal throne,
Untival'd ſhines, with glory all his own;
Great nature's fav'rite, ſingularly bleſt,
With all the empire of the human breaſt:
Him equal knowledge, equal warmth inſpire,
And wiſdom tunes and paſſion ſtrikes his lyre.
In Pope's harmonious pages you may ſcan
The proper taſk and eſtimate of man;
Thro' various life, his various ſong purſue,
Which as it leads improves in ev'ry view.
In eaſy flowing numbers if he ſing,
What dire effects from am'rous diſcord ſpring;
His pregnant fancy, to our wond'ring eyes,
In various forms, bids various objects riſe;
And hangs ſuſpended on a ſingle hair,
All the conceits and whimſies of the fair.
Like grubs in amber thro' the living line,
See Blackmore, Gildon, Dennis, Welſted ſhine;
For when raſh witlings durſt his rage inflame,
He damn'd the dunces to eternal fame.
If led by truth, and taſte, he tracethe ſcenes,
Where real beauty in full ſplendor reigns,
Nature gives ſanction to the critick's laws,
And ſhews her ſon, the great ſublime he draws. [ſtrain
If nigh the ſilver Thames, his Dorick
Diſplays the guiltleſs paſſions of the plain,
With force united on the melting heart,
Muſick and love, their utmoſt power exert,
If o'er rough rocks, the torrent pours along,
Thunders the rolling torrent thro' his ſong.
If ſighing breezes wanton in the ſkies,
Soft in his lay the breathing zephyr ſighs.
Thus bright he ſhines, in every glory crown'd
The teſt of Britiſh elegance, and ſound.
But hark! what ſtream of muſick pours along,
Sublimely ſweet, and elegantly ſtrong,
Sacred to liberty, who rais'd his aim,
To add one wreath to Cato's deathleſs fame?
'Tis Addiſon, whoſe numbers court thy ear
Where Churchill's glories ever bright appear:
Thrice happy pair, with equal ardor fir'd,
By one great power, in one great cauſe inſpir'd!
Conqueſt obſequious led the hero's way,
With equal ſpirit glow'd the poet's lay.
Who would not all the toils of war ſuſtain,
To ſhine immortaliz'd in ſuch a ſtrain?
What muſe would ceaſe to ſtrike the loftieſt lyre,
Should ſuch heroic deeds their ſong inſpire?
But wiſdom, and the genius of mankind,
Another province to their ſon aſſign'd:
Britain's Spectator—in whoſe eaſy page,
At once is ſeen, the gentleman, and ſage.
Here knowledge ſhines, in faireſt colours dreſt:
The nobleſt truths, in juſteſt words expreſt.
Here cultivate your taſte and form your ſtile;
Here at Sir Roger's various humours ſmile,
Here view with fancy's eyes the moral dream,
Or with new reliſh paſs from theme to theme.
Hence may you learn in ev'ry light to pleaſe
To think with elegance and write with eaſe.
With tender feeling and deſcriptive art,
Let Thompſon charm thy mind, and melt thy heart,
Thompſon! enamour'd Nature's darling care,
Who bade him all her nobleſt talents ſhare;
With him to ſtreams, and groves and vales retir'd,
Inform'd his judgment, and his fancy fir'd,
Conſign'd her faithful pencil to his hand,
And taught him all her wonders to expand.
So ſtrong his colours, ſo divine his art,
Such beauty forms, ſuch life inſpires each part,
With keener tranſports ſcarce our eyes purſue
The great original, from which he drew.
Would'ſt thou the ardor of thy thoughts unbend,
And with the muſe to gayer themes deſcend,
See Young, in quick exuberance of thought,
With all the richeſt ſtores of fancy fraught;
Arm ſatire's hand with darts, with ſmiles her face
And from the love of fame, each action trace.
Let Garth with ſharp, but ſalutary ſpleen,
As muſick gentle, but as lightning keen,
In * Phyſick's mock ſolemnity appear,
Or with correct † deſcription charm your ear.
The powers of humour, wit, and malice join'd
To form one bard, the ſcourge of human kind.
Sudden as plagues, his mortal ſhafts are thrown,
And all alike their venom'd fury own;
Not ting'd a ſingle villain to diſgrace,
But wound without diſtinction all our race.
O had his rage not men, but crimes purſu'd,
With milder eyes had he his nature view'd,
O'er delicacy, had not wit prevail'd,
And in groſs pun, or groſſer jeſt exhal'd;
Then Swift, in mirth, and ſatire, might have ſhown,
Perfection to the world, before unknown.
Spirit and eaſe, would'ſt thou at once admire,
Laugh thro' the well told tale with Gay and Prior.
Parnel ſurvey, with ev'ry laurel grac'd,
Hammond with tenderneſs, and Walſh with taſte.
The ſoft diſtreſs of Shenſtone's rural lay,
The tender, plaintive, dignity of Gray;
Or he ‡ who deck'd his Lucy's urn with bays,
The ſoul diſſolving Orpheus of our days.
Nor muſt I here forget to recommend,
Blacklock—my fav'rite—intimate and friend.
We from our earlieſt youth to each were known,
Alike our pleaſures, our aſſociates one:
Ah! could I add our kindred ſouls the ſame,
Both fir'd alike with one congenial flame;
Then ſhould my numbers flow like his refin'd,
Delight your ear and cultivate your mind.
Theſe ornaments of nature, and their age,
Shall all reward the moments they engage,
Thus far direction holds her friendly light,
To animate thy taſte, and guide its flight

But

* *In the Diſpenſary.* † *In his Claremont.* ‡ *Lord Lyttelton.*

But by attentive reading now refin'd,
To its own choice ſhe ſafely leaves thy mind.
Yet let not verſe alone thy heart engage,
But oft revolve the juſt hiſtorick page;
To fancy this, paſt ages ſhall reſtore,
And Rome and Athens riſe to view once more.
Virtue and truth in heighten'd colours dreſs'd,
Embody'd here the paſſions intereſt. —
When Alfred's better conſtellation ſhines,
When for the ſcepter he the crook reſigns;
When Wallace, ſingly, with vindictive hand,
Appears the Saviour of a plunder'd land:
What heart can ceaſe, with patriot warmth to beat
Who for their glory, would not ſhare their fate?
Now ſtill to higher views let reaſon ſoar,
Philoſophy's enchanting ſcenes explore,
Aſhly humane, and Nettleton ſhall ſhew,
What native joys, from ſacred virtue flow.
The ſage whoſe ſoul the love of nature warms,
To trace her wonders, and diſplay her charms,
Conſult attentive, and with curious eyes,
From ſcene to ſcene of height'ning beauty riſe;
Till all the proſpect, op'ning to thy ſight,
Shall yield immenſe, ineffable delight;
Till reaſon, being's end and ſource ſhall find,
And all the God-head, burſt upon thy mind.
Tho' tyrant cuſtom, with deciſive air,
From learning's calm receſs precludes the fair,
Tho' pedantry with ſelf enamour'd ſneer,
Pronounce domeſtick toils, their only ſphere;
Their darling tenets, let them ſtill enjoy,
Your leiſure hours in reading ſtill employ.
Yet as ſociety may juſtly claim,
A taſk adapted to each ſex and frame,
Much it imports, in active life to know,
What to ourſelves, to others what we owe;
What offices, from what relations riſe,
And what our ſtate, and what our frame implies.
Its proper place, tho' ſpeculation ſhare,
Not leſs the active powers demand thy care.
Heav'n on the ſoul, its image has impreſt,
And lighted ſacred reaſon in the breaſt,
Yet plac'd each being in a diff'rent ſphere,
And from their natures bade their taſks appear;
Domeſtick duties hence, alike demand,
Th'attentive judgment, and the active hand:
Let theſe, in due degree, thy mind engage,
Nor let the woman vaniſh, in the ſage.
O falſe to nature, to her wiſdom blind!
Who think her various taſks diſtract the mind;
By theſe in one conſiſtent plan we riſe,
Senſe makes us active, action makes us wiſe.
Nor reſts my ſong on theory alone,
Theſe truths are likewiſe by experience known,
To prove the maxim juſt, ſhe ſtill can ſhew,
A Gallick Dacier, and a Britiſh Rowe.
Nor are theſe glories of the female kind,
To diſtant climes or periods paſt confin'd;
Recent examples I might here diſplay,
But this detail till meeting I'll delay.
Till then farewell, and ev'ry bleſſing know,
That wiſdom, taſte, and virtue can beſtow.
Oct. 30, 1757. G. G.

On the DEATH *of* MYRA.

1.
THE nymphs forſake the op'ning glade:—
The ſhepherds ſeek the ſecret ſhade,
Where tears may ceaſeleſs flow:—
The brook, erſt ſtealing ſoft along
Attentive to the jocund ſong,
Flies from this ſcene of woe.

2.
To ſome lone cave, ſome weeping cell,
Where pale-ey'd care, and ſorrow dwell,
Strait let me haſte away;
There let me feed on ſad deſpair,
There drink the bitter grief-fraught tear,
There weep my ſoul away.

3.
When ev'ning ſpreads her doubtful light,
And bats wheel on in wildering flight,
Around my duſk abode;
I'll ſtand in mazy ſilence fixt,
With much revolving thought perplext,
Of the dread ways of God.

4.
When from ſome mould'ring ivy tower,
At midnight's ſolitary hour,
The moping owl ſhall moan;
The ſullen plaint my ſoul ſhall feel,
Forth from my hoary moſs-grown cell,
Shall iſſue many a groan.

5.
Haply, beſide my dark retreat,
In bleeding accents, ſad and ſweet,
The nightingale may ſing;
I'll catch the melancholy ſong,
Each rock the ecchoing waſte along,
With dying woe ſhall ring.

6.
Ill ſuits the face of grief and care,
To pleaſe the laughter-loving fair,
To dart the loveſome glance;
To liſten to the ſprightly note
Of thrilling Chloe's dulcet throat,
Or lead the lightſome dance.

7.
The lightſome dance—the winning ſmile—
The mirthful ſong—which erſt awhile
To pleaſe had ev'ry pow'r,
Be gone!—Let ſcenes of blackeſt night
Succeed each ſcene of gay delight,
For—Myra is no more.

8.
No more with nymphs and Naiads ſeen,
She frolicks on the flow'ry green,
In many a ſportive maze:
No more aſide the gentle ſtream
Fond ſhepherds pipe, and, love the theme,
Are proud of Myra's praiſe.

9.
No more theſe eager eyes behold,
No more theſe bliſsful arms enfold,
That heart-commanding queen:
No more thoſe lucid eye-balls move
With looks of tenderneſs and love,
Or ſpeak the ſoul within.

10. That

10.

That ſoul, with each endearment fraught,
By holy meek-ey'd virtue taught,
Not virtue's ſelf could ſave:
Death gave th' irrevocable word—
Obedient wondering worms devour'd
This priſoner of the grave.

PROLOGUE *to the* GAMESTER, *a Comedy.*

(*Alter'd from* Shirley, *Dodſley's Col. Vol.* viii.)

Written and ſpoken by Mr. GARRICK.

WHENE'ER the wits of France take pen in hand
To give a ſketch of you and this our land,
One ſettled maxim thro' the whole you ſee,
To wit—their great ſuperiority!
Urge what you will, they ſtill have this to ſay,
That you, who ape them, are leſs wiſe than they.
'Tis thus theſe well-bred letter-writers uſe us; peruſe us;
They trip o'er here, with half an eye,
Embrace us, eat our meat, and then—abuſe us.
When this ſame play was writ, that's now before ye, [glory!
The Engliſh ſtage had reach'd its point of
Nopaltry theſts diſgrac'd this author's pen,
He painted Engliſh manners, Engliſh men;
And form'd his taſte on Shakeſpear and old Ben.
Then were French farces, faſhions, quite unknown; [own:
Our wits wrote well, and all they writ their
Theſe were the times when no infatuation,
No vicious modes, no zeal for imitation,
Had chang'd, deform'd, and ſunk the Britiſh nation.
Should you be ever from yourſelves eſtrang'd,
The *cock* will crow, to ſee the *lion* chang'd!
To boaſt our liberty is weak and vain,
While tyrant vices in our boſoms reign;
Not liberty *alone* a nation ſaves;
Corrupted freemen are the worſt of ſlaves.
Let Pruſſia's ſons each Engliſh breaſt inflame;
O be our ſpirit, as our cauſe, the ſame!
And as our hearts with one religion glow,
Let us with all their ardors drive the foe,
As heav'n had rais'd our arm, as heav'n had giv'n the blow!
Would you rekindle all your ancient fires?
Extinguiſh firſt your modern vain deſires.
Still it is yours, your glories to retrieve;
Lop but the branches, and the tree ſhall live:
With theſe erect a pile for ſacrifice!
And in the midſt—throw all your cards and dice.
Then fire the heap; and as it ſinks to earth,
The Britiſh genius ſhall have ſecond birth!
Shall, Phœnix-like, riſe perfect from the flame; [fame!
Spring from the duſt, and mount again to

EPILOGUE, *written by a Friend,*

And ſpoken by Mrs. CIBBER.

MY conduct now will ev'ry mind employ,
And all my friends, I'm ſure, will wiſh me joy:
'Tis joy indeed, and fairly worth the coſt,
To've gain'd the wand'ring heart I once had loſt. [ful ſneer,
"Hold! ſays the prudiſh dame, with ſcorn-
I muſt, ſweet Madam, ſtop your high career:
Where was your pride, your decency, your ſenſe? [penſe?
To keep your huſband in that ſtrange ſuf-
For my part, I abominate theſe ſcenes—
No ends compenſate for ſuch odious means:
To me I'm ſure—but 'tis not fit to utter—
The very thought has put me in a flutter!
Odious, ſays Miſs, of quick and forward parts, [deſerts:
Had ſhe done more, ſhe'd giv'n him his
Oh, had the wretch, but been a ſpark of mine,
By Jove I ſhould have paid him in his coin."
Another critic ventures to declare,
She thinks that couſin Pen has gone too far:
Nay, ſurely, ſhe has play'd a gen'rous part,
A fair diſſembler, with an honeſt heart.
Would any courtly dame in ſuch a caſe,
Sollicit, get, and then reſign the place?
She knew, good girl, my huſband's reformation, [paſſion:
Was (what you'll ſcarce believe) my only
And when your ſcheme is good, and ſmart, and clever,
Couſins have been convenient perſons ever.
With all your wiſdom, Madam, cries a wit,
Had Pen been falſe, you had been fairly bit:
'Twas dangerous, ſure, to tempt her youth with ſin,
"The knowing ones are often taken in:"
The truly good ne'er treat with indignation,
A nat'ral, unaffected, gen'rous paſſion;
But, with an open, lib'ral praiſe, commend
Thoſe means which gain'd the honourable end.
Ye beauteous, happy fair, who know to bleſs, [ſeſs,
Warm'd by a mutual flame, this truth con-
That ſhould we ev'ry various pleaſure prove,
There's nothing like the heart of him we love.

SPEECH *of Prince* FERDINAND *of* Brunſwick *to the* Hanoverian *and* Heſſian *Troops.*

TO injur'd troops, thus gallant Brunſwick ſpoke;
"Shall we with tameneſs bear the Gallick yoke?
Will ye, O veterans, inur'd to pains
And toils of war, drag ignominious chains?
Turn and behold! Behold where hoſtile bands
Seize on your properties, lay waſte your lands;
Your daughters, wives, ſnatch'd forcibly away,
Slaves to proud Gallia's ſons, to luſt a prey!
Hark! how, with piercing cries, the trembling maid,
By force ſubdu'd, implores her father's aid;
In agonies repeats her brother's name,
To ſlay the ruffian, and preſerve her fame;
Rouze! Germans! rouze! a glorious vengeance take;
Religion, honour, freedom, all's at ſtake!"
"Enough, they cry'd, let Ferdinand proceed,
We dare to follow, where he dares to lead."
Fir'd by their country's wrongs, to arms they fly,
Reſolv'd to ſave her, or reſolv'd to die.

THE Monthly Chronologer.

SUNDAY, Jan. 1.

THE court went into mourning for the late princeſs Caroline. (See p. 619.)

MONDAY, 2.

The earl marſhal ordered a general mourning for the late princeſs Caroline.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bray, *Commander of his Majeſty's armed Veſſel the* Adventure, *to Admiral* Smith, *dated in* Dungeneſs *Road.*

"Being at an anchor here, yeſterday afternoon, about one o'clock, ſaw a ſnow reach in for the Neſs: At firſt took her for a man of war: However, we cleared ſhip, and veered away to the ſplice on the windlaſs. About two cut the ſplice, and made ſail large. A few minutes after, began to fire at each other, when, judging he intended to rake us, I ordered the helm to be put hard a port, which had the deſired effect of laying her athwart hawſe, her bowſprit coming in between our main and mizen-maſts. We immediately paſſed the end of the mizen top-ſail ſheet thro' his bobſtay, and made it faſt; but fearing to loſe ſo good an opportunity, and that they would get clear of us, got a hawſer, and paſſed it three times round her bowſprit and the capſton on our quarter-deck, ſo that the action depended chiefly on the ſmall arms, which was very ſmart about an hour. She then ſtruck her colours, but upon our boarding her, began to fire again, which was ſoon ſilenced. She proves to be the Machault privateer of Dunkirk, 14 nine pounders and 182 men, Jean Jacques Velhulſt, commander, and came from thence the ſame morning. I cannot exactly ſay, but from the beſt information I can as yet get, we have killed and wounded 40 men, with the loſs of only one man killed, and two wounded, on our ſide."

It appeared by a letter from admiral Smith, that capt. Bray and the pilot were the perſons who paſſed the hawſer round the privateer's bowſprit, and ſecured it to the capſton on the Adventure's quarter-deck.

[This brave commander has, for his gallant behaviour, been ſince raiſed to the command of an 80 gun ſhip.]

THURSDAY, 5.

The remains of her royal highneſs the princeſs Caroline, were interred in Henry the VIIth's chapel. (See p. 39.) On occaſion of the death of this excellent princeſs, the lords and commons, at their meeting, preſented addreſſes of condolence to his majeſty.

SATURDAY, 7.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Byron, *of his Majeſty's Ship the* America, *to Mr.* Cleveland, *dated in* Plymouth Sound.

"The 9th of December, in the latitude of 48, the lizard bearing N. 71 E. 140 leagues, we retook the John Galley, belonging to Boſton, laden with tar and oil, put ſome hands on board her, and ordered her for Plymouth. The 14th the Coventry joined us. On the 18th, in the latitude of 48. 40. lizard N. 82. E. 203 leagues, we took a French ſhip from Gaſpil bay, called the Neptune, laden with fiſh, put ſome men into her, and ordered her alſo to Plymouth. On the 19th, in the latitude of 49. 20. the lizard N. 86. E. 214 leagues, we came up with a French ſnow, who, in firing her ſtern chace at the Brilliant, which was very near her, by ſome accident took fire in her powder-room, and blew up all the after-part of her. She burnt with great violence for half an hour, and then ſunk. Out of 70 hands no more than 24 could be ſaved, and thoſe ſo miſerably burnt, that many of them are ſince dead. She was a very fine veſſel, of upwards of 200 tons, called the Diamond, mounted 14 carriage guns, came from Quebeck, and was of very great value, as her cargo conſiſted of the fineſt furs. On the 24th, in the morning, in the latitude of 48. 51. the lizard 84 E. 204 leagues, we chaced a French privateer, and, towards the evening, falling very little wind, the Coventry came up with her, and engaged her an hour and half, when ſhe ſtruck. She was called the Dragon, belonging to Bayonne, is quite a new ſhip, and was but juſt come out upon her firſt cruize. She has 24 nine pounders, and many ſwivels, and had 284 men. She had four killed and 10 or 12 wounded. The Coventry had only ſix wounded, one of which is ſince dead. On the 25th, as we were employed in removing the priſoners, we ſaw a ſail, and made the Brilliant's ſignal to chace, who ſoon came up with her. She was a ſnow privateer of 14 guns from Bayonne, called the Intrepide. She fired into the Brilliant, and wounded one man, upon which the Brilliant returned the fire, and ſunk her. She had 130 men, eight or ten of which were killed, the reſt were ſaved by the Brilliant's boats."

Capt. Parker, in one of the new fir ſhips, took a French frigate of 36 guns and 300 men.

SATURDAY, 14.

Admiralty-office. Capt. Lockhart, of the Tartar, is arrived at Plymouth with a French ſhip and ſnow from St. Domingo, taken by himſelf and the Magnanime.

Theſe prizes ſailed from Cape François on the 12th of November, with 34 ſail of merchant ſhips under convoy of the Intrepide, Opiniatre, Sceptre, Greenwich, and three frigates.

The priſoners informed capt. Lockhart, that his majeſty's ſhips Edinburgh, Dreadnought, Auguſta, and a ſloop, had blocked up the harbour of Cape François for ſome weeks: That, on the 15th of October, all the French ſquadron ſailed to drive the Engliſh off the coaſt; and the next day the two ſquadrons came to a cloſe engagement, which continued till night, when the French ſquadron having the land breeze, with the help of their frigates were towed into port, greatly diſabled, and the Opiniatre diſmounted. They had 300 men killed, and as many wounded. The French themſelves allow the Engliſh to have acquired great honour, and that nothing but the night, and the aſſiſtance of their frigates, ſaved their ſquadron. The priſoners alſo informed capt. Lockhart, that the Princeſs Mary, ſome days before the action, had been diſabled in her maſts by lightening, and was gone to Jamaica.

The Medway and Loweſtoffe are alſo arrived at Plymouth with two French ſhips, one of 300 tons, eight guns, 23 ſeamen, and 19 ſoldiers; the other of 350 tons, 20 carriage and 10 ſwivel guns, 61 ſeamen, and 20 ſoldiers; both laden with proviſions for Louiſbourgh; the former of which was taken by the Sterling Caſtle and Eſſex, the latter by the Loweſtoffe, on the ſecond inſtant.

The priſoners ſay they ſailed from L'Iſle Aix, in company with three other merchant ſhips laden with proviſions for Louiſbourgh, under convoy of the Prudente and Capricieux, and the Tripon and Heroine frigates, the two former of which parted company with them the day before they were taken.

The frigates made their eſcape from our ſhips by its falling little wind, before which his majeſty's ſhips out ſailed them greatly; but there is reaſon to believe, that the other merchant ſhips are taken by the ſhips that were left in chace of them.

The Brilliant and Coventry are likewiſe arrived at Plymouth with two prizes, one from St. Domingo, the other from Cape-Breton.

The cruizers in the bay, and elſewhere, have had moſt extraordinary ſucceſs againſt the enemy, this month; and we may add to the above accounts, that his majeſty's ſhips Alcide, Vanguard, Biddeford, and Dolphin, took Le Firme, of 450 tons, from St. Domingo; a privateer of 20 guns, belonging to Bourdeaux; and Le Amphitrite, from St. Domingo. The Chicheſter took a privateer of 12 guns and 70 men; the Dunkirk two prizes bound from Rochelle for Louiſbourgh, with proviſions; and a third from Port Louis to St. Domingo, with wine, oil, &c. The Huſſar fir ſhip took a French ſhip of 36 guns and 300 men, after killing 100 of the enemy. The Brilliant took the Charmante, from Louiſbourgh for Breſt. The Turaine from St. Domingo, for Rochelle, was taken by the Iſis. The Shannon brought in a French frigate of 36 guns, and another frigate of 36 guns was ſunk in the bay. Nor have our privateers been idle, but have taken many of the enemy's St. Domingo fleet, &c. particularly the Severn and Conſtantine, of Briſtol, who took the Roy David, of 400 tons; and a frigate of the enemy's of 36 guns, bearing down upon the Conſtantine, overſet, and every ſoul periſhed. The Ancient Britain, of Briſtol, and the Earl of Granville, of Jerſey, took a large ſhip with ſtores and ſoldiers bound to Louiſbourgh; and the Mars, Dolman, of Briſtol, took alſo a large ſloop, richly laden, one of the St. Domingo fleet.

TUESDAY, 17.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, when Mary Larney, and Alice Davis, for high treaſon, in diminiſhing guineas; Elizabeth Tompkinſon, for robbing a dwelling-houſe; Joſeph Weeley, for ſtealing ſilk, from a mercer; Jane Preſton, for breaking open and robbing a dwelling-houſe, at Finchley; Samuel Long, John Allen, and John Davis, for a highway robbery, received ſentence of death; one to be tranſported for 14 years; 10 for ſeven years; three to be whipped, and four branded. Sleep and Johnſon, for miſpriſion of treaſon, were ſentenced to be impriſoned for life, in Newgate, and to forfeit all their goods and chattels to the king.

Two houſes were conſumed by fire, at Mortlake, in Surry, and a ſervant maid periſhed in the flames.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Was a great aſſembly, or rout, at the Manſion-houſe, at which there was the greateſt number of gentlemen and ladies ever known on ſuch an occaſion in the city!

His majeſty ſent a meſſage to the Hon. houſe of commons, acquainting them of the ſituation of his electoral dominions, and the ſteps he had taken thereupon; which they unanimouſly reſolved to take into conſideration.

The Legborn fleet arrived under the convoy of his majeſty's ſhip the Portland.

TUESDAY, 24.

Being his Pruſſian majeſty's birth-day, was celebrated with great demonſtrations of joy in this city and ſuburbs.

Was a total eclipſe of the moon, which began at 29 minutes after four, and ended 24 minutes after eight in the morning. The total obſcuration continued about two hours.

The cup and ſalver preſented to capt. Lockhart, are curiouſly chaced and emboſſed, with the ſeveral French privateers, his own ſhip, and arms. The ſalver is 26 inches

inches diameter, with the following inscription:

The gift of the two publick companies,
The under-writers and merchants of the city of London,
To capt. John Lockhart, commander of the Tartar,
For his signal service in supporting the trade, by distressing the French privateers in the year 1757.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

At a court of common-council, it was resolved to petition the house of commons, for a bill to explain and amend the act for repairing London-Bridge, which was presented the same day.

The city of York have voted the freedom of their corporation to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, in gold boxes.

To discover whether flour be adulterated with whiting or chalk, mix with it some juice of lemon, or good vinegar: If the flour be pure, they will remain together at rest; but if there be a mixture of whiting or chalk, a fermentation, or working, like yest, will ensue. The adulterated meal is whiter and heavier than the good. The quantity that an ordinary tea-dish will contain, has been found to weigh more than the quantity of genuine flour, by four drachms and 19 grains Troy. (See p. 28.)

The bounties to seamen and able-bodied landmen are continued to February 18 next. (See our last Vol. p. 561.)

Christenings and burials in Birmingham last year: Christened at St. Martin's 418; at St. Philip's 329: In all 747. Buried at St. Martin's 444; at St. Philip's 343: In all 787.

On Christmas-day last, a dish of ripe strawberries was brought to the table of Arthur Kelly, of Kelly, in the county of Devon, Esq; for the production of which no art has been made use of.

The garrison of Breslau (see our last Vol. p. 653.) consisting of 14,000 men, were made prisoners of war; amongst which are 4 general officers, and 400 other officers. The names of the general officers are, lieutenant-general Spreecher. — Major-generals Stahrenberg, Beck, Wolffersdorff, and Broun. —General of artillery, Keil.—Major-generals Preisach, Haller, Wolff, Nostitz, Gemming, Meyer, Dusin, and Ruchlin, wounded.

His Prussian majesty appointed general Forckade governor of the town, and major-general Geist commandant.

Christenings at Vienna, in 1757, 5384: Burials 6559.

Christenings in Paris, last year, 14006, besides the foundlings, who amounted to 122. Burials 17237. Weddings 4710.

A yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin, ending the 25th of December, 1757: Males baptized this year 970; females baptized 967; males buried this year 959; females buried 967; above fifteen 1131; under sixteen 694; total buried this year 1926; total baptized 1837; increased in burials 275; increased in baptisms 445.

Two rich St. Domingo ships have been taken by the New-York privateers: From thence we also learn, that col. Peter Schuyler, who was taken at Oswego, is returned to Fort Edward. The French have destroyed the German flats for 40 miles, in Albany, and carried off 40 families.

Several beneficial acts have been passed by the assembly of Georgia.

They have found out a new way of making indigo in South-Carolina, of the best quality, and succeed greatly in that manufacture.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. MR. James Fletcher, an eminent bookseller, in Pater-Noster-Row, was married to Miss Stout, of Oxford.

2. Mr. Kimber, an eminent apothecary at Windsor, to Mrs. Bland, of Eton.

9. Dr. Kelly, of Oxford, to Miss Sydal.

James Ross, Esq; to Miss Blackburn, daughter of Sir George Blackburn, of Selby, in Yorkshire, Bart. with a fortune of 4000l. and 400l. per ann.

16. John Amphlett, of Clent, in Staffordshire, Esq; to Miss Molly Hopwood.

17. John Wordsworth, Esq; to Miss Judith Townsend, second daughter of Chauncy Townsend, Esq;

18. Dr. George Buxton, to Miss Chandler.

20. William Jenkins, of Mortlake, Esq; to Miss Polly Williams, of Darking.

25. John Upton, of Upton Place, in Cornwall, Esq; to Miss Sally Neeve, of Weybridge.

Capt. Hamilton, son of the late lord Archibald Hamilton, to Miss Barlow.

John Edwards, Esq; to Miss Barry.

Jan. 1. Lady of the Rt. Hon. lord Barnard, was delivered of a daughter.

—— of major Montolieu, of a son.

2. —— of lord Robert Manners, of a daughter.

9. Countess Gower, of a son and heir.

15. Lady of John Mitchell, Esq; of a son.

25. —— of John St. Leger Douglas, Esq; of a daughter.

26. Lady Duncannon, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. FELIX Norton, of Croydon, in Surry, Esq;

Joseph Beachcroft, of Tottenham, Esq;

Leonard Batchelor, of Horsted, in Norfolk, Esq;

4. Relict of William Bumpsted, Esq; who died December 28. She was daughter of the late Sir John Eyles. (See our last Vol. p. 654.)

5. Samuel Bishop, of Walcot, Esq;

6. Mr. Newland, senior, an eminent apothecary and surgeon at Deptford, aged 70.

Mr. Allan Ramsay, the poet, at Edinburgh.

Hon. Arthur Blannerhasset, a justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland.

7. Elrington Reed, of Trough End, in Northumberland, Esq;

Richard Wotsop, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Yorkshire.

8. Rt. Hon. George Yelverton, earl of Sussex, first lord of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales; succeeded in title and estate by his only brother Henry, now earl of Sussex.

9. Mrs. Gilbert, mother of the archbishop of York, aged 98.

John Harvey, Esq; son of John Harvey, Esq; member for Wallingford.

Rev. Dr. Peter Allix, dean of Ely.

11. George Dashwood, of Henningham, in Suffolk, Esq;

Lady Collet, of Ponder's-End.

William Walker, of York Buildings, Esq;

Henry Barnsley, of Tewkesbury, in Glocestershire, Esq;

13. Mr. Charles Gilburn, an eminent merchant.

14. Mr. Henry Pointer, an eminent Blackwell-hall factor.

John Hayward, Esq; 40 years town-clerk of Sandwich.

15. Hon. James Scot, brother to the duke of Buccleugh.

John Hardres, Esq; who was member for Canterbury in several parliaments.

16. Lady Henrietta Vane, daughter of the earl of Darlington.

18. George Milborne, of Monastowe, in Monmouthshire, Esq;

George Burton, of Eltham, in Kent, Esq;

Jacob Shard, of Southwark, Esq;

19. His grace James, duke of Hamilton and Brandon; succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, the marquis of Clydesdale, an infant.

Mr. James Nettleton, formerly an eminent dry salter.

Hon. Richard Arundel, clerk of the pipe in the Exchequer, uncle to the lord Arundel, of Trerice.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. at the Bath.

21. Joseph Green, of Windsor, aged 112.

25. Rt. Hon. lord visc. Windsor, at Bath.

Capt. James Warren, of Grange, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland, who was an officer in all queen Anne's wars, and the survivor of seven brothers who were all captains in the army.

Catherine Giles, of Glenwhorry, in the county of Belfast, in Ireland, aged 122.

George Vance, of the the parish of Clonfecle, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, aged 119.

Col. Dusseaux, of the Royal American regiment, in America.

The marquis de la Chetardie, well known some years since for his intrigues at several courts.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Nutcombe Quick, presented to the chancellorship and canon residentiaryship of the cathedral of Exeter.—Mr. James Carrington, to the chancellorship of the diocese of Exeter. — Joseph Cooper, B. A. to the rectory of Hatherton, in Leicestershire. —Mr. Thos. Nixon, to the living of Great Dalby, in Leicestershire.—Richard Wilmot, M. A. to the vicarage of Wraxbury cum Langley, in Buckinghamshire. — Edward Burkett, M. A. to the vicarage of Beckland, in Gloucestershire. — Mr. William Nelson, to the rectory of Hillington, in Norfolk. — Mr. Richards, to the rectory of Coychurch, in Glamorganshire.—Mr. Edward Williamson, to the vicarage of Hobley, in Hertfordshire.—Robert Fowler, M. A. to the rectory of Stoke Netherwood, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Smith, to the living of Warlingham, in Surry.—Thomas Hewson, B. A. to the rectory of Ledbury, in Glocestershire.—Mr. Edward Talbot, to the vicarage of Kempton, in Staffordshire.—Tho. Birchley, M. A. to the vicarage of Thornbury, in Worcestershire.—Ralph Webb, M. A. to the rectory of Pembey St. Margaret, in Suffolk.—Robert Lawson, M. A. to the rectory of Fishbourne, in Sussex.—Mr. Barker, to the rectory of Castle-Camps, in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Bearcroft, to the rectory of Horsheath, in Cambridgeshire.—John Allen, M. A. to the vicarage of Meole, in Shropshire.

A dispensation passed the seal, to enable Henry Newman, M. A. to hold the rectory of Shipton-Beauchamp, with the rectory of Spackford, in Somersetshire.—To enable Robert Walker, B. L. to hold the vicarage of Christ-Town, in Devonshire, with the rectory of Lesnington, in Cornwall.—To enable Edward Burkett, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Kirkland, with the rectory of Aldingham, in Cumberland.

Promotions Civil and Military.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Jan. 24. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Richard lord Edgecombe, the offices of warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his majesty's forests, parks, chaces, and warrens beyond Trent.

The king has been pleased to grant the office or offices of chancellor of the dutchy and county Palatine of Lancaster unto Thomas Hay, Esq; commonly called lord viscount Dupplin.

The king has been pleased to make the following military promotions, viz. Lieutenants-general: James Cochran, John Brown, Peregrine Lafcelles, Sir John Bruce Hope, Bart. John Folliott, Thomas Murray, James Stuart, lord John Murray, John, earl of Loudoun, Maurice Bocland, William, earl of Panmure, lord George Beauclerk, lord George Sackville, William, earl of Ancram, William, earl of Harrington, and Hugh Warburton.—Majors-general: George Boscawen, Thomas, earl of Effingham, George Howard, Robert Rich,

Joſeph Yorke, Sir John Whiteford, Bart. William Kingſley, Charles, lord Cathcart, Paul Maſcareen, William Whitemore, Alexander Duroure, William Belford, and Bennet Noel.

St. James's, Jan. 27. Lord Geo. Sackville and lord Dupplin, were ſworn of the privy council.—Geo. Haldane, Eſq; was appointed governor of Jamaica.—Francis Bernard, Eſq; governor of New-Jerſey.—Francis Fauquier, Eſq; lieut. governor of Virginia.—Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; lieut. governor of Maſſachuſett's Bay.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the following gentlemen to the rank of colonels in the army ſerving in North-America, viz. George Monro, Thomas Gage, Ralph Burton, Francis Grant, John Donaldſon, Henry Bouquet, Eſqrs. Sir John St. Clair, Bart. Andrew Rollo, Simon Fraſer, Hunt Walſh, James Murray, William Haviland, Montagu Wilmot, William Forſter, ——— Beaver, Frederick Haldiman, Arthur Morris, Archibald Montgomery, Demetrius James, George Williamſon, and John Young, Eſqrs. —Robert Monckton, Eſq; lieut. col. commandant of the Royal American regiment, in the room of lieut. col. Duſſeaux, deceaſed. —Lord Dupplin choſen recorder of Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Pont, who reſigned; and his lordſhip appointed Edward Leeds, Eſq; his deputy.—Mr. Meadows appointed knight marſhal, in the room of his father, deceaſed.—Anthony Dickens, Eſq; a prothonatory of the court of Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. Wegg, who has reſigned. —John Shelley, Eſq; clerk of the pipe, in the room of the Hon. Richard Arundel, deceaſed. — John Brettel, Eſq; chief clerk of the Stamp-office, in the room of Mr. Wyndham.

Alterations *in the* Liſt *of* Parliament.

WYCOMB. Edmund Waller, Eſq; in the room of John Waller, Eſq; dec.

Hindon. James Calthrope, Eſq; ——— James Dawkins, Eſq; deceaſed.

Orford. Right Hon. Henry Legge, re-choſen on promotion.

B—KR—TS.

JOHN Richman, of Ipſwich, merchant.
John Taylor, of New-Malton, Yorkſhire, grocer.
Thomas Yeats, of Andover, innholder.
Andrew Fielder, of Southampton, vintner.
James Bowyer, of Briſtol, broker.
Thomas Shaw, of Eccleſhall, in Staffordſhire, tanner.
Thomas Watſon, of Reading, bargemaſter.
Mary Crumpton, of Bell yard, innkeeper.
John Kirkley, of Hamſteels, in Durham, maltſter.
Joſeph Cape, of Low Ireby, in Cumberland, grocer.
Cornwell Burchall, of Whitechapel, baker.
Richard May, of Wallbrooke, cooper.
Richard Windſor, of Staines, innholder.
John Letter, of Chriſt-Church, gimp-ſpinner.
Joſeph Beckett, of Whitchurch, butcher.
Elizabeth Hanbury, of Briſtol, widow, and ironmonger.
Nathaniel Ford, of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, in Devonſhire, merchant.
Henry Carefield, of Little Tower-Hill, mercer and haberdaſher.
Johnſon Paſcoe, of Weſtminſter, malt-diſtiller.
John Cowles, of Glouceſter, grazier.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, January 28, 1758.

Amſterdam	—	36 5	
Ditto at Sight	—	36 5	
Rotterdam	—	36 5	
Antwerp	—	No Price.	
Hamburgh	—	36 3	
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30	5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uſance	—	30	3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30	
Cadiz	—	37	7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37	7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37	7-16ths.
Leghorn	—	47	1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.	
Genoa	—	46	3-8ths.
Venice	—	49	
Liſbon	—	5l.	5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5l.	4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7	3-qrs.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

SINCE the ſurrender of Breſlau to the Pruſſians, they have not only drove the Auſtrians out of Lignitz, and every other part of Pruſſian Sileſia, except the town of Schweidnitz alone, which they have blocked up; but a detachment from their grand army, now in quarters of cantonment about Breſlau, have penetrated into the Auſtrian, or ſouthern part of Sileſia, and have made themſelves maſters of Troppaw, Jaggerdorff, &c. The king himſelf ſeems reſolved to paſs ſome part of the winter at Breſlau, that his brave ſoldiers may have ſome reſt after their fatigues. Here, after having diſpatched the buſineſs of the day, he dines in publick every day with ſome of his chief officers, and at night he makes harmony ſucceed to diſcord, by giving a concert of muſick in his own apartment.

As to the remains of the Auſtrian army under prince Charles of Lorrain and count Daun, ſoon after their defeat of the 5th ult. they retired into Bohemia, where they entered into quarters of cantonment, the head quarters being fixed at Konigingratz; and as ſoon as every poſſible meaſure was taken for their ſecurity, prince Charles ſet out for Vienna, where he arrived the 7th inſtant.

On the 29th ult. the French garriſon in the caſtle of Harbourg capitulated, and ſurrendered that caſtle to the Hanoverians; but by their obſtinate defence, the fortifications of the caſtle are ſaid to be ſo much demoliſhed, that the whole muſt be rebuilt. The terms of capitulation granted to the garriſon were, that they ſhould engage not to ſerve againſt his majeſty during the preſent war, but ſhould be permitted to march out with all the honours of war, upon delivering up all the artillery, ammunition, and magazines to the beſiegers, which are ſaid to be very conſiderable.

As marſhal Richlieu had collected as many of his troops in and about the city of

Zell,

Zell, as he could get together, the Hanoverian army under prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick began their march on the 6th ult. with a deſign to attack him, and to drive him from that city, and as they advanced, all the French parties that were in their rout, retreated to Zell, but not without ſome loſs, and after abandoning ſeveral of their magazines which were ſeized by the enemy. By the 13th, the Hanoverian army had advanced within a league of Zell, when the two armies began to cannonade one another, and all the French troops that were on the right of the Aller retreated into the town, after ſetting fire to all the magazines they had on that ſide of the river, by which the ſuburbs of the town on that ſide were ſet on fire, and ſeveral perſons, it is ſaid, periſhed in the flames. As the French had not got together all the troops they expected, they had taken care to intrench themſelves ſtrongly in the town, and to have every paſs upon the river Aller well guarded, ſo that prince Ferdinand found it would be too dangerous, or, at leaſt, that it would occaſion too great a loſs of men, to attack them in that poſt, and to paſs the river, and march forward without attacking he could not, becauſe his army would have been in danger of ſtarving for want of proviſions. Therefore, after remaining in his camp until the 21ſt, as his troops ſuffered greatly by the ſeverity of the weather, he broke up his camp, and returned towards Ultzen and Lunenburg, in order to put his army into winter quarters, which he performed without any loſs, though followed by ſeveral parties of the French light troops.

This is the account we have from the Hanoverian head quarters, but the French give a different account of this affair, as follows:

Utrecht, Jan. 2. On the 21ſt marſhal Richelieu beat to arms, and advanced towards the eminences and a wood which were occupied by the allies: Theſe having their flanks covered with cannon, kept firing very ſmartly on the French, who anſwered it with equal briſkneſs. This cannonading laſted ſeveral hours. Richelieu continued to advance, cauſing, at the ſame time, ſeveral troops to file off by the right of the Orteze; when word was brought to him, that prince Ferdinand's army had quitted its poſt, and had marched to the left, fifteen thouſand French were immediately ſent to purſue them. And to this they add, that, in the retreat of the Hanoverian army, they made 500 of them priſoners, and ſeized ſome of their artillery.

Altho' the two armies have ever ſince continued in their winter quarters, the head-quarters of the Hanoverians being in Lunenburg, and thoſe of the French in Hanover, with a numerous detachment in Zell, yet ſkirmiſhes often happen between their out-parties; and prince Ferdinand ordered general Hardenberg, with the troops under his command, to attack Rothenberg, and, after reducing that place, to march to Ferden; which enterprize is ſaid to have brought on a ſmart action between them and a body of French troops, to the advantage of the former, but as yet we have no particulars.

The Pruſſian army under marſhal Lehwald had, by the beginning of this month, drove the Swedes out of every part of the Pruſſian Pomerania, and, ſince that time, they have made themſelves maſters of the whole Swediſh Pomerania, except Stralſund and the Iſle of Rugen, by which they have not only got a large extent of country to lay under contribution, but have poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral of the Swediſh magazines; and his Pruſſian majeſty, at the ſame time that he ſpares his own people as much as he can, very wiſely reſolves to draw as much money as poſſible, from every enemy's country he can make himſelf maſter of; for he has juſt demanded a new contribution of 500,000 crowns from the electorate of Saxony; and having diſcovered that the duke of Mecklenburg was laying up magazines in his country for the uſe of the French, he has ſent troops into that country, and has not only ſeized thoſe magazines, but is raiſing contributions throughout that country, whereupon the duke himſelf has retired to Lubeck, attended by the French miniſter.

Vienna, Dec. 17. Their imperial majeſties being informed of what paſſed in the electorate of Hanover, notwithſtanding the convention of Cloſter Seven, ſent word yeſterday to the baron de Steinberg, miniſter to the king of Great-Britain as elector of Hanover, to appear no more at court, or conſer with their miniſters; adding, that after this declaration, he would eaſily conceive his ſtay here would not be very agreeable, accordingly the baron has demanded the neceſſary paſſports for his departure.

About the ſame time their imperial majeſties had the ſatisfaction to hear, that the empreſs of Ruſſia had ſigned her acceſſion, in form, to the treaty between the courts of Vienna, Verſailles, and Sweden; and ſoon after they had an additional ſatisfaction in hearing, that the princeſs royal of Ruſſia was brought to bed of a prince, ſo that ſhe has now two princes alive.

The archbiſhop of Paris, by his pride and obſtinacy, has brought upon himſelf a ſecond exile, having been baniſhed to Sarlat, a ſmall city of Perigord, 120 leagues from Paris, and on the 5th inſtant he ſet out for the place of his exile.

By our late accounts, we have heard of nothing but preparations for war both in Spain and Portugal; and the French partizans give out, that there is to be preſently not only a change of miniſters, but a change of meaſures at the court of Madrid; but whatever may be as to the latter, they ſeem by the laſt mail to be quite miſtaken as to the former; for by that mail we had the following articles from Madrid, dated Dec.

29.

29. The French and Imperial ambaſſadors have each of them ſent expreſſes to their reſpective courts, which, it is ſaid, contain diſpatches of the utmoſt importance. It is generally reported, that the king is ſtrongly ſolicited by France and Vienna, to enter into the preſent war, in order to compel the oppoſite powers to peace by ſuperior forces.

The frequent councils held at court have excited the attention of M. Ruvigny de Coſne, who is charged with the affairs of Great-Britain, and laſt week he diſpatched a courier to London.

The marquis de Grimaldi ſtill continues to frequent his majeſty's palace very aſſiduouſly, and is received with great diſtinction, yet there is no change in the miniſtry, as has been given out by ſome of our over haſty politicians, and it is well known, that Don Richard Wall has the happineſs to fill the poſt he is in entirely to the ſatisfaction of both court and people.

Tho' a peaceable correſpondence ſtill ſubſiſts between this kingdom and England, with regard to their reſpective ſubjects, yet that does not hinder us from taking effectual methods not to let the Engliſh form any ſettlement in the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, and eſpecially to hinder them from coming and cutting logwood in the bay of Campeachy, it being become a maxim with us at preſent, not to make any more complaints on this head, but to take a much ſhorter way, by making all the Engliſh, who come for that purpoſe, priſoners, and ſeizing their veſſels, which will be condemned as legal captures, as has been done ſeveral times ſince the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for January, 1758.

Divinity and Controversy.

1. THE Chriſtian Miniſter. By Charles Bulkley, pr. 2s. Noon.

2. A new Explanation of the great Myſtery of the Revelations, pr. 4s. Oſborne.

3. Vindication of the Hiſtories of the Old and New Teſtament. Part III. By the Biſhop of Clogher, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

4. Remarks on the foregoing, pr. 6d. Owen.

5. Remarks on a ſerious Addreſs to the Chriſtian World, pr. 3d. Field.

6. The true Nature of Faſting, pr. 6d. Kinnerſley.

7. A Letter to Dr. John Taylor, in relation to his Covenant of Grace, pr. 6d. Henderſon.

History. Travels.

8. Tindal's Rapin, 8vo. Vol. XII. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

9. ——— Continuation of ditto, Vol. I. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

10. Smollet's Hiſtory of England, Vol. IV. gratis to the Purchaſers of the former Volumes, Rivington and Fletcher.

11. The Natural Hiſtory of Iceland, pr. 12s. Staples.

12. Travels thro' Egypt, Turkey, &c. pr. 3s. Reeve.

Physick.

13. An Hiſtorical Diſſertation concerning the malignant, epidemical Fever of 1756. By James Johnſtone, M. D. pr. 1s. Johnſton.

14. An Enquiry into a late Phyſical Tranſaction at E——n, pr. 6d. Cooke.

15. Plain Directions in regard to the Small-Pox. By Browne Langriſh, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

Political.

16. Candid Reflections on the Report of the general Officers, &c. pr. 1s. Hooper. (See p. 651.)

17. The Expedition againſt Rochefort, fully ſtated and conſidered. In a Letter to the Author of the Candid Reflections, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper. (See p. 83.)

18. The Proceedings of a general Court Martial upon the Trial of Sir John Mordaunt, pr. 1s. Millar. (See p. 37.)

19. A Propoſal for the cheaper maintaining of the Marine Forces. By J. Maſſie, pr. 2s. 6d. T Payne.

20. The Conduct of Major Gen. Shirley briefly ſtated, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

21. An Appeal to the Throne, pr. 1s. Kincaid.

BILLS of Mortality from Dec. 20. to Jan. 17.

Chriſt.	Males	520	1025
	Femal.	505	
Buried	Males	747	1440
	Femal.	693	
Died under 2 Years old			426
Between	2 and 5	—	168
	5 and 10	—	54
	10 and 20	—	49
	20 and 30	—	136
	30 and 40	—	142
	40 and 50	—	138
	50 and 60	—	116
	60 and 70	—	90
	70 and 80	—	72
	80 and 90	—	41
	90 and 100	—	8
			1440

Buried	Within the Walls	99
	Without the Walls	343
	In Mid. and Surry	710
	City & Sub. Weſt.	288
		1440

Weekly,	Dec. 27 ——	326
	Jan. 3 ——	351
	10 ——	412
	17 ——	351
		1440

Decreaſed in the Burials this Month 41.
Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in JANUARY, &c.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old 1st S.	S. Sea old A. 2d S.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subscr.	3 and ½ p. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756	3 Bank An. 1757.	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. Cir. £.	s.	d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
1	Sunday																	N. E.	
2	117			90 ⅛	90			90 ¼			89 ¼		90 ¼	2l. 10s	2	0	0	E. N. E.	frost
3	117			90 ⅛	90			90 ¼			89 ¼		90 ⅜	2l. 10s	2	0	0	E. N. E.	thaw, ra
4	117 ¼			90 ¼	90 ¼			90 ¼			89 ⅜			2l. 11s	2	0	0	E. S. E.	rain
5	117 ¼			90 ⅜	90 ¼			90 ⅜			89 ⅜		90 ½	2l. 13s	2	0	0	S.	rain
6	117 ¼			90 ⅜	90 ¼			90 ⅜			89 ⅜			2l. 13s	2	0	0	S. by E.	rain
7	117 ⅜			90 ⅜	90 ⅜			90 ⅜			89 ⅜			2l. 13s	2	0	0	S. by E.	fine
8	Sunday																	S. E.	fair
9	117 ⅜			90 ½	90 ⅜			90 ½			89 ⅞			2l. 13s	2	0	0	S. by E.	fair
10	118			91	90 ⅜			91			90			2l. 13s	2	2	6	S. E.	fine
11	118			91	90 ⅜			91 ⅛			90 ⅛			2l. 13s	2	2	6	S. S. E.	fine
12	118			91	90 ⅜			91			90			2l. 13s	2	0	0	S.	fair
13	118			91	90 ⅜			91 ⅛			90 ⅛			2l. 13s	2	2	6	S.	fair
14	118 ⅛	141 ¼		91	90 ⅜			90 ⅜			90			2l. 13s	2	0	0	W. by S.	fair
15	Sunday																	S. W.	fair, ra
16	118 ⅛			91	90 ⅜			90 ⅜			90			2l. 13s	2	0	0	S. W. by W.	frost
17	118 ⅛	138 ¼		91	90 ⅜			91			90 ⅛			2l. 13s	2	7	6	E. N. E.	frost
18	118 ⅛	138 ¼		91	90 ⅜			91	90 ⅞		90			2l. 12s	2	10	0	E. N. E.	hard fro
19	118 ⅛	138 ¼		91	90 ⅜			91			90 ⅛			2l. 12s	2	10	0	N. W. by W	frost
20	119	138 ¼		90 ⅞	90 ¼			90 ⅞			90 ⅛	97 ¼	91	2l. 12s	2	10	0	W. N. W.	frost
21	118 ⅛			90 ⅞	90 ¼			90 ⅞			90 ⅛	97 ¼		2l. 13s	2	10	0	S. E.	frost
22	Sunday																	S. E.	frost
23	118 ⅛	138 ¼		90 ⅞	90 ¼			91			90 ⅛	97 ¼		2l. 13s	2	10	0	N. by E.	frost
24	118 ⅛	138 ¼		90 ⅞	90 ¼			90 ⅞		89 ⅛	90 ⅛	97 ¼	91	2l. 13s	2	10	0	N. W.	thaw
25	119			91	90 ¼			90 ⅞	90 ⅛	89 ¼	90	97 ¼	91	2l. 12s	2	10	0	N.	cloudy
26	119			90 ⅞	90 ¼			90 ⅞	90 ⅛	89 ¼	89 ⅞	97 ¼	91	2l. 11s	2	10	0	N. N. W.	cold
27	119	139		91	90 ¼			90 ⅞	90 ¼	90	90	97	91 ⅛	2l. 12s	2	10	0	N.	cold
28	118 ¼	139		91	90 ¼			90 ⅞	90 ¼	89 ¼	90	97 ⅛	91 ⅛	2l. 12s	2	10	0	N.	cold
29	Sunday																	N.	cold

Prices of Corn	Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 38s. to 47s. 6d.q	12l. 12s load	13l. 10s load	12l. 12s load	12l. 00s load	12l. 10s load	42s to 51 qu	50s to 60 qu	8s 0d bushel	8s 0d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cw
	Barley 20s to 25s 0d.	23s to 28 qr	28s to 26 qr	23s to 30 qr	20s to 30 qr	19s to 23 qr	26s to 30	22s to 30	3s 9d	3s 6d to 0s 0d	Hay per Load 50s.
	Oats 18s to 21s 6d.	21s to 26 0d	27s to 22	18s to 28s	19s to 22 0od	16s to 19 6d	18s to 23	17s to 24	2s 4d to 3s	2s 0d to 0s 0d	Coals 39s. per Cha
	Beans 24s to 27s 6d.	32s to 34 0d	29s to 36	27s to 59s	24s to 35 0od	24s to 34	27s to 30	20s to 32	4s to 4s 4d	4s 8d to 0s 0d	

☞ LIFE ANNUITIES 14 ⅛.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For FEBRUARY, 1758.

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XII. Account of the Arbutus.
XIII. Further Account of Georgia.
XIV. Spaniſh Invaſion of that Colony defeated.
XV. Rejoinder about the Methodiſts.
XVI. Convexo to Academicus.
XVII. Count d'Affry's Memorial.
XVIII. Narrative of the deplorable Deaths of the Gentlemen, &c. in the Black Hole at Fort William, in Calcutta.
XIX. Sympathy between the Breeches Pocket and the Animal Spirits.
XX. Some important Queries relating to the late Secret Expedition.
XXI. Advertiſement for a new one.
XXII. Anecdote of the O'Carrolls.
XXIII. Captures on both Sides.
XXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXV. Documents about the French Adminiſtration in Hanover.
XXVI. Properties of a Gardener.
XXVII. Story on which the Tragedy of Agis is founded.
XXVIII. POETRY. Mr. Whitehead to the People of England; King of Pruſſia to Voltaire; Yeſterday; Cato's Soliloquy, with the Maid's Parody; Elegy; to Dr. Warburton; Rebus, Epitaphs, Epigrams, a new Song ſet to Muſick, and a Country Dance, &c. &c.
XXIX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER. Liſt of Sheriffs; Caſe of Bank Notes; Foreſt's Bravery; bold Adventurer; Faſt kept; Cotes's Succeſs; Boſcawen ſails; military Preparations; Execution, Fires, Robberies, Storms, &c.
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M. N.'s further remarks, the letter from the other world, and Mr. Fielding's plan of a laundry, will be inserted in our next; which we hope will not be too late for the letter signed A Countryman. *The verses signed Anti-Tyrannus, and many other poetical essays, we are obliged to defer also to our next, when all our mathematical correspondents shall be obliged. We cannot yet answer the query about the lottery.*

☞ *Subscriptions for a* GENERAL INDEX *to the* LONDON MAGAZINE, *Price about 4s. continue to be received by* R. BALDWIN, *at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For FEBRUARY, 1758.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, February 14.

Letters from Vice-Admiral Pocock, *dated*, Tyger *off* Calcutta, *in the River* Hughley, Auguſt 20, 1757, *bring an Account of the Death of Vice-Admiral* Watſon, *by a Fever, on the 16th of the ſame Month, and incloſing a Copy of a Letter, from the ſaid Vice-Admiral* Watſon *dated*, Kent *off* Calcutta, July 16, 1757, *containing the following Advices.*

BY capt. Toby, of the King's ſiſher ſloop, I informed you, in a letter, dated April 14*, of the ſurrender of the town and fort of Chandernagore; and, in the ſame letter, I took notice of the great reluctance the Nabob Suraja Dowla ſhewed to comply with the articles of the peace, on which account many letters paſſed between us: In moſt of them he never failed to be very liberal in his promiſes, but that was all that could be obtained from him. Theſe delays to the final execution of the peace, was in effect the ſame to the commerce of the kingdom as if none had been concluded, and the leading men of the Nabob's court, knowing his faithleſs diſpoſition, and perceiving no probability of an eſtabliſhed peace in their country, while he continued in the government, began to murmur, and entered into a confederacy to diveſt him of it: Among theſe were Jaffier Ally Cawn, who was one of his principal generals, and held ſeveral other conſiderable employments; but he having been greatly diſguſted at the Nabob's repeated ill treatment, became very zealous in the confederacy againſt him, and communicated the deſign to Mr. Watts, the ſecond in council of this place; by whoſe letters of the 26th and 28th of April, the committee was informed of this affair, which was debated with all the attention and circumſpection that was poſſible: And after maturely examining into the behaviour of the Nabob, who was ſo far from complying with the articles of the peace he had ſo ſolemnly ſworn to obſerve, that he would not permit us to put a garriſon into Coſſimbuzar, and had given ſtrict orders not to ſuffer even a pound of powder or ball to paſs up the river. Theſe meaſures added to the certain accounts we received of his having invited M. Buſſey, the French commanding officer in the province of Golconda, to join him with all the troops he could bring, gave us very little reaſon to believe he had any intention to continue even on peaceable terms with us longer than he thought himſelf unable to engage in a war againſt us: It was therefore judged moſt adviſeable to join Jaffier Ally Cawn with our troops, ſuch a ſtep appearing the moſt effectual way of eſtabliſhing a peace in the country, and ſettling the Engliſh on a good and ſolid foundation. This being reſolved on, and the following articles agreed to, our army marched the 13th of laſt month from Chandernagore towards Coſſimbuzar, and in order that col. Clive ſhould have as many Europeans with him as poſſible, I agreed to garriſon Chandernagore, and to ſend up with him on the expedition, a lieutenant, ſeven midſhipmen, and fifty ſeamen, to ſerve as gunners; I alſo ordered the 20 gun ſhip to anchor above Hughley, to keep the communication open with the colonel.

On June 19, Cutwa fort and town, ſituated on this ſide the river, which forms the Iſland of Coſſimbuzar, was taken by a party detached for that purpoſe; there the army remained two or three days for intelligence from Jaffier Ally Cawn, who it was agreed by all in the confederacy, ſhould ſucceed to the Nabobſhip, he being a man of family, and held in great eſteem by all ranks of people. The 22d they croſſed the river, and the next day had a deciſive battle with Suraja Dowla, over whom

* *See our laſt Vol. p.* 361.

whom our troops obtained a compleat victory, put his army to flight, and took poſſeſſion of his camp, with upwards of 50 pieces of cannon, and all his baggage. He was joined by 50 French troops, who worked his artillery; and by the moſt authentick accounts, his army conſiſted of about twenty thouſand fighting men, excluſive of thoſe under the command of Jaffier Ally Cawn and Roy Dowlub, who did not act againſt us. The number killed in the enemy's camp were few, as they only ſtood a cannonading. We had about 19 Europeans killed and wounded, and 30 Seapoys.

Suraja Dowla, after his defeat, withdrew privately; as did Montoll, his prime miniſter, and Monick-Chaund, one of his generals. (See p. 86, *note*.)

On June 26, Jaffier Ally Cawn entered the city of Muxad-vad, and, by a letter from the colonel of the 30th, we were informed of his having placed Jaffier Ally Cawn in the ancient ſeat of the Nabobs of this province; and that the uſual homage has been paid him by all ranks of people, as Subah of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa.

The 30th, late at night, a letter came from the colonel, adviſing that Suraja Dowla was taken priſoner; and, on the fourth inſtant, he acquainted the committee of his being privately put to death by Jaffier Ally Cawn's ſon, and his party. The Nabob's treaſury, upon examination was found very ſhort of expectation; however the colonel has already ſent down one third of the ſum ſtipulated in the agreement; and it is ſaid as much more will ſoon follow as will make up half. The other half is to be paid in three years, at three annual and equal payments.

Mr. Law, who was the French chief at Coſſimbuzar, and who had collected near 200 French European troops, was coming to the aſſiſtance of the late Nabob, and was within a few hours march of him when he was taken priſoner; which Mr. Law hearing of, he advanced no farther. Soon after the colonel detached a party in ſearch of Law, under the command of capt. Coote, of col. Adlercron's regiment, conſiſting of 200 Europeans and 500 Seapoys, joined by 2000 of Jaffier Ally Cawn's horſe. We cannot yet expect to hear any thing of the event of this detachment's being ſent out, as it is uncertain how far capt. Coote may be led after the French party.

A few days ago the Marlborough Indiaman arrived here from Vizagapatam, with with an account of the ſurrender of that ſettlement to the French June 26. The garriſon conſiſted of 130 Europeans and 200 Seapoys, and the French ſet down before it with 850 Europeans and 6000 Seapoys, beſides a ſmall body of horſe.

A Tranſlation of the Treaty executed by Jaffier Ally Cawn Bahadar.

In his own hand.

In the preſence of God and his prophet, I ſwear to abide by the terms of this agreement while I have life.

Meer Mahmund Jaffier Cawn Bahadar the ſlave of Allum Geer, Mogul.

Treaty made with adm. Watſon, colonel Clive, governor Drake, Mr. Watts, and the Committee.

I. The agreement and treaty made with Nabob Suraja Dowla, I agree too, and admit of.

II. The enemies of the Engliſh are my enemies, whether Europeans or others.

III. Whatever goods and factories belong to the French, in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, ſhall be delivered to the Engliſh, and the French never permitted to have factories or ſettlements any more in theſe provinces.

IV. To indemnify the company for their loſſes, by the capture of Calcutta, and the charges they have been at to repoſſeſs their factories, I will give one crore of rupees.

V. To indemnify the Engliſh inhabitants, who ſuffered by the capture of Calcutta, I will give 50 lack of rupees.

VI. To indemnify the loſſes ſuffered by Jentoes, Moormen, &c. I will give 20 lack of rupees.

VII. To inhabitants, the Armenian Peotts of Calcutta, who ſuffered by the capture, I will give ſeven lack of rupees. The diviſion of theſe donations to be left to the admiral, the colonel, and committee.

VIII. The lands within the Moratto ditch all round Calcutta (which are now poſſeſſed by other Zemidars) and ſix hundred yards all round about the ditch, I will give up entirely to the company.

IX. The zemidary of the lands to the ſouthward of Calcutta, as low as Culpee, ſhall be in the hands of the Engliſh company, and under their government and orders. The cuſtomary rents of every diſtrict within that track to be paid by the Engliſh into the king's treaſury.

X. Whenever I ſend for the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh troops, their pay and charges ſhall be diſburſed by me.

XI. From Hughley downwards, I will build no new forts near the river.

XII.

XII. As ſoon as I am eſtabliſhed Subah of the three provinces, I will immediately perform the above mentioned articles.

Dated the 15th of the moon Ramazan, in the fourth year of the preſent reign.

N. B. The new Nabob, Jaffier Ally Cawn, has given to the ſea ſquadron and troops, 60 lack of rupees, beſides the ſums ſtipulated by the treaty for other ſervices.

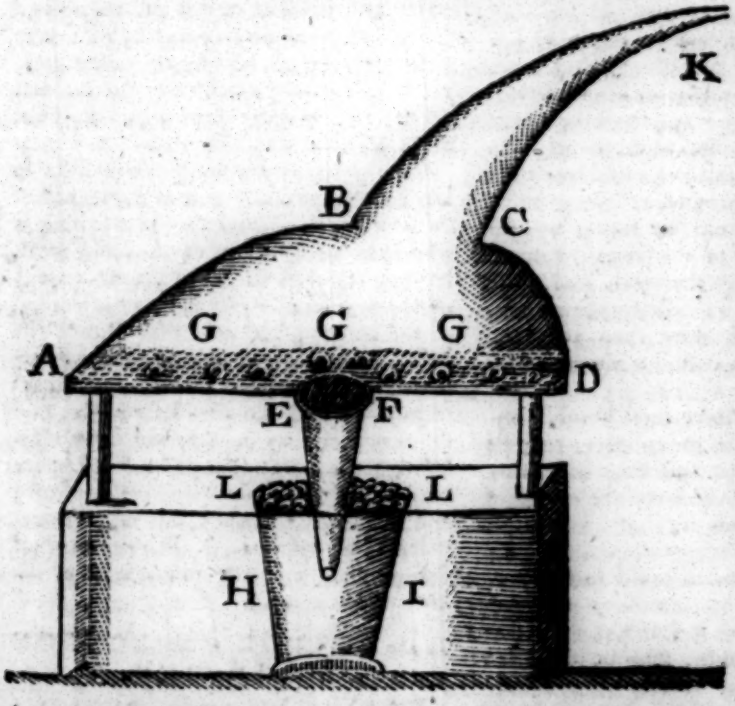
One crore is 100 lack, and one lack is about 12,500l.

Vice-admiral Watſon was buried Auguſt 17, and his corpſe was attended to the grave by all the inhabitants of the place, and they deſign to erect a handſome monument to his memory.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 14. His majeſty's ſhips the Torbay and Chicheſter have taken and brought into Portſmouth, a French privateer of 26 guns, four of them 20 pounders, and the reſt 14 pounders, together with an Engliſh prize ſhe had taken in her cruize, homeward bound from Philadelphia. The privateer is called the Roſtan.

We hope the following curious Machine, for which we are obliged to a learned and ingenious Correſpondent, will not be leſs pleaſing to our Readers, than the many other Schemes we have made Publick for the Service of Mankind, to which our Magazine is peculiarly dedicated.

A Method to procure WATER, *from the* Air, *either at Sea, in a beſieged Town, or other Places, where Water is not to be had.*



LET a veſſel be prepared, of iron, of the form of A B C D at the bottom of which there ſhould be an opening and tube, in which ſhould be put a ſponge well cleaned, E F: The bottom of the veſſel A B C D, ſhould be covered, as at GGG, with marble which has been calcined five or ſix days, mixt with pieces of red marble, of the bigneſs of ſmall nuts, 2 or three inches deep; then put the lower tube of the veſſel into the receiver H I, and place the upper tube K, facing the ſun, and make a little fire under the veſſel, at L L, by which means the humidity of the air will be attracted, and paſs by the lower tube into the receiver.

The opening at the upper tube K, ſhould be very ſmall, not exceeding the bigneſs of a pin's head; for the humidity of the air is attracted faſter, in proportion to the length of the tube and ſmallneſs of the orifice.

The Humble PETITION *of the* POOR *of* England, *to the Right Hon.* WILLIAM PITT.

SIR,

IT greatly revives our drooping ſpirits, under our long and heavy calamity, to hear that our caſe, with regard to bread the ſtaff of life, is coming before the parliament. We know not to whom to apply, as the ſupporter and defender of our cauſe, ſo properly as to you: For, tho' numbers of us have the happineſs to be known to many worthy members of parliament in our ſeveral counties, and to have received very kind and charitable aſſiſtance from ſome of them, (without which our diſtreſs muſt have been ſtill much greater;) yet, in a collective body, we unanimouſly look to you, as our patron and advocate; moſt humbly beſeeching you to plead our cauſe, and lay our misfortunes before the parliament, not doubting of relief, as ſoon as our caſe comes to be known.

When

When corn is dear from a failure of the crop only, we look upon it as the hand of providence, and bear it with patience and reſignation: But when we ſuffer from the avarice and fraud of men, of farmers, millers, and bakers, we cannot but think our caſe is hard, and we cannot but groan under our oppreſſion. The farmers hoard up their corn in order to make it dear; and too many of them would have no compaſſion for us, if we were reduced even to eat huſks with the ſwine. The millers, ſince they have ſet up their dreſſing mills, compel us to buy what they pleaſe, under the name of bread-flour, and at their own price. They ſell us a kind of flour made white by art, and robbed of the moſt nouriſhing part of the corn, as we know by woeful experience. We are at their mercy, and cannot help ourſelves; as many of the rich ones refuſe to grind corn for us, or to ſell us any pure meal, becauſe they can get much more profit by their dreſſed manufactures. How many ways the bakers hurt us we know not; but moſt of us who live in the country, if we could buy corn and have it fairly ground, or buy genuine undreſt meal, ſhould be ſecure againſt moſt of the frauds of the bakers; becauſe we know how to ſift the meal, and make bread at home, as was always the cuſtom, till within a little more than 30 years, and in many parts within a much ſhorter time.

What we, therefore, moſt humbly implore is, that we, in the country, may be reſtored to the ancient privilege of having our corn ground, and have the choice of buying true undreſt meal at a fair price, which we know how, without any of the millers new arts, to make the beſt uſe of for the benefit of our families; and that thoſe of us who live in London, and other large cities and towns, may be defended from the frauds of bakers, as far as human wiſdom can provide. All which we, with great humility, ſubmit to the wiſdom of parliament, thro' your kind and beneficent interceſſion; and ſhall, as in duty bound,

FOR EVER PRAY.

☞ As the *Millers* and *Bakers* have not only diſowned (as *of courſe* they would) the frauds of which they have been accuſed in ſeveral pamphlets, and in various news-papers, but have likewiſe been *inſolent enough* to abuſe the diſcoverers of ſuch iniquity, to whom the publick are ſo much obliged; and as many people have been ſo weak as to believe the aſſertions of ſuch bakers, millers, &c. and to affirm, in their vindication, that no ſuch frauds have been practiſed in the country; there is a gentleman in the town of Northampton, who has taken out of his bread, within theſe few days, what had, to him and ſome others, the appearance and taſte of *undiſſolved* alum; which from its indiſſolution, ſeems to be the adulteration of the *mealman*, rather than of the *baker*; eſpecially as a baker's ſervant has confeſſed, and would have made oath, had it been required, that he himſelf had ſeveral times been directed TO SET THE SPUNGE (as the cant phraſe is) which he did after the following manner, viz.

He diſſolved *a Pound of* Alum *in a Gallon of* Urine, *and then mixed it with eight Buſhels of fine Wheat Flour.*

In conſequence of this abominable compoſition, it is evident that the health of the eaters muſt be more or leſs affected;—and tho' bread, thus made, may be of a very good colour and conſiſtence *when new*, yet it will grow remarkably harſh, and get dry two or three days ſooner than the bread which is unadulterated.

On the repreſentation of theſe facts to Dr. STONEHOUSE; and at the requeſt of the gentlemen, who related them to him, as well as of many others of the inhabitants, he has engaged to make proper experiments occaſionally on the bread of ſeveral of the bakers; and whatever frauds the doctor may diſcover, the *mayor* has determined (and here gives notice accordingly) to publiſh, with the offender's name; that the mealmen may be deterred from adulterating the flour; that every *honeſt* baker may be juſtified from unmerited cenſure; and that every diſhoneſt one may be expoſed as he deſerves, to the reſentment of the publick, and the puniſhment of the law. (See p. 27.)

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE read in your Appendix to your laſt volume, Dr. Stonehouſe's expedients for alleviating the diſtreſs occaſioned by the preſent dearneſs of corn &c. and I am much pleaſed with his generous and laudable attempt to relieve the neceſſities of the poor and indigent, by pointing out to them, a cheaper proviſion than what is generally uſed among them. In his fifth receipt, (See our laſt vol. p. 634.) which is to make potatoe bread, he tells us, that the potatoes have, upon his trial, taken up more flour than might be wiſhed, viz. an equal quantity, and that he would be glad if they could be reduced nearer to the

nature

nature of flour, ſo that two parts of potatoes might be uſed to one of flour; the following method has ſucceeded with me.

Take potatoes, pare them and cut them into bits, about the ſize of a walnut, the ſmalleſt muſt be cut into two; put them into a ſkillet with cold water, and ſetting it over the fire, let them boil till a fork will eaſily paſs thro' them; they muſt be well watched, that they do not boil any longer; pour off the water immediately, and laying the potatoes upon a plate, ſqueeze them, and work them about with a knife, like mortar, till they are quite free from lumps. To prepare a great number of them after this manner, contrivances to effect it in a little time, may, I apprehend, be readily invented; whilſt they are warm, put a ſufficient quantity of yeſt and ſalt to them, working them well together, and then knead them into up into dough with half their weight of flour, ſprinkling it on them by little and little, and without any water; lay the dough before the fire, to ferment or riſe a little; then bake it in a very hot oven; this is of a good taſte and conſiſtence, and eats well either by itſelf, or with any thing that bread is commonly eat with: The weight of the potatoes I uſed, was near two pounds.

As this improvement of the doctor's fifth receipt, tends to the ſame good end that he had in view in publiſhing his paper, I hope I may be juſtified in ſubſcribing my name to it after his example; and in the ſame manner.

Poole, Feb. 13, 1758. *Francis Swinhow*, M. D.

IN the annexed beautiful Sheet Chart, the north reſpects the top, the ſouth, the bottom; the eaſt the right hand, and the weſt the left hand. The equator, or equinoctial line, is a great circle, equally diſtant from the poles; called ſo, becauſe when the ſun comes thereto, the nights and days are of equal length: On it are marked the degrees of longitude, the number of which is known by the parallel lines, that run from top to bottom, and are marked upon the northern rim of the Chart, at every twentieth degree, eaſt and weſt from London, the firſt meridian. The bottom, or horary rim gives the hours eaſt and weſt from the firſt meridian. The parallels of latitude diſtinguiſh the degrees of latitude, or diſtance of places, from the equator towards each pole, and the number of degrees, &c. are marked on the eaſt and weſt rims of the Chart, to every 10th degree. The parallels of latitude continually decreaſing the nearer we approach the poles, it is plain a degree upon any of them, muſt be leſs than a degree upon the equator; which not being immediately conceivable in this projection, where they all appear to be 60 miles, we have annexed the following table, of the number of miles anſwering to each degree of longitude, at every degree of latitude. As to the preſent projection it has, otherwiſe, the advantage of ſhewing the world at one view; is, by far, the beſt yet found out for the purpoſes of navigation, and has the true latitude and longitude of every place it exhibits.

A TABLE, ſhewing how many miles anſwer to a degree of longitude, at every degree of latitude.

D.L.	Miles	D.L.	Miles	D.L.	Miles	D.L.	Miles
1	59 99	24	54.81	47	40.92	69	21.50
2	59.97	25	54.38	48	40.15	70	20.52
3	59.92	26	53 93	49	39 36	71	19.54
4	59.86	27	53.46	50	38.57	72	18.55
5	59.77	28	52.97	51	37.76	73	17.54
7	59.67	29	52.47	52	36.94	74	16.53
6	59.56	30	51.96	53	36.11	75	15.52
8	59.42	31	51.43	54	35.27	76	14.51
9	59.26	32	50.88	55	34.41	77	13.50
10	59.08	33	50.32	56	33.55	78	12.48
11	58.89	34	49.74	57	32.68	79	11.45
12	58.68	35	49.15	58	31.79	80	10.42
13	58.46	36	48.54	59	30 90	81	9.38
14	58.22	37	47.92	60	30.00	82	8 35
15	57.95	38	47.28	61	29.09	83	7.32
16	57.67	39	46.62	62	28.17	84	6.28
17	57.37	40	45.95	63	27.24	85	5.23
18	57.06	41	45.28	64	26.30	86	4.18
19	56.73	42	44.59	65	25.36	87	3.14
20	56.38	43	43 88	66	24.41	88	2.09
21	56.01	44	43.16	67	23.44	89	1.05
22	55.63	45	42 43	68	22.48	90	0.00
23	55.23	46	41.68				

The variation of the magnetick needle is its declination, in ſome parts of the world, to the eaſt or weſt of the true meridian of the place, inſtead of pointing directly north and ſouth. This property was firſt diſcovered about 300 years ſince, and an account firſt publiſhed of it in the year 1549, by Caboto a Venetian ſailor. This declination is found to be various in different places, and very irregular, for not only under the ſame parallels, it ſometimes varies much in a few miles and ſometimes very little in ſeveral leagues, and in one part of the ſame parallel has eaſt variation, in another a conſiderable weſt one; but under the ſame meridian alſo. At the ſouth weſt corner of the Chart, are directions about the curve lines of variation.

The general trade winds which reign between the lat. of 30° N. and 30° S. al-

ways blow, from eaſt to weſt, over the whole globe; ſave on the north of the equator, where they blow from the north of the eaſt, and ſouth of the equator, from the ſouth of the eaſt. Within two or three degrees of the equator, the winds are variable. Five hundred miles from land, the A conſtant trade wind from eaſt to weſt prevails.

The monſons are perodical winds, met with in the Indian ſeas, and others, where the land confines the ſea. Theſe blow ſix months one way, and ſix months from the oppoſite points. Theſe points and times of B ſhifting are different, in different parts of the ocean: In many places the wind is conſtant for three months one way, and three months more the contrary way, and ſo all the year. See the directions at the north-eaſt corner of the Chart.

The earth being divided into the eaſtern C and weſtern continents; the eaſtern contains Europe, Aſia, and Africa, and the weſtern America. The ſeas are thrown into three grand diviſions. The Atlantick or weſtern ocean, which divides America from Europe and Africa: The Pacifick ocean or great ſouth ſea, which ſeparates Ame- D rica from Aſia: The Indian ocean, which ſeparates the Eaſt-Indies from Africa.

That part of the earth called Europe, and the leaſt, tho' moſt illuſtrious of the four, is ſituate between 36 and 72 degrees of N. lat. and between 10° W. and 65° E. long. It is about 3000 miles long E from north to ſouth, and 2500 miles broad, from eaſt to weſt, and is confined on the north by the Frozen ocean; by the Mediterranean on the ſouth; by Aſia on the eaſt, and by the Atlantick ocean on the weſt. The north part of Europe is divided into, the empire of Ruſſia or Muſ- F covy, the kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, and the iſlands of Great-Britain and Ireland, Greenland, Iceland, &c. The middle diviſion contains, the kingdoms of Poland, Pruſſia, Hungary, Bohemia; the empire of Germany, the Netherlands and the kingdom of France, with G all its late acquiſitions. The ſouth diviſion comprehends Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, Walachia, the Crim and Leſſer Tartary, Switzerland, the Griſons, Italy, the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal and the iſlands in the Mediterranean, and of the Archipelago. H

Aſia contains the empire of China, Chineſian Tartary and the eaſtern iſlands; India, Uſbeck-Tartary, Calmuck Tartary, Siberia, Perſia, Arabia, Aſtracan, Circaſſian Tartary and Turkey in Aſia.

Africa, a peninſula, is joined by the narrow iſthmus of Suez to Aſia, and comprehends Egypt, Upper Ethiopia, Nubia, the coaſt of Anian and Zanquebar, Monoæmugi, Monomotapa and Caffraria; Congo, Angola, Guinea, Negroeland, Zaara or the Deſart, Biledulgerid, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoly, Barka, &c.

America, principally ſubject now to the Europeans, may thus be divided. 1. Britiſh poſſeſſions, viz. New-Britain, Nova-Scotia, New-England, New-York, eaſt and weſt New Jerſey, Penſilvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, lying all along the eaſtern coaſt of North-America from 30 to 51 degrees of north latitude. The iſlands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Newfoundland, &c. &c. and Hudſon's Bay. 2. French poſſeſſions, viz. Canada, Louiſiana on the continent, part of Hiſpaniola, Martinico, Guardaloupe, Marigallante, &c. &c. 3. Dutch poſſeſſions, viz. Surinam, in South-America, ſome of the Carribbee Iſlands, as Curraſſao, Aruba, &c. &c. 4. The Spaniards are ſovereigns of Old-Mexico, New-Mexico, Florida, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Patagonia, Paraguay and la Plata; the Amazons country, the Iſlands of Cuba, Hiſpaniola, Porto-Rico and Trinidado. 5. The Portugueſe have Brazil. 6. The Danes are poſſeſſed of one of the Carribbee Iſlands, called St. Thomas, a place of very ſmall importance.

PROPERTIES *of a* GARDENER.

QUESTION. Why is a *Gardener* the moſt extraordinary man in the world? Addreſſed to lady ——.

Anſwer. Becauſe no man has more buſineſs upon *Earth*, and always chuſes good *Grounds* for what he does. He commands his *Thyme*. He is maſter of his *Mint*, and fingers *Penny Royal*. He raiſeth his *Salary* every year, and it is a bad year, indeed, that does not produce a *Plumb*. He meets with more *Boughs* than a miniſter of ſtate. —He makes more *Beds* than the French king, and has in them more *painted Ladies* and more genuine *Roſes* and *Lillies* than are to be found at a country wake. He makes *Raking* his buſineſs more than his diverſion, as many other gentlemen do; but he makes it an advantage to his health and fortune; which few others do. He can boaſt more *Ropes* than any other *Rake* in the kingdom: His wife, notwithſtanding, has enough of *Lad's Love* and *Heart's Eaſe*, and never wiſhes for *Weeds*. Diſtempers, fatal to others, never hurt him: He walks the better for the *Gravel*, and thrives moſt in a *Conſumption*. He can boaſt of more *bleeding Hearts* than your ladyſhip, and more *Laurels* (if poſſible) than his majeſty of Pruſſia; but his greateſt pride and the world's envy, is, that he can have *Yew* whenever he pleaſes.

The

The HISTORY of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p. 13.

BUT in all diſputes relating to trade, the great difficulty is, to come at the truth of facts, which are always ſtated in a different manner by the two contending parties, and upon each ſide, there are people found, who are ready to ſwear to the truth of the facts as ſtated by their party. This was what happened in the caſe now under conſideration, which appears from the printed caſe of the woolen broad cloth weavers, in the county of Glouceſter, which was delivered to the members of parliament upon this occaſion, and was as follows:

"Theſe weavers, who are real objects of compaſſion, as will hereafter appear, about fourteen years ago, received, as wages, for the weaving of cloth made for exportation, one part in ſix and one part in ſeven, more than what is now paid them: Since which time their wages have gradually ſunk and been diminiſhed to the above proportions, and now become almoſt the common ſtandard of payment. Nevertheleſs many of the clothiers, not contented with theſe deductions, have encreaſed the length of their cloths two or three ells, whereby more time is employed in each piece of cloth, to the no ſmall detriment and hardſhip of the poor unfortunate weavers, whoſe ſituation in life hitherto rendered oppoſition to the contrary vain and ineffectual.

That, the greater part of the clothiers of late have introduced a pernicious practice of ſpinning of wooll beyond the ſtaple, and warping it up to a higher hundred than what ſuch ſtaple will bear, (that is preparing the chain fit for the loom) whereby a greater ſpace of time, by one third, is employed in weaving each piece of cloth ſo ſpun and warped as aforeſaid, than what would otherwiſe have been required, prior to the introduction of that practice: Beſides, this practice of fine ſpinning is deemed the greateſt, if not the only reaſon of the decay of our foreign trade; for the cloth by this practice carries with it a much better complexion than is adequate to the quality thereof, and by no means in point of ſervice anſwerable to its appearance, and conſequently not to the expectation of the buyer.

That, the weavers by means of the reduction of their wages, which they conſider grievous and oppreſſing, do not, nor can beſtow the ſame time and labour as heretofore in their work, and by which means the trade is greatly diminiſhed and brought into diſrepute.

That, by the oppreſſion aforeſaid theſe poor weavers, according to their preſent ſcanty allowances, acquire no more than from ſix-pence to ten-pence a day, including between fifteen and ſixteen hours to the day; tho' the other branches of the manufactury (ſuch as ſheermen and ſcribblers) earn one penny an hour for their labour, without ſerving an apprenticeſhip; from whence it is evident the weavers, the chief trade in the whole manufactury, labour under the greateſt hardſhips and oppreſſions, againſt which they now pray relief. In this place it may not be amiſs to guard againſt, as well as obviate an objection that may naturally ariſe from and in favour of the clothiers, that they cannot now ſell their goods at ſuch good prices as heretofore, when better wages were allowed. The anſwer, and a juſt one, to be made to it is this, that in the foreign trade the factors, of late years, have ſet up and employed a great number of clothiers, thereby ſecuring to themſelves ſuch immoderate profits, that clothiers alſo, in order to ſecure to themſelves ſome profit or advantage, reduce the prices of the poor manufacturer, and without which their own profits would be greatly diminiſhed, ſo that the weavers in general are become the main ſufferers. What farther conduces to the deſtruction of the home trade, ariſes from a mean and unbecoming diſpoſition in the clothiers underſelling, and conſequently undermining each other in trade; a grievance complained of for ſome time, and themſelves the only authors or cauſe of it.

That, by means of theſe ſeveral hardſhips and oppreſſions, the weavers in general are rendered unable, even with the utmoſt aſſiduity, to procure by their trade, (tho' conſtantly employed) a maintenance for themſelves and families, and were therefore obliged to ſeek redreſs by applying to parliament, &c. &c."

After which they ſet forth what had happened between them and the clothiers in Glouceſterſhire, and conclude as follows:

" When the poor muſt ſubmit to the arbitrary wills of their employers, what freedom can there be, in ſuch caſe, of contracting, when one of the parties under thoſe circumſtances muſt, at all events, comply with the terms propoſed, be they ever ſo unjuſt and unreaſonable, or otherwiſe ſubject themſelves to the dire effects of penury and want, a more calamitous circumſtance ?

It is too well known (to admit of a denial) that many weavers have been already diſcharged from their employ, merely becauſe they joined in an application at the Glouceſter ſeſſions, for ſettling and fixing a certain rate; which had it been effected, would have prevented all thoſe ſubſequent commotions, and rendered the preſent applications to parliament unneceſſary. Under theſe circumſtances, how dreadful muſt the apprehenſion of the weavers be, (was ſuch a law to be enacted, as prayed for by the clothiers) as it muſt infallibly entail almoſt inevitable ruin upon the diſtreſſed weavers and their families, who have already too much experienced the effects of poverty in a very ample degree: Excluſive of this diſaſter, it will conſequently introduce another, a heavy charge upon gentlemen ſeized of eſtates in theſe parts, who in ſome places already pay ſix ſhillings in the pound to the poor's rate, a grievance much complained of by thoſe gentlemen: Whereas the clothiers are in ſome meaſure exempted, and their ſtock in trade, which is continually fluctuating, paying upon that account a very ſmall proportion for the relief of the poor.

Under theſe melancholy circumſtances, the weavers implore the protection of parliament: And therefore humbly hope, That they will be pleaſed to take their caſe into conſideration, and to afford them ſuch relief therein, as not to render them entirely ſubject to the arbitrary will and government of the clothiers. On the contrary, that a fixed and ſettled rate may be eſtabliſhed, which is conceived may be eaſily effected, tho' perhaps at firſt not to a perfect exactneſs; yet upon much more equitable terms than at preſent, provided the clothiers would lend an aſſiſting hand for ſo ſalutary a purpoſe: That the rate prayed for might be eaſily eſtabliſhed is well known to them, they having already entered into an agreement to make ſuch rate accordingly, if the preſent law ſhould be repealed."

Now whether the weavers, about fourteen years ago, received as wages for the weaving of cloth made for exportation, one part in ſix, and one part in ſeven, more than what is now paid them, is a queſtion well worth the enquiry into, eſpecially if the wages they then received was at a rate that had continued for a courſe of years, without being enhanced by a flurry of buſineſs at that time, which was perhaps the caſe in the year 1743 or 1744, as a general war in Europe had then juſt begun. But ſuppoſing that the rate of wages, fourteen years ago, had been for a courſe of years higher than it is at preſent, yet this would be no reaſon for the government's interpoſing to increaſe that rate: On the contrary, every government ought to endeavour to reduce the price of labour in every ſort of buſineſs, becauſe the cheaper it is, the more of the produce and manufactures of their country will be exported; but this is not to be attempted by a law for reducing, much leſs for eſtabliſhing any certain rate of wages: It can only be done by taking proper methods for reducing the price of all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, and for encreaſing the number of the people.

If a government does this, they may and ought to leave the market to its natural courſe; for a meer journeyman, or day-labourer, can never expect much more than a bare ſubſiſtence by his labour, unleſs when a flurry of buſineſs happens in his way; and a bare, or even comfortable ſubſiſtence a good workman may always depend on, if the buſineſs be not overſtocked, nor any combinations entered into by the maſters. When a flurry happens in any particular ſort of buſineſs, it is highly unjuſt and oppreſſive upon the poor, to endeavour, by a publick law, to prevent the workmen taking advantage of it, becauſe it is the only time poor journeymen have, for providing againſt future misfortunes in their families, or for enabling them to ſet themſelves up as maſters, and every ſuch law will be found to be unexecutable, which is now the caſe with reſpect to the law for eſtabliſhing a certain rate of wages for journeymen taylors, and will be the caſe in every other art or buſineſs, wherein it may be hereafter attempted. And as to any ſort of buſineſs happening to be overſtocked, it is impoſſible for any government by a publick law to prevent it, or to apply an immediate remedy; but the evil will within a ſhort time naturally and neceſſarily cure itſelf, becauſe many of thoſe who had been bred up in that buſineſs, will betake themſelves to other ſorts of buſineſs, and few children will for ſome years be bred up in that way of buſineſs.

Therefore, with regard to all ſorts of arts and manufactures, the only thing a government can, or ought to take care of, is to prevent every ſort of combination, either among journeymen to raiſe their wages or leſſen their hours of work, or among maſters to reduce the wages of their journeymen, or to add to their hours of work; and the weavers do not, in their caſe, ſo much as alledge, that there was any combination among the clothiers in Glouceſterſhire: On the contrary, they complain of what they call a mean and unbecoming diſpoſition among the clothiers, in underſelling, and conſequently undermining each other in trade. If there be any ſuch diſpoſition among the clothiers of that county, it is a diſpoſition which our government ought to encourage, and to propagate, if poſſible, through every county in England; and, as it is a natural diſpoſition in every branch of trade, it will prevail likewiſe among the factors, if not prevented by a combination. Then as to the complaint made by the weavers, of their being forced to ſubmit to the arbitrary will of their employers, by which they mean, their being obliged to accept of ſuch wages, or ſuch a price for their labour, as the clothiers will agree to pay them, it is a misfortune the ſeller of every commodity is liable to, for he muſt ſell at the price the buyer will give, or not ſell at all; and if he be under a neceſſity to ſell, and can find no other buyer, he muſt ſell at leſs than the uſual price, perhaps at a loſs. This, therefore, is a misfortune incident to every branch of trade, and a misfortune which no government can prevent, or guard againſt any other way, but by taking care, that there ſhall be no combination or foreſtalling amongſt the buyers; and as there is now an univerſal clamour againſt combinations in the corn trade, it is to be hoped, that a general and effectual law will be made againſt combinations of every kind; for if we go on as we have done, in making a particular law, only for redreſſing the particular grievance, or preventing the particular fraud then complained of, our ſtatute books muſt ſoon increaſe to a moſt enormous ſize.

The next bill I am to take notice of, was likewiſe a bill of the utmoſt conſequence to our trade, and particularly to our navigation, which bill was introduced as follows: February 8, 1757, Mr. Simmons, accomptant to the ſociety of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery, attended, and being called in, preſented to the houſe, purſuant to the directions of an act of parliament, an account of receipts and diſburſements by the ſaid ſociety, from Dec. 31, 1755, to Dec. 31, 1756, which account was ordered to lie upon the table, to be peruſed by the members of the houſe; and the next day there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the ſaid ſociety, alledging, that the petitioners had employed the ſum of 130,305l. 8s. 6d. together with the entire produce of their fiſh, and all the monies ariſing from the ſeveral bounties allowed on the tonnage of their ſhipping, and on the exportation of their fiſh, in carrying on the ſaid fiſhery; and that, from being obliged in the infancy of the undertaking to incur a much larger expence than was at that time foreſeen, they did find themſelves ſo far reduced in their capital, as to be utterly incapable of further proſecuting the fiſheries with any hope of ſucceſs, without the further aſſiſtance of parliament: And praying, that towards enabling them to carry on the ſaid fiſheries, they might have liberty to make uſe of ſuch nets as they might find beſt adapted to the ſaid fiſheries, each buſs nevertheleſs carrying to ſea the ſame quantity of netting, and of the ſame depth, which by the fiſhery acts they were then bound to carry; that the bounty of 30s. per ton, allowed by the ſaid acts on the veſſels employed in the ſaid fiſheries, might be further increaſed; and foraſmuch as many of the proprietors of the ſtock of the ſaid ſociety were unable to advance any further ſum of money for carrying on the ſaid fiſheries, and others unwilling, in the then ſituation, and under the then reſtraints, to riſk any further ſum in the ſaid undertaking, that the ſtock of the ſaid ſociety, which by the ſaid acts was made unalienable (except in caſe of death or bankruptcy) for a term of years, of which near ſix were then unexpired, might forthwith be made transferable; and that the petitioners might be at liberty, between the intervals of the fiſhing ſeaſons, to employ their buſſes in ſuch manner as they ſhould find for the advantage of the ſociety; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and to grant them ſuch relief as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

Whereupon the petition was referred to the conſideration of a committee, to examine and ſtate to the houſe the matters of fact contained in the ſame; and a committee being appointed, they were inſtructed to enquire into, and report to the houſe the ſtate of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery in general; and the ſaid account

of receipts and diſburſements was ſoon after likewiſe referred to them. February 21, Sir John Philipps reported from the committee, that they had examined the matter of fact contained in the ſaid petition, and had directed him to report a ſtate thereof to the houſe; which report was then ordered to lie upon the table, to be peruſed by the members. But as the committee had not then enquired into the ſtate of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery in general, the report was, on the 23d, recommitted; and, March 1, Sir John reported, that the committee had reconſidered the ſaid report, and had enquired into the ſtate of the ſaid fiſhery in general; when the report was ordered to lie upon the table to be peruſed by the members; and, March 18, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery Chamber of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, alledging, that as the law then ſtood, the petitioners went to, and returned from Shetland, at a great expence, and loſs of time, and while the war continued, durſt not ſtay there to fiſh, beſides being obliged to go and return from Shetland without convoy, by which they run a great riſk of loſing their buſſes; and that ever ſince the inſtitution of the preſent fiſhery, experience had fully ſhewn, that the fiſhery at Shetland had not proved worth following, and that the petitioners had thereby loſt two months or more of a much better fiſhery in St. George's Channel, within a day's ſail of Whitehaven; and taking notice, that the Free Britiſh Fiſhery had applied to the houſe for further aſſiſtance and relief; and therefore praying, that Cambeltown might be appointed the place of rendezvous for the buſſes belonging to Whitehaven, for the ſummer fiſhery as well as for the winter fiſhery, in order that they might be enabled to fiſh with greater advantage, or ſuch other relief in the premiſes, as the houſe ſhould think proper.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table; and, April 29, the ſaid report was referred to a committee of the whole houſe, to which this petition was likewiſe, May 4, referred. Accordingly, May 13, the houſe, in a committee, took the ſaid report and petition into conſideration; and the 16th, Mr. Prowſe reported from the ſame, the following reſolutions, viz.

That, it was the opinion of the committee.

Firſt, That the petitioners be at liberty to make uſe of ſuch nets, in the white herring fiſheries, as they ſhall find beſt adapted to the ſaid fiſheries, provided that each buſs do carry to ſea, in the whole, the like quantity of netting as they are now bound to carry.

Secondly, That the bounty of 30s. per ton, payable on the veſſels employed in the ſaid fiſheries, be encreaſed to 50s. per ton, and made payable for ſuch term of years as the ſaid bounty of 30s. is now payable.

Thirdly, That the petitioners be at liberty, during the intervals of the fiſhing ſeaſons, to employ their veſſels uſed in the ſaid fiſheries in any other buſineſs not prohibited by law, provided ſuch veſſels ſhall have been employed in the herring fiſheries during each of the fiſhing ſeaſons.

Fourthly, That the petitioners be at liberty to make uſe of ſuch barrels, with reſpect to the thickneſs of the ſtaves, for the packing of their fiſh, as they now have in uſe, or may hereafter find beſt adapted to that purpoſe.

Fifthly, That the petitioners have liberty to make uſe of any waſte or uncultivated land, one hundred yards at the leaſt, above the higheſt water-mark, for the purpoſe of drying their nets.

Sixthly, That Campbeltown would be the moſt proper and convenient place for the rendezvous for the buſſes belonging to the Free Britiſh Fiſhery Chamber of Whitehaven, for the ſummer fiſhery, as well as for the winter fiſhery.

Of theſe ſix reſolutions the firſt five were agreed to, but the laſt was poſtponed; and it was ordered, that leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill, purſuant to the reſolutions which the houſe had agreed to; and that Mr. Prowſe, Mr. Northey, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Edward Vernon, Mr. alderman Bethell, Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. Townſhend, Sir Walter Blackett, Mr. Ridley, and Mr. Hardinge, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame.

As the bill was ſhort, it was next day preſented to the houſe by Mr. Prowſe, and read a firſt time: On the 9th, it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe; and, on the 20th, an inſtruction was ordered to the ſaid committee, that they ſhould have power to receive a clauſe, or clauſes, to prevent any difficulties, in aſcertaining, getting in, and receiving all ſuch ſums of money as ſhould, for the future, become due and payable by law, as a duty of ſix-pence per month from all ſeamen, who

who were, or ſhould be employed in the ſervice of the Britiſh white Herring Fiſhery, for the ſupport of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich. Then the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, went thro' the bill with ſeveral amendments, and ordered the report to be received next morning. Accordingly, the bill was, next morning, reported by Mr. Prowſe, and the amendments being agreed to, it was ordered to be ingroſſed. On the 23d, it was read a third time, and paſſed, and being entitled, An Act for allowing a further bounty on veſſels employed in the White Herring Fiſhery, for giving liberty to alter the preſent form and ſize of the nets uſed in the ſaid fiſhery, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, Mr. Cooke was ordered to carry it to the lords, where it was agreed to, paſſed, and returned to the commons, June 9, without any amendment; and, on the 28th, it received the royal aſſent by commiſſion, among the other bills then ready for the ſame.

Now I have no occaſion to give any abſtract of this act, as the whole of the ſubſtance of it is contained in the above-mentioned reſolutions, which were agreed to May 16, and the inſtruction given to the committee upon the bill, May 20, every one of which are provided for by proper clauſes in the act; but as to the reſolution which was on the 16th poſtponed, it was entirely dropt, the reaſon of which may be eaſily ſeen by every one who underſtands any thing of the herring fiſhery, and the method in which it is carried on by the Dutch, neither of which ſeems to have been duly conſidered, when our Free Britiſh Fiſhery Society was firſt eſtabliſhed. To give a full account of the Dutch herring fiſhery would take up much more room than you have to ſpare, but I muſt obſerve, that tho' the Dutch have a herring fiſhery company, which they call the great fiſhery company; yet that company have no joint ſtock, nor do they carry on any trade in the name, or at the expence of the company. They ſerve only to govern and direct the fiſhing, and to take care, that no man ſhall go as maſter of a veſſel upon it, who has been guilty of any fraudulent practice, or of neglecting, or acting contrary to any of thoſe rules that are preſcribed for preſerving the character of the fiſh; for as to the fiſhing, it is carried on entirely at the expence and the riſk of private men, in two ſorts of ſhips or veſſels, one of which ſorts they call buſſes, and the other they call vent-yaggers. The buſſes are the ſhips employed in catching the fiſh, and curing them as far as they can be cured on board, and the vent-yaggers are quick ſailing veſſels, which attend the buſſes, in order to purchaſe the fiſh as ſoon as catched and cured, and to run with them to the market; and the maſter of each veſſel of both theſe ſorts muſt have a licence, the former for fiſhing, and the latter for ſailing amongſt the buſſes, and taking on board herrings from them; which licences are never refuſed to any man that will take the oath appointed, unleſs he has been guilty of ſome miſbehaviour.

Now it is by means of theſe vent-yaggars that the buſſes make their great profit, becauſe thoſe herrings that come firſt to market in all parts of the world, even in Holland itſelf, ſell at a moſt extravagant price; and to prevent any market's being glutted, the Dutch yaggers are confined not to take any herrings on board from the buſſes, after the 5th of July; for all they take after that day muſt be carried home, in order to be repacked and made fit for winter keeping; and they do make ſo great a profit by what they ſell to, or ſend to market by the yaggers, that with reſpect to the reſt they may as yet underſell any nation in the world. And from hence we may ſee a moſt ſolid reaſon, why our parliament reſolved to continue the Whitehaven Chamber under the neceſſity of ſending their buſſes for the firſt ſeaſon to Shetland; for it is at that ſeaſon alone, that this advantage can be obtained; and the more buſſes we have there aſſembled together, the ſooner, and the more of theſe vent-yaggers we may diſpatch, and conſequently the greater ſhare of this advantage we ſhall obtain. If fifty buſſes can in one day's fiſhing load and diſpatch a yagger or two, a hundred buſſes may in one day load and diſpatch a couple, or four yaggers, and ſo on in proportion to the number of buſſes; and if we could get but an equal ſhare of this firſt advantage with the Dutch, we ſhould then be able to contend with them as to the ſale of the future cargoes.

But this, I fear, we ſhall never be able to do while we have a publick company that carries on any fiſhing in its own name, and at its own expence; for let the directors guard as much as they will againſt it, the ſervants they ſend upon the fiſhing will diſcourage private traders as much as they can; therefore it will be difficult to prevail upon their yaggers to take on board any herrings from the buſſes of private men, or to deal honeſtly

and

and fairly by them if they do; and, I believe, no private man has as yet fitted out a ſhip upon the ſole deſign of being a vent-yagger.

Beſides, it is to be feared, that our company's capital, were it three times as much as it is, will be in a few years quite exhauſted; for no publick company can carry on any branch of trade, eſpecially the fiſhing trade, at ſo ſmall an expence as private men may; and this is the true reaſon why every publick company hitherto has been undone, by carrying on a trade in which private traders could interfere. If this ſhould be the fate of our preſent Society of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery, before our private traders have generally engaged in, and found the advantage of carrying on the herring fiſhery, it would be of the moſt fatal conſequence to that uſeful, and even neceſſary trade, becauſe it would damp the ſpirit that has for ſome years prevailed among us, and make moſt people conclude, that it is impoſſible for us to contend with the Dutch in the herring fiſhery; tho' our bad ſucceſs therein is apparently owing to our not having duly conſidered their method of carrying it on. Had we done ſo, we ſhould indeed have erected a publick company to govern and regulate the trade, and to lend money at a low intereſt to ſuch private men as were willing to carry it on, but not to carry on any trade in the name, and at the expence of the company itſelf; for as our government very generouſly, and very wiſely too, reſolved to give not only a bounty upon the ſhipping, but alſo an intereſt of 3l. per cent. upon the money employed in this trade, the company might have lent money to private undertakers at one or 2l. per cent. which would have anſwered all the expence it was neceſſary for them to be at as a company; in which caſe the proprietors of their ſtock would have had the government's 3l. per cent. clear to themſelves, beſide having an opportunity to provide for ſome of their poor friends, and the honour of having eminently contributed to the increaſe of the trade, navigation, happineſs, and ſecurity of their country; and various methods might have been found, for rendering them ſecure as to the repayment of their principal, even from the unfortunate private trader. Whether it be now too late to recur to this method, I ſhall leave to the conſideration of better judges, and proceed to the next bill which was laſt ſeſſion paſſed into a law, and which was likewiſe of great conſequence, I may ſay, to every branch of our trade, tho' it was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

We have had lately publiſhed here, a Book intitled, The Natural Hiſtory of ICELAND, tranſlated from the Daniſh Original of Mr. N. Horrebow, *who had lived two Years at* Beſſeſted, *a Seat of his* Daniſh *Majeſty on the South Coaſt of that Iſland, about the middle, but rather neareſt to the Weſt End of the Iſland.*

ACCORDING to him, the iſland is in length 720 Engliſh miles, from eaſt to weſt, and in breadth, from ſouth to north, in general about 300 miles; and Beſſeſted from his obſervations, lies in 64 degrees 4 minutes north latitude, and in 25 degrees weſt longitude from the meridian of London. Among many other extraordinary phenomena, with which this iſland abounds, he gives us the following deſcription of a hot ſpring in the diſtrict of Huuſevig.

" This extraordinary ſpring is to be met with in the north ſhire and pariſh of Huuſevig, near a farm called * Reykum, about 50 or 60 miles from the mountain Kraſle, which has been before ſpoken of. At this place are three ſprings which lie about 30 fathom from each other. The water boils up in them by turns in the following manner. When the ſpring or well at one end has thrown up its water, then the middle one begins, which ſubſiding, that at the other end riſes, and after it the firſt begins again, and ſo on in the ſame order by a continued ſucceſſion, each boiling up three times in about a quarter of an hour. They are all in a flat open place, but the ground hard and rocky. In two of them the water riſes between the cracks, and boils up about two feet only above the ground. The third has a large round aperture, by which it empties itſelf into a place like a baſon, as if formed by art, in a hard ſtone rock, and as big as a brewing copper. On diſcharging itſelf here, it will riſe, at the third boiling, ten or twelve feet high above the brim, and afterwards ſink four feet or more in the baſon or reſervoir. At this interval it may be approached near enough, to ſee how deep it ſinks; but thoſe who have this curioſity, muſt take care to get away before it boils up again. As ſoon as it has ſunk to

* *By ſuch like names many are called in this iſland, becauſe they adopt the name of the ſprings they lie near: For Reyk in the Iceland language ſignifying ſmoke, the farm is therefore ſo called from the ſmoke and ſteams that ariſe out of theſe ſprings.*

to the deepeſt ebb, it immediately riſes again, and that in three boilings. At the firſt, it riſes half way up to the edge or brim; in the third, as before obſerved, 10 or 12 feet high. Then it ſinks at once four feet below the brim of the reſervoir, and when ſunk here, riſes at the other end, and from thence proceeds to the middle one, and ſo on by a conſtant, regular rotation.

Having now given a deſcription of theſe ſprings, and the ſurprizing manner of their riſing, I ſhall add a ſhort account of ſome extraordinary effects of the water. If the water out of the largeſt well is poured into bottles it will ſtill continue to boil up twice or thrice, and at the ſame time with the water in the well. Thus long will the efferveſcence continue after the water is taken out of the well, but this being over it ſoon quite ſubſides and grows cold. If the bottles are corked up the moment they are filled, ſo ſoon as the water riſes in the well they burſt in pieces: This experiment has been proved on many ſcore bottles, to try the effects of the water. Whatever is caſt into the well when the water ſubſides, it attracts with it down to the bottom, even wood, which on another like fluid would float: But when the water flows again, it throws every thing up, which may be found at the ſide of the baſon. This has been often tried with ſtones as large and as heavy as the ſtouteſt fellows have hardly been able to tumble in. Theſe ſtones made a violent noiſe on being plunged to the bottom; but when the water roſe again they were ejaculated with force beyond the edge of the well. A vaſt many ſtones lie about, that have been uſed in ſuch experiments. The water by continually flowing over, has formed a little brook, which, it ſeems, grows cool by degrees, and at laſt falls into a little river. It is a pleaſant water to drink, when cold, and hardly taſtes of any mineral. On the neighbouring plain there is generally a fine growth of graſs, but within three or four yards of this well, or ſpring, the place being continually wet, by the ſplaſhing of the water, all the mould is waſhed away, and nothing but the naked ſtone rock appears. There is a farm at a ſmall diſtance, and cloſe by it this water runs from the well. It is here but juſt warm. The cattle water in it, and the cows yield a much greater quantity of milk than others that do not water at that place. This is a thing univerſally known, and is a very extraordinary effect of the water. Such are the ſtrange and remarkable properties of theſe wells or ſprings, of which there are ſeveral others much of the ſame kind, but the alternate boiling up of the water is entirely peculiar to theſe three. Where any of theſe hot ſprings are, they continually exhale a vapour or ſteam, which is greater or leſs, according as the water is agitated, or the air lighter or heavier. This ſteam is ſometimes ſeen at a very great diſtance.

The uſe the inhabitants make of theſe ſprings.

They that live near theſe hot baths, of which in this iſland there are many, whoſe water is continually boiling hot, employ the ſame for ſeveral uſes. They ſometimes take a pot, or any veſſel filled with cold water, put the meat or whatever they have to boil it in, and hang the veſſel at a certain depth in the well *. It preſently boils, and, in this manner they dreſs their boiled victuals without being at any expence for fuel.

I have met with travellers, who having their tea-kettle with them, filled it with water, and boiled it inſtantly in one of theſe baths; and I have ſeen people ſit the whole day bending of hoops for barrels at the edge of theſe boiling hot baths, by the heat of which they bent ſome of an extraordinary thickneſs. Every two hours, or leſs, they were obliged to ſet aſide their work, and take freſh air to prevent any ill effects from the ſulphureous and other bad ſmells of the ſteam, which expands itſelf to a conſiderable diſtance. The ſtench has been ſo ſtrong at ſome of them, that I was not able to bear it. The ground about theſe hot wells is generally of various colours, and contains ſome ſulphur, alum, and ſaltpetre.

Beſides the benefit the inhabitants have of boiling their victuals and water at theſe places, they make uſe of them to waſh or bathe in. The water that continually overflows and runs at ſome diſtance is of proper heat for bathing. Sometimes they contrive to bring cold water to the baſons: For, as before obſerved, there are actually baſons at the mouth of ſome of the ſprings, as if they were hewn out and faſhioned by a ſtone-cutter. By this means they aſſuage the heat of the water, and make it fit for bathing. I have ſeen one of theſe baſons moſt remarkably capacious, ſmooth within, and well ſhaped for the purpoſe. It was in a ſolid rock without any cracks, the bottom very ſmooth, and at any time could be covered with a tilt-cloth. It had, beſides this advantage, that there was an aqueduct to it from hot and cold ſprings, ſome ſo hot that one could not bear a finger in them, others as cold

* *Mr. Anderſon tells us they faſten their meat to a piece of wood and dip it in the hot well till it is boiled.*

cold as ice, and both conveyed to or from the baſon at pleaſure, by which means the water in the baſon could be brought to any deſired degree of warmth. At the bottom of this reſervoir, ſo formed by nature, was a hole made, thro' which the water could eaſily be carried off into a little adjoining rivulet. A freſh ſupply of clean water was always at hand, to fill it again on ſtopping up the hole. The people that live here, bathe frequently in it, and chiefly on this account are a very healthy people, and generally live to a good old age.

The common people are full of a ſuperſtitious notion that ſome ſtrange birds are continually hovering and harbouring about theſe hot wells *.

They relate this, as matter of fact, and believe it, tho' on hearſay only, from their fathers and great grandfathers; but upon enquiry not one is to be met with, that ever ſaw any of theſe ſtrange birds.

Beſides, it is highly improbable, that birds ſhould harbour about or ſwim on water, ſo hot that a piece of beef may be boiled in it. Very likely birds may reſort to the water that overflows and runs in a continual ſtream, cooling by degrees, and at laſt emptying itſelf into ſome river: But it cannot be ſaid, that birds particularly harbour about any of theſe places. In the rivers, which the different ſtreams of theſe hot wells flow into, is found the ſame kind of fiſh, as in moſt other rivers, ſuch as ſalmon, trout, and a variety of other fiſh, which is a convincing proof, that the waters have no ſtrong mineral quality in them, it being known, by experience, that fiſh will not live in water that is any way tinctured with ſulphur, or any other mineral quality.

The waters, in general, are very good in this iſland; but this is not owing to any mineral quality in them, having found myſelf, by repeated experiments, that they retain but very little of any mineral, except in a few parts, where they ſeem impregnated with ſmall portions of a chalybeat, or vitriolick ſubſtance †. In moſt places they are quite pure, without the leaſt foreign tincture, any way diſcoverable by common experiments, or by the taſte. It is therefore evident, that the earth all over the iſland does not abound with ſulphur, ſaltpetre, and other ſalts; the waters in the diſtrict, as I have before related, where the ground is full of ſulphur, have a ſtrong ſulphureous taſte and ſmell ‡.

The Rev. Mr. COLEPEPER's REMARKS, *continued from p.* 29.

IF *plain*, *open*, and *explicit* revelations, are neceſſary in any caſe, they muſt have been ſo in this, where the doctrine, appointed to be the great ſupport and ornament of the moral law, was to be revealed. For, tho' the *Jews* might be left to diſcover things of leſs importance from *diſtant* intimations, yet they might reaſonably look for *direct* and *preciſe* information when this capital article of their religion was to be revealed.

If this principle was intended for the *ſanction* of the moral part of the *Jewiſh* law, it bore the ſame relation to their revealed ſyſtem which it bears to ours; and conſequently they were equally intereſted and concerned to know it with us. But nothing is more evident, than that a doctrine *equally neceſſary to be known at all times*, ſhould have been revealed with equal perſpicuity at *all times*. *Diſtant intimations*, therefore, muſt have been as improper and unfit in the preſent ages, as in the laſt, if this doctrine was as eſſential to religion, and conſequently as neceſſary to be known, in the one as the other.

It would greatly diſcredit any legation from heaven, to ſuppoſe a law given to men, in which the ſanction was involved in doubts and obſcurities. For there is no truth more evident than this, that the ſanction of a law ſhould be as preciſe and clear, as the law itſelf. To ſuppoſe otherwiſe, as in the caſe before us, is making the divine law of *Moſes* more imperfect, inſufficient, and even unjuſt, than any human laws whatſoever.

It is not reaſonable to expect, that the *groſs body* of the *Jews* would have been able to diſcover this doctrine in the law as the proper ſanction of its moral part, ſince *Epiſcopius*, *Grotius*, biſhop *Bull*, *Le Clerc*, *Curellæus*, *Limborch*, *Sherlock*, &c. do fairly and ingeniouſly confeſs that THEY could not find *this ſanction* in it.

There are ſome *particular* reaſons why the notion of a future ſtate ſhould have been clearly and diſtinctly revealed by *Moſes*, if it had not been intended for the ſanction

* *Mr. Anderſon ſays there is a ſort of black-birds with long bills, much like a ſnipe, continually harbouring about theſe hot wells.* † *The ſame author ſays, that moſt of the ſprings in this iſland, both hot and cold, are good and wholeſome waters, becauſe all, more or leſs, contain ſome mineral quality.* ‡ *The ſame author here again alledges, that the whole country abounds with ſulphur, and that a ſpade cannot be put half way into the ground, but it brings up ſulphur inſtead of mould.*

ſanction of the moral law. Our beſt divines tell us, that the *Jews* could not be left to *diſtant intimations*, or without EXPRESS revelations, even with regard to the moſt inſignificant and minute particulars of their religion. "For that the groſſneſs of their underſtandings diſabled them from ſupplying any thing that was not *expreſſly* commanded in the law *." If ſo, one would imagine that they were not to be left to *diſtant intimations* or without *expreſs* revelations, in ſo important a point as the ſanction of their moral law; eſpecially as this ſanction was a *future ſtate*, which was the leaſt likely of all doctrines to be ſupplied by a people ſo *groſs* and *carnal*, and ſo ſtrongly attached to *temporal* and *earthly* conſiderations.

The *temporal* motives to obedience are *frequently* inculcated, and *often repeated* in the law: And our ableſt divines aſſure us, that this was neceſſary, as the particular temper, ſituation, and circumſtances of the *Jews*, required that they ſhould be conſtantly reminded of the arguments moſt preſſing to obedience. But would not this lead one to conclude, that *ſpiritual* and *future* promiſes ſhould have been *often inculcated and repeated* too, if they had been the ſanction of the moral law.

In ſhort, on the ſuppoſition that future rewards and puniſhments were as ſtrictly and properly the ſanction of the moral law, as temporal ones; I muſt beg leave to aſk, why the firſt were not enforced by *Moſes* in as plain, poſitive, and preciſe a manner as the laſt.

Thus have I collected ſome of the reaſons which have been alledged to ſhew that a future ſtate would hardly have been delivered to the *Jews* under *diſtant intimations*, if it had been deſigned for the ſanction of the moral law. I am indeed far from approving *the whole* ſyſtem of the writers from whom theſe arguments are borrowed; and yet I find it very difficult to diſſent from them with regard to the particular point juſt mentioned.

It has been the cuſtom of the founders of religion, at all times, to deliver the ſanction of their particular ſyſtems in the moſt plain, open, and explicit terms. The nature and reaſon of the thing, or the genius and circumſtances of the common people, for whoſe more immediate uſe ſyſtems of religion are formed, evidently demand this conduct: May I then be permitted to aſk the authors of the *Reviews*, why "*Moſes* choſe to deviate from the common and general practice, which ſeems to be founded on a very perfect and conſummate knowledge of human nature; or why he choſe to give *diſtant intimations*, and not *clear*, *open*, and *explicit* declarations of the doctrine, appointed to be the ſanction of his religious ſyſtem?

I ſhould be very unwilling to call off the attention of theſe gentlemen from ſpeculations of more conſequence, or from a work which they are executing with ſo much glory to themſelves, and ſervice to their country, to a trifling, inſignificant, and unintereſting queſtion, in which they have no immediate concern. But this is not the preſent caſe: They are immediately concerned in this queſtion, becauſe they have explained and publickly delivered their opinion on this very point. The argument does not ſeem to be inſignificant and unintereſting, ſince the divinity of the *Moſaick* law muſt ſtand or fall with it. For thus the followers of lord *Bolingbroke* may argue.

"No religious ſyſtem, which gives only *diſtant intimations* of its ſanctions, or of the rewards and puniſhments annexed to the obſervance and tranſgreſſion of his precepts, can derive itſelf from God.

The *Moſaick* religion, according to the principles of the authors of the *Review*, was thus circumſtanced."

"*Ergo*," &c. The only controvertable propoſition is the major. To eſtabliſh and confirm this, the objectors may alledge the ſeveral propoſitions propoſed in the foregoing part of theſe papers. It will then be incumbent on the gentlemen of the *Review* to ſhew us how we may extricate and diſengage ourſelves from the preſent difficulty, or ſupport the honour and credit of the *Moſaick* law, on the ſuppoſition that it affords only ſome *diſtant intimations* of a future ſtate.

I do not pretend to have launched into the ſame depths of literature, to have explored, reviewed, and ſcrutinized the maxims of ancient and modern legiſlation with the ſame accuracy, and to have inveſtigated and developed the ſeveral principles of human nature with the ſame preciſion, ſolidity, and ſucceſs, which may be reaſonably expected from writers who undertake *to read for the publick*. However the ingenious and learned perſons muſt excuſe me from following them *implicitly* into this ſeeming region of paradox, from believing, till enlightened by ſome *new* diſcoveries into the frame and conſtitution of human nature, "That there ever was a time when *diſtant intimations* were the moſt uſeful, proper, and commodious vehicle of ſuch doctrines as were deſigned for the ſanction of a religious ſyſtem.

* *Stackhouſe's Body of Divinity.*

It will avail nothing to ſay, that equal objections lie againſt the hypotheſes of this ſort. All I want to know, is, how the *Reviewers* will be able to defend the *propriety, reaſonableneſs, and truth of the propoſition above-mentioned.*

Deſcription *of the beautiful Lake of* Killarney, *continued from p.* 33.

THE arbutus, which cloaths theſe iſlands, gives even the haggard winter the beautiful appearance of ſpring; for in that melancholy ſeaſon this tree puts on its higheſt bloom; which rarely growing in other places, is the more likely to be admired by ſtrangers in this. The preparation of charcoal, for the iron works, hath been the occaſion of a great deſtruction of this beautiful tree in other parts of the country; and it is ſaid, that even here, it ſuffered much by an accidental fire that laid waſte a great part of a foreſt. Its growth, upon rocks of marble, where no earth appears, and ſo high above the ſurface of the water, renders it a matter of both ſurprize and pleaſure *.

This tree is extremely agreeable in every different circumſtance of vegetation, for it hath, at one and the ſame time, ripe and green fruit upon its branches, which, as they approach to ripeneſs, from green become yellow, and at length terminate in a fine ſcarlet colour, reſembling, in form, a field ſtrawberry, though in ſize that of the beſt garden kind.

The bloſſoms grow in cluſters of ſmall white bells, not unlike thoſe of the lily of the valley; and in ſuch great abundance, as, in that reſpect alone, to be equal in beauty to the Lauruſtinus, and in other reſpects much ſuperior to it: For the agreeable verdure of the leaves, not much unlike the bay, the ſcarlet hue of the tender part of the ſtalk, and all the different ſtages of vegetation, at one and the ſame time, from the knitting fruit to perfect ripeneſs, cannot but be exceeding agreeable to the curious obſerver.

Upwards of 40 iſlands in this lake are covered with an intermixture of theſe trees and other ſhrubs; beſides, at leaſt a fourth part of the aſcent of the mountains, the verges of whoſe baſes, like that of Mangerton, and others above mentioned, are waſhed by the water of this lake.

Thus having mentioned what was remarkable of the mountains which ſurround it, and of the lake itſelf, and its iſlands, I ſhall beg leave to apply the following lines of the poet, whoſe deſcription of the lake Pergus, is no ill picture of Lough-Lane.

——— *Non illa plura cajiſtros*
Carmina Cignorum labentibus audit in undis.
Silva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne; ſuiſq;
Frondibus, ut velo, Phœbëos ſubmovet ignes.
Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores,
Perpetuum ver eſt.

OVID. METAM. Lib. V.

The principal inhabitants of theſe lofty mountains, except a few woodmen, kept in theſe foreſts by the lord of the ſoil, are great herds of red deer: The chaſe of which affords a much higher gratification to the ſportſman than in moſt other places. And when a ſtag is hunted near this lake, nothing is more agreeably ſurprizing, than the repeated echoes; it being ſcarce poſſible to diſtinguiſh the real clangor of the French horns, or the true cry of the dogs, from the numberleſs reverberations of them among the rocks and mountains.

Inceptus clamor fruſtratur hiantes. VIRG.

And we may alſo juſtly apply to the unharbouring of the deer, what the ſame poet more metaphorically ſings of Cæſar.

Ipſi lætitiâ voces ad ſidera jactant
Intonſi montes: Ipſe jam carmina rupes,
Ipſa ſonant arbuſta: ———

To which may not improperly be added the following lines of a modern poet.

Hark! the loud peal begins the clam'rous joy,
The gallant chiding loads the trembling air.
Ye Naiads fair, who o'er theſe floods preſide, [waves,
Raiſe up your dripping heads above the
And

* *The Arbutus, ſaith Sir Thomas Mollineux (in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No.* 227) *is not to be found any where, of ſpontaneous growth, nearer to Ireland than the moſt ſouthern parts of France, Italy, and Sicily; and there too, it is never known but as a frutex or ſhrub; whereas, in the rocky parts of the county of Kerry, about Lough-Lane, and in ſome of the rocky mountains adjacent, where the people of the country call it the cane apple, it flouriſhes naturally to that degree as to become a large tall tree. Petrus Bellonius obſerves, that it doth ſo in mount Athos in Macedonia; and Juba is quoted by Pliny, as mentioning it as a thing extraordinary, that the Arbutus grows to an high tree in Arabia. Dr. Mollineux adds, that the trunks of the trees of Ireland have been frequently four feet and an half in circumference, or* 18 *inches diameter; and that the trees grow to about nine or ten yards in height and in ſuch plenty, that many of them have been cut down to melt and refine the ore, of ſilver and lead mines diſcovered near Roſs caſtle.*

And hear our melody. Th' harmonious notes
Float with the ſtream; and every winding creek
And hollow rock, that o'er the dimpling flood
Nods pendant; ſtill improve from ſhore to ſhore
Our ſweet reiterated joys. What ſhouts,
What clamours loud! what gay heart-chearing ſounds
Urge thro' the breathing braſs their mazy way!
Not choirs of Tritons glad with ſprightlier ſtrains,
The dancing billows; when proud Nep-tune rides
In triumph o'er the deep.———

Somerville's Chace, B. IV. v. 401, &c.

The echoes which are cauſed by this ſport, reverberate the ſound in a manner not to be deſcribed, nor believed by any but by thoſe who have heard them; the whole duration of a ſingle ſound being near a minute; and yet the repercuſſions are innumerable, and the variety inconceivable. But the reader may from this imagine, that a moſt ſurprizing muſical effect muſt ariſe from the variety of notes iſſuing from the throats of a large pack of buck-hounds, enlivened by the chearing ſhouts of the ſportſmen, and the noiſe of the horns.

From the mountains the ſtag often flies to the ſoil for refreſhment, where he is ſometimes taken by perſons who attend in boats to caſt a rope over the horns; or the poor animal is purſued to ſome iſland, where he is killed; or being refreſhed by ſwimming is hunted again to the mountains; in all, and every of which places, particularly towards the upper lake, the echoes are prodigious grand.

But the moſt aſtoniſhing ſounds, emulating thunder, are thoſe made by the diſcharge of cannon, placed in a proper ſituation, upon the points of ſome particular iſlands, which may beſt anſwer to the concave ſides of the mountains. When the piece is firſt exploded, there is no return of any particular ſound for near a minute; but then a loud clap of thunder, which laſts for ſeveral ſeconds, enſues; and, after a ſhort pauſe, a ſecond, and ſo on, for ſeveral repetitions; like volleys of ſmall arms, which are alternately anſwered from the neighbouring mountains and valleys, and, at length, die away, with a noiſe reſembling that of the waves of the ocean beating againſt a concave ſhore. Nothing would be more pleaſant than the ringing of a peal of bells placed in a ſmall iſland in this lake, which would ſeem to be more numerous than all thoſe of a great city, by being anſwered by numberleſs imaginary bells from the neighbouring rocks. But this, with ſeveral other methods of improving the natural beauties of the lake, particularly the placing tame ſwans on it, and other embelliſhments, is ſubmitted to its owner; who, by adding, if poſſible, to its native elegancy, might render it more pleaſing to travellers, who may be induced, out of curioſity, to viſit it, and which would be of great advantage to the adjacent town of Killarney.

There have been but few countries in Europe that have not contrived means to draw a concourſe of people to viſit them, whoſe very travelling and intercourſe increaſe wealth and trade; and are a ſecret motive to induce inhabitants to come and ſettle in them.

A river falls from the upper into the lower lake, diſcharging itſelf between the mountains of Glenna and Turk, between which hills is one of the moſt romantick glins that can be conceived. The trees on both ſides ſeem to overſhadow this paſſage, which is a kind of watery defile for ſome miles in length, and admits of a conſiderable variety, being deep and ſmooth in ſome places, and in others rocky and ſhallow; at which laſt, the paſſengers diſembark, and the boat is forced by ſtrength of men's arms, under a kind of arch. The uſing of ſails is here dangerous, on account of the mountain ſqualls, their ſides hanging directly over the river, which, in this place, is almoſt too narrow even for oars. The ſtupendous rock, called the Eagle's Neſt, noted alſo for a fine echo, is commonly a place of refreſhment to paſſengers, who here enjoy the grateful ſhade of the arbutus, yews, hollies, and many other trees, that cover the rocks in this canal, ſeveral of which hang dreadfully over its ſides; and, no doubt, had a perſon ſufficient leiſure thoroughly to ſearch up the ſides of this glin, and the adjacent places, which would require vaſtly more time, labour, and expence, than the encouragement given to works of this nature will afford; abundance of curious diſcoveries might certainly be made here in the botanical way, eſpecially in the adjacent foreſts.

The boatmen have given imaginary names to theſe rocks, as to one the Man of War; a rock which, in ſome ſort, repreſents the hull of a large veſſel, the maſt and rigging of which is no other than a large branching yew at the top. Having, at length, paſſed this long and narrow ſtraight, the upper lake is diſcovered, which is ſurrounded on all ſides

with mountains of an amazing height, beautified alſo with woods: For here, according to Milton,

——— Over head up grow
Inſuperable height of loftieſt ſhade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A Sylvan ſcene; and as the ranks aſcend
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre
Of ſtatelieſt view ———
Luxuriant: Mean while murmuring waters fall [lake,
Down the ſlope hills, diſperſt, or in a
——— Unite their ſtreams.
Paradiſe Loſt, Book IV.

This upper lake is an oblong ſquare, extending north and ſouth, but is not a third of the area of the lower lake. The rocks and iſlands are here inhabited by eagles, oſpreys, hawks, and other birds of prey; as are the foreſts on the adjacent mountains with red deer.

In certain ſeaſons very conſiderable water-falls and caſcades, tumble from the mountains into this upper lake, which, with the echoes, and delightful ſcenery of the proſpect, are alſo the chief entertainment of this place, as in the lower lake. In one of theſe iſlands travellers generally take a repaſt, for few people go ſo far into theſe wilds without laying in proviſions before-hand. The manner of returning is, either back through the ſame ſcene, or on horſeback over the mountain, on a new road, which was made by ſubſcription of the principal gentlemen of the county.

Towards the ſouthern part of the lake, ſituated on a kind of peninſula, ſtands Mucruſs, the ſeat of Edward Herbert, Eſq; a ſituation where nature, in her native attire, very little aſſiſted by art, out does every thing that human fancy, ſupported with the higheſt expence, hath yet performed; for whether we firſt reflect on the delightful proſpects that this ſeat affords, as the lofty mountains hanging over the lake, wooded almoſt to their ſummits; caſcades pouring down from ſeveral of them, particularly that already noticed from Mangerton, which ſends down a roaring torrent not far diſtant; the beautiful expanſe of water which waſhes the verge of this gentleman's gardens and improvements, ſcattered over with iſlands, ſo wooded as to repreſent ſeveral well cultivated ſpots; alſo a particular lake called Mucruſs lake, divided by that peninſula from the great one; and on the oppoſite ſhore, a level, well improved country: I ſay, whether we take in at one view all this inchanting ſcenery, or ſtop to admire the particular beauties of the ſeat itſelf, we ſhall find ſufficient matter for pleaſure and admiration. The natural appearance of this place, before it was adorned by any improvement, was A that of a luxuriant garden, where a great variety of trees and ſhrubs, the produce only of a more favourable clime, flouriſhed ſpontaneouſly, as the arbutus, juniper, yew, buckthorn, ſervice, and others, found growing among the crevices of marble rocks: The ſeeds, and origi- B nal plantation of which I ſuſpect to have been laid here, many centuries ago, by the monks of the adjacent abbies; where, meeting with a ſoil and climate favourable to their preſervation and propagation, they have wonderfully flouriſhed ever ſince, without any aſſiſtance from art.

C Theſe natural gardens, therefore, wanted little aſſiſtance to beautify them, except an incloſure towards the land, and the lopping away part of their luxuriance, to form avenues and walks thro' them, beſides the addition of ſuch exotics as have been but of late years introduced D into Ireland; among which there have been planted a conſiderable number of vines, which are now ſpreading their branches, and crawling up ſeveral ſloping rocks of variegated marble.

It was, indeed, an handſome compliment which was paid to this place, by a E late Right Rev. prelate *, whoſe high taſte in the beauties of art and nature, as well as goodneſs of heart, and ſolid learning, all the world equally admired and acknowledged; who being aſked, what he thought of this ſeat, immediately anſwered, that the French monarch might F poſſibly be able to erect another Verſailles, but could not with all his revenues lay out another Mucruſs.

The gardens of this ſeat extend to the ruins of an ancient friery called Irrelagh, i. e. on the lough, founded by Donald, ſon of Thady Mac Carty, in the year G 1440, for Minorites, or conventual Franciſcans, and repaired by him in 1468, the year of his death. It was again reedified in the year 1602, but ſoon after ſuffered to go to ruin. The walks are ſurrounded by a venerable grove of aſh-trees, which are very tall, and in ſome H places grow ſpontaneouſly, from the ruins of the abbey. The choir, nave, and ſteeple, ſtill remain entire, in which are ſeveral decayed tombs. The cloyſters are likewiſe entire, and conſiſt of ſeveral Gothick arches of ſolid marble, which incloſe a ſmall ſquare, in the center of which

* *Dr. Berkley, the late biſhop of Cloyne.*

which ſtands one of the talleſt yew-trees I have ever ſeen; its ſpreading branches, like a great umbrella, overſhadow the niches of the whole cloyſter, forming a more ſolemn and awful kind of covering to it than originally belonged to the place. The ſteeple was ſmall, and capable of containing only a ſingle bell; and it is ſupported by a Gothick arch or vault. The bell was, not many years ago, found in the adjacent lough, and, by the inſcription, was known to have belonged to this priory, which, from the time of its foundation, hath been the cemetery of the Mac Carty-Mores, and other families. Upon the diſſolution of religious houſes, the revenues and ſcite of this abbey were granted to capt. Robert Collam, who aſſigned them to biſhop Croſbie.

The town of Killarney is a ſmall thriving place, being conſiderably improved ſince the minority of its preſent owner, the lord viſc. Kenmare, who hath encouraged ſeveral inhabitants to ſettle in it, and hath erected ſome houſes for linen manufacturers, about a mile from the town. There are already four new roads finiſhed to this town, one from the county of Cork, which leads to that city; a ſecond from Caſtle-Iſland, which proceeds towards Limerick; the third is that to the river of Kenmare before-mentioned; and a fourth is lately made to Caſtlemain; from which laſt place new roads have been carried to Tralee and Dingle. The neighbourhood of the mines affords employment for ſeveral people, and will conſequently cauſe a conſiderable ſum of money to be ſpent in it. A new ſtreet, with a large commodious inn, are deſigned to be built here; for the curioſities of the neighbouring lake, have of late drawn great numbers of curious travellers to viſit it, and, no doubt, many more will go thither to partake of the diverſions and amuſements of that place, when they can be aſſured of being commodiouſly and cheaply entertained.

The principal ornament of Killarney, is the ſeat and gardens of lord Kenmare, planted with large nurſeries of fruit and timber trees. His lordſhip propoſes to enlarge a canal, which runs thro' his gardens, and to make it communicate with the lake, which will not only render them more beautiful, but will alſo add to the convenience of water-carriage to and from the lake. Not far from the houſe is a large and pleaſant park, well wooded, and ſtocked with deer, which he hath alſo in plenty in the foreſts of the adjacent mountains.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS *in* AMERICA, *continued from p.* 24.

DURING the year 1741, I do not find any thing of importance that happened in Georgia, as no ſucceſs could be hoped for from a ſecond attack upon St. Auguſtine, without encouragement and aſſiſtance from Great-Britain; and this, it ſeems, was refuſed; for it cannot be ſuppoſed, that both Carolina and Georgia were ſo neglectful of their own intereſt, or rather their immediate ſafety, as not to aſk it. Be this as it may, our indolence in this reſpect, to call it by no worſe a name, encouraged the Spaniards to form a deſign to attack Georgia, and had they ſucceeded in this, they would probably have next attacked Carolina. Even before the end of the year 1741, they began to prepare for this purpoſe at the Havannah, but tho' we were at war with the Spaniards, and had, at that time, a ſtrong ſquadron, and a great army, in the Weſt-Indies, ſo little intelligence had our miniſters here, or our commanders or governors in America, of what the enemy was doing, or preparing for, that we had not ſo much as a ſuſpicion of their deſign, until after their fleet and land forces, for the execution of it, were actually arrived at St. Auguſtine; and even then it was by mere accident that general Oglethorpe found reaſon to ſuſpect it; for having, about the end of May, or the beginning of June, 1742, ſent his guard ſchooner on a cruize, with orders to look into St. Auguſtine, ſhe returned with information, that there were two Spaniſh men of war of 20 guns each, beſides two very large privateers, and a great number of ſmall veſſels full of troops lying at anchor off the bar of St. Auguſtine, which advice was ſoon after confirmed by one of his majeſty's ſhips of war; and as the general could not from hence but ſuſpect, that the Spaniards had in view ſome important expedition againſt Georgia or Carolina, or perhaps againſt both, he gave immediate notice of it to the governor of Carolina, and to the commodore of his majeſty's ſhips upon that ſtation. At the ſame time he made every preparation in his power for an obſtinate defence in Georgia, eſpecially at Frederica, in caſe it ſhould be attacked by the Spaniards; and it was not long before the deſign of the Spaniards began to manifeſt itſelf, as will appear from the following account of this affair publiſhed by authority in our Gazette, viz.

The

"The beginning of May laſt (1742) the Spaniards fitted out their fleet from the Havannah, conſiſting of 56 ſail, and between 7 and 8000 men, with an intention to invade Georgia and South-Carolina, and the other northern colonies: At their firſt ſetting out, in turning the Moor caſtle, they loſt a large ſettee, with 150 men; a few days after their fleet was diſperſed by a ſtorm, ſo that all the ſhipping did not arrive at Auguſtine. The latter end of May, or beginning of June, capt. Haymer of the Flamborough, in his cruize to the ſouthward, ſent in to general Oglethorpe for intelligence, who acquainted him, that he would probably meet with ſome Spaniſh veſſels to the ſouthward of Auguſtine, which he accordingly did, and engaged 10 ſail off the Muſquetos, and drove ſome of them aſhore, but in the action loſt his boat and 17 of his men. He, on his return, acquainted the general with what had happened, and could not then come in for the defence of Georgia, but proceeded to Charles-Town to clean his ſhip. The general thereupon ſent lieut. Maxwell by water, and lieut. Hugh Mackay over land to Carolina, with advice to the governor; but no aſſiſtance came from thence till after the retreat of the Spaniards. Lieut. col. Cook was at Charles-Town, in his way to England, when lieut. Maxwell arrived with the ſame advice.

The 21ſt of June, nine ſail attempted to come into Amelia Sound, but the 18 pounders from Fort William, and the Guard ſchooner with 80 men, commanded by capt. Dunbar, fired ſo briſkly, that they ſheered off as faſt as they could. The general, on this advice, reſolving to ſupport the forts on Cumberland, ſet out with a detachment of the regiment on board his boats, ſent capt. Horton, with his company of grenadiers before, and was himſelf obliged to fight his way with two boats, thro' 14 ſail of Spaniſh veſſels, which endeavoured to intercept him in Cumberland Sound. In this engagement ſeveral of the Spaniards being killed, the ſaid veſſels put out to ſea, and did not join their fleet till the day before they left St. Simon's Sound. Lieut. Tolſon, who commanded the boat of the greateſt ſtrength, inſtead of following the general, run into a marſh, where he was till next morning, and then returned to St. Simon's, for which miſbehaviour he was put in arreſt, in order to be tried. Major Heron, from the ſhore, ſeeing the general ſurrounded by the enemy, and hid in ſmoke, concluded him loſt; but next day, to the great joy of the people, he returned in the Guard ſchooner to St. Simon's, after having withdrawn the command from St. Andrew's, and the ſtores and artillery that were there, and reinforced Fort William, where he left one of the boats he had with him.

He having laid an embargo on all the veſſels in the harbour, took capt. Thompſon's ſhip, which mounted 20 guns, into the king's ſervice, and manned her out of the ſmall veſſels which were of no force; he alſo called in the Highland company from Darien, capt. Carr's company of marines, and the Rangers from where they were differently detached, and ſent Mr. Mullryne to Carolina to get all the men he could.

The 28th of June the Spaniſh fleet came to anchor off St. Simon's bar, who were diverted from coming in, or landing any of their troops for ſeveral days, in which time the general raiſed another troop of Rangers, and by rewarding thoſe who did extraordinary duty, and promiſing great encouragement to all who ſhould ſignalize themſelves on this occaſion, he kept up the ſpirits of the people, and increaſed their numbers daily.

The 5th of July, with the tide of flood, and a briſk gale, 36 ſail of Spaniſh veſſels entered St. Simon's harbour, nine of which were large topmaſt veſſels; we received them with a briſk fire from our batteries and ſhips, hulled ſeveral of them with our 18 pounders from the fort, and our four pounders from the lower battery. The Spaniſh commodore on board a ſhip of 22 guns, with a ſettee with an 18 pounder, and two nine pounders in her bow, attempted to board capt. Thompſon's ſhip, but he with his great guns, capt. Carr with his company of marines, and lieut. Wall, and enſign Outerbridge, with a party of the regiment, made ſo brave a defence, that the Spaniards were obliged to retire with loſs. A ſnow of 16 carriage guns at the ſame time attempted to board our Guard ſchooner, but was alſo repulſed by capt. Dunbar. The engagement laſted upwards of three hours, in which engagement the enemy loſt 17 men, and had 10 wounded: They paſſed all our veſſels, and proceeded up the river, on which the general held a council of war at the head of his regiment, where it was the opinion of the whole immediately to march up to Frederica, for the defence of that place. The general accordingly gave orders for the regiment to march, and ordered all the troops that were on board the veſſels

to

to come aſhore, and directed capt. Thompſon, with the Guard ſchooner and prize ſloop, to make the beſt of their way to Charles-Town; and this was all done in ſight of the enemy.

The general, during this action, being obliged ſometimes to be on ſhipboard, ſometimes at the batteries, and to act as engineer, found himſelf under a neceſſity of having a lieutenant-colonel with the regiment; he therefore appointed major Alex. Heron lieutenant-colonel, in the abſence of lieutenant-colonel Cook, who was alſo engineer, and whoſe ſub-engineer having attended him to Charles-Town, was alſo abſent. Late at night the general arrived at Frederica, after having deſtroyed all the ſtores at St. Simon's, and ſunk the veſſels that might be of uſe to the enemy, and rendered the guns incapable of ſervice, and ordered the wounded to be carried off on horſeback. That night the enemy landed their forces on a dry marſh, about a mile and a half from the camp, under cover of their great guns. They lay all that night under arms, and the next morning took poſſeſſion of the camp which we left. About noon the Creek Indians brought us five Spaniſh priſoners, from whom we had intelligence, that Don Manuel de Monteano, governor of St. Auguſtine, commanded in chief the expedition; and that major-general Antonio de Rodondo, chief engineer, and two brigadiers, came with the forces from Cuba: That their whole number conſiſted of about 5000, and that the night before they had landed about 4300 men; one of the priſoners the general ſent with Mr. Bedon to Charles-Town.

The 7th of July, about nine in the morning, a Ranger of the patrole brought an account, that the enemy were marching within a mile and half of the town; whereupon the general immediately ordered four platoons of the regiment to march, and, in the mean time, went himſelf with the Highland company, who were then under arms. The Indians, and a party of Rangers, came up with the enemy about a mile from the town, as they were entering the Savannah, to take poſſeſſion of a ditch they had a mind to uſe as an intrenchment, but the enemy were attacked ſo briſkly, that the general ſoon overcame them; moſt of their party, which conſiſted of 120 of their beſt woodſmen, and 40 Indians, being either killed, or taken priſoners. The general took two priſoners with his own hands. Lieut. Scroggs, of the Rangers, took capt. Sebaſtian Sanchio priſoner, who commanded the party. Tooanohowi being ſhot thro' his right arm by capt. Mageleto, drew his piſtol with the left, and ſhot him thro' the head. The general purſued the enemy near two miles, and halted on an advantageous piece of ground until the party of the regiment came up: He poſted them, with the Highlanders, in a wood with a large Savannah, or meadow, in their front, over which the Spaniards muſt paſs, in their way to Frederica; after which he haſtened back to Frederica, and ordered the Rangers, and company of boatmen, to make ready. In the mean time two companies of grenadiers, of 50 men each, and 200 more of the enemy's beſt troops came up with ſhouts and drums beating. Whereupon the general hearing platoons firing, immediately made haſte that way, and met three of the platoons, who, in the ſmoak and drizling rain, had retreated in diſorder; and the fire continuing, he ordered his men to rally and follow him, who haſtening on, found that lieut. Sutherland with his platoon, and lieut. Charles Mackay with the Highlanders, had entirely defeated the ſaid 300 of the enemy. In which action Don Antonio Barba was made priſoner, and mortally wounded, of which wounds he ſoon after died; ſeveral others were killed, and two grenadiers were taken priſoners. Capt. Demeret, and enſign Gibbon, rallied their platoons, and came up to the ground. Capt. Carr, with his company of marines, and lieut. Cadogan, with a party of the regiment, came up at the ſame time, and were followed by major Heron, with the body of the regiment. In both actions the enemy loſt two captains, one lieutenant, two ſerjeants, two drums, and about 160 private men; and one captain and 19 men were taken priſoners. The general, with the regiment, halted all night about a mile and a half from the enemy's camp, to intercept thoſe who had ſtraggled in the woods, and expecting the enemy to make a ſecond attempt to march in the morning. But the general having advanced with a party of Indians, before day-break, towards the Spaniſh camp, found them all retreated into the ruins of the fort, and under cover of their cannon. Next morning, the 8th of July, the general and his men returned to Frederica, and he appointed a general ſtaff, viz. Lieutenants, Primroſe Maxwell, and Hugh Mackay, aids-de-camp; lieut. Sutherland, brigade major; and ſerjeant John Stewart, ſecond enſign, for his brave behaviour in the laſt engagement.

The 9th and 10th of July, all hands were employed in the works at Frederica, and

and the Indians brought us in ſome ſcalps and priſoners.

The 11th of July, a ſettee and two quarter galleys came within gun-ſhot of the town; but, on our firing ſome guns and bombs from the fort, and the general going towards them with his boats, they returned to their fleet, and, with the reſt, drew up in line of battle. The next morning, being the 12th of July, an Engliſh priſoner eſcaped from them, who informed us, that the enemy on their landing had reſolved to give no quarter; but from the day their grenadiers were defeated, they were in great terror, and intrenched themſelves, and gave orders that no one ſhould go without their centinels for fear of being ſurprized by the Indians.

By other priſoners and deſerters we were alſo told, that on calling over the rolls, there were 240 men and 19 of their Indians miſſing; that there were great diviſions among them, inſomuch, that Don Antonio de Rodondo, who commanded the Cuba forces, encamped ſeparate from thoſe of Auguſtine, and that the commodore had ordered all his ſeamen on board. That night the general, and 500 men, marched within a mile of the enemy's camp, intending to ſurprize them, but was prevented by the treachery of a Frenchman, who was got among the company of boatmen, and fired his piece, by which he alarmed the enemy, and then deſerted to them. When the general found his intention diſcovered to the enemy, he ordered all his drums to beat the grenadiers march, and then returned to Frederica. The general, the next day, being the 13th of July, in order to defeat the informations of the French deſerter, directed a letter to be wrote and ſent by a Spaniſh priſoner, who, for the ſake of money the general gave him, and the promiſe of liberty, undertook to deliver it to the ſaid Frenchman, wherein he was inſtructed to acquaint the enemy's commanding officer of the defenceleſs ſtate of Frederica, and encourage them to come up by water under his pilotage. Which letter the Spaniſh priſoner delivered to the governor of Auguſtine, and it had ſo good an effect, that the ſaid Frenchman was immediately taken into cuſtody, and looked upon as a double ſpy, and thereupon put into irons. The next morning, being the 14th of July, the Spaniards burned the barracks and officers houſes at St. Simon's, and capt. Horton's houſe on Jekyll, and the ſame night they reimbarked with ſo much precipitation, that they left a quantity of ammunition, proviſions, and ſome guns behind them.

The 15th of July, all the large veſſels, with the Cuba forces on board, ſailed to the ſouthward; and the governor and troops from Auguſtine, on board the ſmall craft, went within land, and encamped in St. Andrew's, and caught fifty horſes, with a deſign to carry them away; but on the general's appearing in his boats, the enemy ſhot the ſaid horſes, and burnt the fort and houſes of St. Andrew's.

The general, next day, being the 16th of July, followed the Spaniards with all his ſmall craft, but was not ſtrong enough to attack them. He landed a man out of his boat on Cumberland, who that night paſſed the enemy's camp, and early the next morning came to Fort William with advice to enſign Stewart, that the Spaniards were beat off St. Simon's, and that the general was coming with ſuccours, and ordered him to defend the fort to the utmoſt.

The 18th of July, 28 ſail of Spaniſh veſſels appeared off Fort William, 14 of which came within land, and attacked the fort from their galleys and other veſſels, and attempted to land, but were repulſed by a party of Rangers from behind the ſand-hills. Enſign Stewart, who commanded with 60 men in the fort, defended it ſo bravely, that, after an attack of three hours, they were obliged to put to ſea with conſiderable loſs. The 18 pounders there diſabled two of their galleys.

The 19th of July, the general was on his way to Fort William.

The 20th of July, the general arrived at Fort William, and ſent his boats and Rangers as far as the river St. John, who returned the next day, being the 21ſt of July, and brought advice, that the enemy was quite gone; upon which the general gave the neceſſary orders for repairing Fort William, and, on the 22d, returned to Frederica. A few days afterwards the men of war from Charles-Town came off St. Simon's bar; and capt. Thompſon, with ſome voluntiers from Carolina, our Guard ſchooner, and two galleys, came into St. Simon's harbour; and capt. Hardy, of the Rye man of war, receiving a meſſage from the general by lieut. Maxwell, who went on board him, ſent for anſwer, That he would take a cruize with the reſt of the king's ſhips.

But the general, apprehending the Spaniards, upon recovering from their fright, might return with more courage and better

ter conduct, continued capt. Thompſon's ſhip in the king's ſervice, and ſent expreſſes, over land, to the northern provinces on this occaſion.

A Liſt of ſome of the Spaniſh *Forces employed in the Invaſion of* Georgia, *under the Command of*

Don Manuel de Monteano, governor of Auguſtine, commander in chief of the expedition.

Major-general Antonio de Rodondo, engineer general.

Two colonels, with brevets of brigadiers.

One regiment of dragoons diſmounted, with their ſaddles and bridles.

The regiment called the battalion of the Havannah, 10 companies, of 50 men each, draughted off from ſeveral regiments in the Havannah.

One regiment of the Havannah militia, conſiſting of 10 companies, of 100 men each.

One regiment of Negroes, regularly officered by Negroes.

One ditto of Mulattos, and one company of 100 Miquelets.

One company of the train with proper artillery.

Auguſtine forces, conſiſting of about 300 men.

Ninety Indians.

And 15 Negroes who run away from South-Carolina.

Thus was this deſign defeated by the conduct of the general, and the bravery of the few troops under his command, which conſiſted as follows, of

472 Soldiers of his regiment.
60 Indians.
40 Armed militia.
30 Rangers.
50 Highlanders.

652 In all.

The Carolina people, it is true, raiſed ſome troops, and fitted out ſome armed veſſels, but none of them came to Georgia till after the enemy was defeated and had retired; and even our men of war upon the American ſtation, tho' they had a month's notice, yet none of them appeared upon the coaſt of Georgia, until after the Spaniſh troops were all reimbarked, and their fleet upon its return to St. Auguſtine; ſo that not ſo much as one of their tranſport veſſels was intercepted by our men of war. About 500 men, regular troops, were likewiſe ſent from Jamaica; but they ſeemed deſigned only to prevent ſome ſuch ſecond attempt; for they did not ſail from Jamaica till the 14th of September, and continued at Charles-Town in Carolina, where they had arrived on the 9th of October. Therefore, the whole loſs ſuſtained by the Spaniards in this expedition, muſt have been occaſioned by the few troops abovementioned; and yet it was far from being inconſiderable, for, at the Havannah itſelf, they reckoned that at leaſt 900 men had periſhed in it: What then muſt have been their loſs, had our men of war arrived time enough to prevent, or intercept them in their return to St. Auguſtine?

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, London, Feb. 1, 1758.

IF Dr. *Fauſtus* had been any great conjuror, he would have foreſeen, that whoever reads your *Magazine*, would read both his accuſations and my anſwer (ſee our laſt Vol. p. 483, 527, &c. and our Mag. for January laſt:) So his anecdote about the little book and large folio, and the conſequence he draws from it, are extremely impertinent, as every ſagacious reader muſt eaſily diſcern.

"The ſpirit which dictated my anſwer," I hope, will not appear to be a perſecuting one, to thoſe who have judgment ſufficient to try it: As for thoſe who go upon *preſumptions*, I ſhall leave them, to pleaſe or torment themſelves with chimerical anticipations. I ſincerely hope that God will never ſuffer any religious denomination in this kingdom, to have *legal* power (for all who have an enmity to *true* religion, have *power* in one ſenſe or other) to perſecute others. If he does, it will be a ſore puniſhment, wherever it is lodged.

When the doctor *proves* that the *methodiſts*, who are of the eſtabliſhed church, aim at "Sowing diſunion and diſcord amongſt the people," or that his falſe accuſations of a ſerious body of his *majeſty's* faithful ſubjects is "ſupporting the religion eſtabliſhed by law," I ſhall begin to think he is worthy of ſerious attention, as well as any other reaſonable writer; but whilſt he deals in general reflections and unkind inuendos, I believe he will meet with few admirers in this age of liberty and moderation.

I ſincerely unite in his concluding wiſh, both in behalf of himſelf, as well as,

Your humble ſervant,

A METHODIST.

To ACADEMICUS. (*See p.* 7.)

SIR,

ALL in the world that is viſible, I admit to be ſenſation; but houſes, mountains, &c. I do not, becauſe I think they are not perceived, but only in my opinion excite coloured forms, from whence I infer ſome external exiſtence, and when, in common, I ſay that I ſee an houſe, &c. I mean no more than that I ſee the colour occaſioned by it. Why the infinite mind, or a finite one, ſhould uſe inſtruments to excite ſenſations in us, I can give no reaſon, nor have I yet ſeen any, why ſenſations ſhould be, or are excited, in the mind, without material inſtruments; however, I am ſtill perſuaded ſenſations are not excited without much mediation, and theſe are ſome of the grounds I have to offer for ſuch an opinion among a thouſand others that might be named, viz. I never have any ſenſation of colour excited in my mind without my eyes are open, the ſun in our hemiſphere, or the help of a candle, &c. which things, whether matter or ideas, I can conſider in no other light, than as inſtrumental to ſenſation. We perceive colour formed in the mind, by the help of the organs of ſight, and aſſign a place to it; we feel our touch affected under a ſimilar form, theſe are ſenſations; we meet with reſiſtance at the ſame time, which is no ſenſation, and we ſay it is a tree, an houſe, &c. which is the inſtrumental cauſe of all theſe effects.—I place a convex lens betwixt me and the ſun, and perceive light and heat in a peculiar manner, only when the glaſs is at its focal diſtance from me, and I am never affected in the like way, but when the lens is in a like ſituation, ſurely then it muſt be inſtrumental in thoſe effects; the glaſs when I graſp it, reſiſts my hand; this reſiſtance is not perceived, it is only the colour and the tangible thing that is ſo, therefore I conclude that this impenetrability, not being a ſenſation, muſt be either matter or ſpirit equally the creation of God, and one implies no more a contradiction than the other, ſo then, without alledging any other grounds for my not thinking it the latter, I cannot but think it would appear wrong in me to ſay that I carry a piece of ſpirit, and not a piece of matter with me in my pocket. Under theſe and many other conſiderations ariſing from the other ſenſes, if it be thought prejudice in me, to give credit to the exiſtence of matter, I muſt continue ſuch, till ſome friendly hand hold forth to me ſome better grounds for a contrary belief, than I have hithero met with:

Who am, SIR,
Your humble ſervant.

CONVEXO.

The Count D'Affry, *the* French *Ambaſſador, preſented to the States-General a Memorial, on* Jan 25, *ult. from which we ſhall give ſuch Extracts as are a Reply to Col.* Yorke's *Memorial, for which, ſee p.* 572, *of our laſt Volume.*

"YOUR high mightineſſes were informed in the month of July laſt, that the king my maſter and the empreſs-queen of Hungary and Bohemia, had agreed to put French garriſons into Oſtend and Nieuport. Their majeſties, in order to give your republick a freſh proof of their friendſhip and confidence, were pleaſed, at that time, to command their reſpective miniſters to communicate to your high mightineſſes, by the preſident of your aſſembly, their juſt reaſons for taking this reſolution. Accordingly I waited on him the 18th of July, with baron Reiſchach, and we declared to him: That, the empreſs-queen, being under an abſolute neceſſity of employing all her forces to defend her hereditary dominions in Germany, was obliged to withdraw her troops from Oſtend and Nieuport. That, it was of the more importance to provide for the ſafety of thoſe two places, as there was great reaſon to believe that the court of London, which ſought only to ſpread the war, and perpetuate it, had formed a deſign to ſeize them; and as the port of Oſtend was even blocked up by ſeveral Engliſh men of war and frigates. That, in theſe circumſtances the empreſs-queen applied to the king, as her ally neareſt at hand, to furniſh troops which might be ſubſtituted in Oſtend and Nieuport, in the room of the empreſs-queen's, there to remain only whilſt it ſhould be judged neceſſary and convenient for their reciprocal intereſts. That the empreſs-queen had reſerved to herſelf, and in thoſe two towns, the free and entire exerciſe of all the rights of property and ſovereignty; ſuch as the adminiſtration of juſtice, the collecting of the revenue and taxes, and the diſpoſition even of the artillery and ſtores of all ſorts. (Your high mightineſſes know that accordingly the count de la Mothe d'Hugues, who commands the king's troops at Oſtend and Nieuport, took an oath to the empreſs-queen, before the count de Cobentzel, her miniſter plenipotentiary.) That, the friendſhip of the king, and the empreſs, for your high mightineſſes,

was

was a full ſecurity for their majeſty's conſtant attention to maintain the beſt underſtanding with your republick, and to prevent the regulation in queſtion from doing it any prejudice, or giving it the leaſt uneaſineſs."

"It is by expreſs command of the king my maſter, and to declare to your high mightineſſes, That, the introduction of French garriſons into Oſtend and Nieuport had no other motive than what I have juſt mentioned in this memorial: That, his majeſty's troops ſhall remain there only to the end of the preſent war: And that they ſhall even march out ſooner if the empreſs-queen deſire it, and they ſhall march out that very moment that ſhe ſhall intruſt the guard of thoſe two places to her own troops. The neceſſity of attending to their preſervation is the more indiſpenſable, as your high mightineſſes cannot, doubtleſs, be ignorant that if the low countries have any thing to apprehend for their ſafety and quiet, it is againſt England alone that the powers intereſted therein ought to take precautions. It is needleſs to enter into particulars on this head. It is ſufficient to apprize your high mightineſſes, that one of the projects of that crown is to carry the war into the neighbourhood of your republick; and it is but too probable that the neutrality and territory of your high mightineſſes would perhaps be no more regarded on this occaſion, than the law of nations, treaties, and paroles of honour have been hitherto. The king perſuades himſelf, that after a declaration ſo preciſe, which his majeſty has been induced to make only by his affection for your republick, your high mightineſſes will form a juſt notion of the methods which the court of London is inceſſantly employing, to make your high mightineſſes ſhare in the calamities and dangers of a war, which his majeſty undertook with regret, and not till he was forced thereto by the moſt unjuſt and unexpected aggreſſion; and which he continues only from his fidelity to his engagements, and to fulfil the duty impoſed upon him by his quality of guarantee of the laws and liberties of the Germanick body."

In our laſt Volume, p. 296, 297, 298, *we gave an Account of the taking of* Calcutta, *in the Kingdom of* Bengal, *by the* Moors, *with a Liſt of thoſe who loſt their Lives on that melancholy Occaſion; which, however, differs ſomewhat in the Numbers that were confined in the* Black-Hole, *after* Fort William *was taken, from the Account given in a Pamphlet, juſt publiſhed, entitled,* A Genuine Narrative of the deplorable Deaths of the Engliſh Gentlemen, and others, who were ſuffocated in the Black-Hole, &c. &c. in the Night, ſucceeding the 20th Day of June, 1756. In a Letter to a Friend, by J. Z. Hollwell, Eſq; *Our former Account relates that, out of* 175 *who were thruſt into the* Black-Hole, *only* 16 *came out alive; whereas it appears, from this moſt authentick Account, that* 146 *entered that dreadful Place, of which Number* twenty-three *ſurvived. Perhaps Hiſtory has never furniſhed a Tale ſo full of Horror; no Tyrant ever could deviſe a more torturing, cruel Death, than theſe poor Wretches ſuffered; and this Relation is dictated by a genuine, a tender, and mournful Senſibility, of what the Writer, and what his Companions experienced, on that dreadful Night. We ſhould think ourſelves inexcuſable, not to give our Readers ſome Extracts from this Letter; tho', as it cannot well be abridged, they will take up more Room than we uſually afford to a ſingle Article.*

"WE were no ſooner all within the barracks, than the guard advanced to the inner arches and parapet wall, and, with their muſkets preſented, ordered us to go into the room at the ſouthernmoſt end of the barracks, commonly called the Black Hole priſon; whilſt others, from the court of guard, with clubs and drawn ſcymitars, preſſed upon thoſe of us next to them. This ſtroke was ſo ſudden, ſo unexpected, and the throng and preſſure ſo great upon us next the door of the Black-Hole priſon, there was no reſiſting it; but, like one agitated wave impelling another, we were obliged to give way and enter; the reſt followed like a torrent, few amongſt us, the ſoldiers excepted, having the leaſt idea of the dimenſions, or nature of a place we had never ſeen; for if we had, we ſhould, at all events, have ruſhed upon the guard, and been, as the leſſer evil, by our own choice cut to pieces.

Amongſt the firſt that entered, were myſelf, Meſſrs. Baillie, Jenks, Cooke, T. Coles, enſign Scot, Revely, Law, Buchanan, &c. I got poſſeſſion of the window neareſt the door, and took Meſſrs. Coles and Scot into the window with me, they being both wounded (the firſt I believe mortally.) The reſt of the abovementioned gentlemen were cloſe round about me. It was now about eight o'clock.

Figure to yourſelf, my friend, if poſſible, the ſituation of a hundred and forty-ſix wretches, exhauſted by continual fatigue and action, thus crammed together in a cube of about eighteen feet, in a cloſe ſultry night, in Bengal, ſhut up to the eaſtward and ſouthward (the only quarters from whence air could reach us) by dead walls, and by a wall and door to the north, open only to the weſtward by two windows, ſtrongly barred with iron, from which we could receive ſcarce any the leaſt circulation of freſh air.

What muſt enſue, appeared to me in lively and dreadful colours, the inſtant I caſt my eyes round and ſaw the ſize and ſituation of the room. Many unſucceſsful attempts were made to force the door; for having nothing but our hands to work with, and the door opening inward, all endeavours were vain and fruitleſs.

Amongſt the guards poſted at the windows, I obſerved an old Jemmautdaar near me, who ſeemed to carry ſome compaſſion for us in his countenance; and indeed he was the only one of the many in his ſtation, who diſcovered the leaſt trace of humanity. I called him to me, and, in the moſt perſuaſive terms I was capable, urged him to commiſerate the ſufferings he was a witneſs to, and preſſed him to endeavour to get us ſeparated, half in one place, and half in another; and that he ſhould, in the morning, receive a thouſand rupees for this act of tenderneſs. He promiſed he would attempt it, and withdrew; but in a few minutes returned, and told me it was impoſſible. I then thought I had been deficient in my offer, and promiſed him two thouſand: He withdrew a ſecond time, but returned ſoon, and (with I believe much real pity and concern) told me, it was not practicable; that it could not be done but by the Suba's order, and that no one dared awake him. During this interval, tho' their paſſions were leſs violent, their uneaſineſs encreaſed. We had been but few minutes confined before every one fell into a perſpiration ſo profuſe, you can form no idea of it. This conſequently brought on a raging thirſt, which ſtill increaſed, in proportion as the body was drained of its moiſture. Various expedients were thought of to give more room and air. To obtain the former, it was moved to put off their cloaths: This was approved, as a happy motion, and, in a few minutes, I believe every man was ſtripped (myſelf, Mr. Court, and the two wounded young gentlemen by me excepted) for a little time they flattered themſelves with having gained a mighty advantage; every hat was put in motion to produce a circulation of air, and Mr. Baillie propoſed, that every man ſhould ſit down on his hams: As they were truly in the ſituation of drowning wretches, no wonder they caught at every thing that bore a flattering appearance of ſaving themſelves. This expedient was ſeveral times put in practice, and at each time many of the poor creatures, whoſe natural ſtrength was leſs than others, or had been more exhauſted, and could not immediately recover their legs, as others did when the word was given to RISE, fell to riſe no more; for they were inſtantly trod to death, or ſuffocated. When the whole body ſat down, they were ſo cloſely wedged together, that they were obliged to uſe many efforts, before they could put themſelves in motion to get up again. Before nine o'clock every man's thirſt grew intolerable, and reſpiration difficult. Our ſituation was much more wretched than that of ſo many miſerable animals in an exhauſted receiver; no circulation of freſh air ſufficient to continue life, nor yet enough diveſted of its vivifying particles to put a ſpeedy period to it. Efforts were again made to force the door, but in vain. Many inſults were uſed to the guard to provoke them to fire in upon us (which, as I learned afterwards, were carried to much greater lengths, when I was no more ſenſible of what was tranſacted.) For my own part, I hitherto felt little pain or uneaſineſs, but what reſulted from my anxiety for the ſufferings of thoſe within. By keeping my face between two of the bars, I obtained air enough to give my lungs eaſy play, tho' my perſpiration was exceſſive, and thirſt commencing. At this period, ſo ſtrong a urinous volatile effluvia came from the priſon, that I was not able to turn my head that way, for more than a few ſeconds at a time. Now every body, excepting thoſe ſituated in and near the windows, began to grow outrageous, and many delirious: "WATER, WATER," became the general cry. And the old Jemmautdaar, beforementioned, taking pity on us, ordered the people to bring ſome ſkins of water, little dreaming, I believe, of its fatal effects. This was what I dreaded. I foreſaw it would prove the ruin of the ſmall chance left us, and eſſayed many times to ſpeak to him privately to forbid its being brought; but the clamour was ſo loud, it became impoſſible. The water appeared. Words cannot paint to you

the

the univerſal agitation and raving the ſight of it threw us into. I had flattered myſelf that ſome, by preſerving an equal temper of mind, might outlive the night; but now the reflection, which gave me the greateſt pain, was, that I ſaw no poſſibility of one eſcaping to tell the diſmal tale. Until the water came, I had myſelf not ſuffered much from thirſt, which inſtantly grew exceſſive. We had no means of conveying it into priſon, but by hats forced thro' the bars; and thus myſelf and Meſſrs. Coles and Scot (notwithſtanding the pains they ſuffered from their wounds) ſupplied them as faſt as poſſible. But thoſe, who have experienced intenſe thirſt, or are acquainted with the cauſe and nature of this appetite, will be ſufficiently ſenſible it could receive no more than a momentary alleviation; the cauſe ſtill ſubſiſted. Tho' we brought full hats within the bars, there enſued ſuch violent ſtruggles, and frequent conteſts to get at it, that before it reached the lips of any one, there would be ſcarcely a ſmall tea-cup full left in them. Theſe ſupplies, like ſprinkling water on fire, only ſerved to feed and raiſe the flame. Oh! my dear Sir, how ſhall I give you a conception of what I felt at the cries and ravings of thoſe in the remoter parts of the priſon, who could not entertain a probable hope of obtaining a drop, yet could not diveſt themſelves of expectation, however unavailing! And others calling on me by the tender conſiderations of friendſhip and affection, and who knew they were really dear to me. Think, if poſſible, what my heart muſt have ſuffered at ſeeing and hearing their diſtreſs, without having it in my power to relieve them: For the confuſion now became general and horrid. Several quitted the other window (the only chance they had for life) to force their way to the water, and the throng and preſs upon the window was beyond bearing; many forcing their paſſage from the further part of the room, preſſed down thoſe in their way, who had leſs ſtrength, and trampled them to death. Can it gain belief, that this ſcene of miſery proved entertainment to the brutal wretches without? But ſo it was; and they took care to keep us ſupplied with water, that they might have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing us fight for it, as they phraſed it, and held up lights to the bars, that they might loſe no part of the inhuman diverſion. From about nine to near eleven, I ſuſtained this cruel ſcene and painful ſituation, ſtill ſupplying them with water, tho' my legs were almoſt broke with the weight againſt them. By this time I myſelf was very near preſſed to death, and my two companions, with Mr. William Parker (who had forced himſelf into the window) were *really* ſo. For a great while they preſerved a reſpect and regard to me, more than indeed I could well expect, our circumſtances conſidered; but now all diſtinction was loſt. My friend Baillie, Meſſrs. Jenks, Revely, Law, Buchanan, Simſon, and ſeveral others, for whom I had a real eſteem and affection, had for ſome time been dead at my feet; and were now trampled upon by every corporal or common ſoldier, who, by the help of more robuſt conſtitutions, had forced their way to the window, and held faſt by the bars over me, till at laſt I became ſo preſſed and wedged up, I was deprived of all motion. Determined now to give every thing up, I called to them, and begged, as the laſt inſtance of their regard, they would remove the preſſure upon me, and permit me to retire out of the window, to die in quiet. They gave way, and with much difficulty I forced a paſſage into the center of the priſon, where the throng was leſs by the many dead (then I believe amounting to one third) and the numbers who flocked to the windows; for by this time they had water alſo at the other window. In the Black-Hole there is a platform* correſponding with that in the barracks; I travelled over the dead, and repaired to the further end of it, juſt oppoſite the other window, and ſeated myſelf on the platform between Mr. Dumbleton and capt. Stevenſon, the former juſt then expiring. I was ſtill happy in the ſame calmneſs of mind I had preſerved the whole time; death I expected as unavoidable, and only lamented its ſlow approach, tho' the moment I quitted the window my breathing grew ſhort and painful. Here my poor friend Mr. Edward Eyre came ſtaggering over the dead to me, and with his uſual coolneſs and good nature, aſked me how I did? but fell and expired before I had time to make him a reply. I laid myſelf down on ſome of the dead behind me, on the platform; and, recommending myſelf to heaven, had the comfort of thinking my ſufferings could have no long duration. My thirſt grew now inſupportable, and difficulty of breathing much increaſed; and had not remained in this ſituation, I believe, ten minutes, when I was ſeized with a pain in my breaſt, and palpitation of my heart, both to the moſt exquiſite degree. Theſe rouſed and obliged me

* *This platform was raiſed between three and four feet from the floor, open underneath; it extended the whole length of the eaſt ſide of the priſon, and was above ſix feet wide.*

me to get up again; but ſtill the pain, palpitation, thirſt, and difficulty of breathing increaſed. I retained my ſenſes notwithſtanding, and had the grief to ſee death not ſo near me as I hoped; but could no longer bear the pains I ſuffered without attempting a relief, which I knew freſh air would and could only give me. I inſtantly determined to puſh for the window oppoſite to me; and by an effort of double the ſtrength I ever before poſſeſſed, gained the third rank at it, with one hand ſeized a bar, and by that means gained the ſecond, tho' I think there were at leaſt ſix or ſeven ranks between me and the window. In a few moments my pain, palpitation, and difficulty of breathing ceaſed; but my thirſt continued intolerable. I called aloud for "WATER FOR GOD'S SAKE:" Had been concluded dead; but as ſoon as they heard me amongſt them, they had ſtill the reſpect and tenderneſs for me, to cry out, "GIVE HIM WATER, GIVE HIM WATER!" Nor would one of them at the window attempt to touch it until I had drank. But from the water I found no relief; my thirſt was rather increaſed by it; ſo I determined to drink no more, but patiently wait the event; and kept my mouth moiſt, from time to time, by ſucking the perſpiration out of my ſhirt-ſleeves, and catching the drops as they fell, like heavy rain from my head and face: You can hardly imagine how unhappy I was if any of them eſcaped my mouth. I came into priſon without coat or waiſtcoat; the ſeaſon was too hot to bear the former, and the latter tempted the avarice of one of the guards, who robbed me of it when we were under the Veranda. Whilſt I was at this ſecond window, I was obſerved by one of my miſerable companions on the right of me, in the expedient of allaying my thirſt by ſucking my ſhirt-ſleeve. He took the hint, and robbed me, from time to time, of a conſiderable part of my ſtore; tho', after I detected him, I had ever the addreſs to begin on that ſleeve firſt, when I thought my reſervoirs were ſufficiently repleniſhed; and our mouths and noſes often met in the conteſt. This plunderer, I found afterwards, was a worthy young gentleman in the ſervice, Mr. Luſhington, one of the few who eſcaped from death, and ſince paid me the compliment of aſſuring me, he believed he owed his life to the many comfortable draughts he had from my ſleeves. I mention this incident, as I think nothing can give you a more lively idea of the melancholy ſtate and diſtreſs we were reduced to. Before I hit upon this happy expedient, I had, in an ungovernable fit of thirſt, attempted drinking my urine; but it was ſo intenſely bitter there was no enduring a ſecond taſte, whereas no Briſtol water could be more ſoft or pleaſant than what aroſe from perſpiration. By half an hour paſt eleven the much greater number of thoſe living were in an outrageous delirium, and the others quite ungovernable; few retaining any calmneſs, but the ranks next the windows. By what I had felt myſelf, I was fully ſenſible what thoſe within ſuffered; but had only pity to beſtow upon them, not then thinking how ſoon I ſhould myſelf become a greater object of it. They all now found, that water, inſtead of relieving, rather heightened their uneaſineſſes; and, "AIR, AIR," was the general cry. Every inſult that could be deviſed againſt the guard, all the opprobrious names and abuſe that the Suba, Monickchund, &c. * could be loaded with, were repeated to provoke the guard to fire upon us, every man that could, ruſhing tumultuouſly towards the windows with eager hopes of meeting the firſt ſhot. Then a general prayer to heaven, to haſten the approach of the flames to the right and left of us, and put a period to our miſery. But theſe failing, they whoſe ſtrength and ſpirits were quite exhauſted, laid themſelves down and expired quietly upon their fellows: Others who had yet ſome ſtrength and vigour left, made a laſt effort for the windows, and ſeveral ſucceeded by leaping and ſcrambling over the backs and heads of thoſe in the firſt ranks, and got hold of the bars, from which there was no removing them. Many to the right and left ſunk with the violent preſſure, and were ſoon ſuffocated; for now a ſteam aroſe from the living and the dead, which affected us in all its circumſtances, as if we were forcibly held with our heads over a bowl full of ſtrong volatile ſpirit of hartſhorn, until ſuffocated; nor could the effluvia of the one be diſtinguiſhed from the other, and frequently, when I was forced by the load upon my head and ſhoulders, to hold my face down, I was obliged, near as I was to the window, inſtantly to raiſe it again to eſcape ſuffocation. I need not, my dear friend, aſk your commiſeration, when I tell you, that in this plight, from half an hour paſt eleven till near two in the morning, I ſuſtained the weight of a heavy man, with his knees in my back, and the preſſure of his whole body on my head. A Dutch ſerjeant, who had taken his ſeat upon my left ſhoulder, and a Topaz † bearing on my

* *Rajah Monickchund, appointed by the Suba governor of Calcutta.* † *A black Chriſtian ſoldier, uſually termed ſubjects of Portugal.*

my right; all which nothing could have enabled me long to ſupport, but the props and preſſure equally ſuſtaining me all around. The two latter I frequently diſlodged, by ſhifting my hold on the bars, and driving my knuckles into their ribs; but my friend above ſtuck faſt, and as he held by two bars, was immoveable.

I exerted a-new my ſtrength and fortitude; but the repeated trials and efforts I made to diſlodge the inſufferable incumbrances upon me, at laſt quite exhauſted me, and, towards two o'clock, finding I muſt quit the window, or ſink where I was, I reſolved on the former, having bore, truly for the ſake of others, infinitely more for life than the beſt of it is worth. In the rank cloſe behind me was an officer of one of the ſhips, whoſe name was Carey, and who had behaved with much bravery during the ſiege (his wife, a fine woman, tho' country-born, would not quit him, but accompanied him into the priſon, and was one who ſurvived.) This poor wretch had been long raving for water and air; I told him I was determined to give up life, and recommended his gaining my ſtation. On my quitting, he made a fruitleſs attempt to get my place; but the Dutch ſerjeant, who ſat on my ſhoulder, ſupplanted him. Poor Carey expreſſed his thankfulneſs, and ſaid, he would give up life too; but it was with the utmoſt labour we forced our way from the window (ſeveral in the inner ranks appearing to me dead ſtanding *.) He laid himſelf down to die; and his death, I believe, was very ſudden; for he was a ſhort, full, ſanguine man: His ſtrength was great, and, I imagine, had he not retired with me, I ſhould never have been able to have forced my way. I was at this time ſenſible of no pain and little uneaſineſs: I can give you no better idea of my ſituation, than by repeating my ſimile of the bowl of ſpirit of hartſhorn. I found a ſtupor coming on apace, and laid myſelf down by that gallant old man, the Rev. Mr. Jervas Bellamy, who lay dead with his ſon, the lieutenant, hand in hand, near the ſouthernmoſt wall of the priſon. When I had lain there ſome little time, I ſtill had reflection enough to ſuffer ſome uneaſineſs in the thought, that I ſhould be trampled upon, when dead, as I myſelf had done to others. With ſome difficulty I raiſed myſelf, and gained the platform a ſecond time, where I preſently loſt all ſenſation: The laſt trace of ſenſibility that I have been able to recollect after my laying down, was my ſaſh being uneaſy about my waiſt, which I untied, and threw from me. Of what paſſed in this interval, to the time of my reſurrection from this hole of horrors, I can give you no account; and indeed, the particulars mentioned by ſome of the gentlemen who ſurvived (ſolely by the number of thoſe dead, by which they gained a freer acceſſion of air, and approach to the windows) were ſo exceſſively abſurd and contradictory, as to convince me, very few of them retained their ſenſes; or at leaſt, loſt them ſoon after they came into the open air, by the fever they carried out with them. In my own eſcape from abſolute death the hand of heaven was manifeſtly exerted: The manner take as follows. When the day broke, and the gentlemen found that no intreaties could prevail to get the door opened, it occurred to one of them (I think to Mr. ſecretary Cooke) to make a ſearch for me, in hopes I might have influence enough to gain a releaſe from this ſcene of miſery. Accordingly Meſſrs. Luſhington and Walcot undertook the ſearch, and by my ſhirt diſcovered me under the dead upon the platform. They took me from thence; and imagining I had ſome ſigns of life, brought me towards the window I had firſt poſſeſſion of. But as life was equally dear to every man (and the ſtench ariſing from the dead bodies was grown intolerable) no one would give up the ſtation in or near the window: So they were obliged to carry me back again. But ſoon after captain Mills (now captain of the company's yatcht) who was in poſſeſſion of a ſeat in the window, had the humanity to offer to reſign it. I was again brought by the ſame gentlemen, and placed in the window. At this juncture the Suba, who had received an account of the havock death had made amongſt us, ſent one of his Jemmautdaars to enquire if the chief ſurvived. They ſhewed me to him; told him I had appearance of life remaining, and believed I might recover if the door was opened very ſoon. This anſwer being returned to the Suba, an order came immediately for our releaſe, it being then near ſix in the morning. The freſh air at the window ſoon brought me to life; and a few minutes after the departure of the Jemmautdaar, I was reſtored to my ſight and ſenſes. The little ſtrength that remained amongſt the moſt robuſt who ſurvived, made it a difficult taſk to remove the dead piled up againſt the door; ſo that I believe it was more than twenty minutes before we obtained a paſſage out for one at a time."

[For

* *Unable to fall by the throng and equal preſſure around.*

[For the unparalelled hard and inhuman treatment Mr. Holwell met with in his journey to Muxadabad, and the manner of his being ſet at liberty, we muſt refer to the Letter itſelf. An account of the retaking of the ſettlement by the brave Watſon, Pococke, and Clive, may be ſeen in our laſt Vol. p. 361.]

From the GAZETTEER.

On the Sympathy *between the* BREECHES POCKET *and the* ANIMAL SPIRITS.

THE following important diſcovery is recommended to the literati in general, but more particularly to the college of phyſicians; as it may be of the greateſt conſequence to them in their future practice.

You muſt know then, that a wonderful connection and ſympathy has lately been obſerved between the breeches pocket and the animal ſpirits; which continually riſe or fall, as the contents of the former ebb and flow; inſomuch, that, from conſtant obſervation, I could venture to gueſs at a man's current caſh, by the degree of vivacity he has diſcovered in his converſation. When this cutaneous reſervoir is fluſh the ſpirits too are elate: When that is ſunk or drained, how flat, dull and inſipid, is every word or action! The very muſcles and features of the face are influenced by this obſcure fund of life and vigour.—The heart proves only the inert receptacle of the blood, and thoſe groſſer ſpirits, which ſerve for the animal function: But the pocket is fraught with thoſe finer and more ſublime ſpirits, which conſtitute the wit, and many other diſtinguiſhing characters.

I could tell, how a certain poet's finances ſtood by the very ſubject of his muſe;—gloomy elegies, biting ſatires, grave ſoliloquies, and dull tranſlations, were certain indications of the *res anguſta*; as Pindarick odes, and pointed epigrams, intimated a freſh recruit.—So a grave politician, who frequented a noted coffee-houſe, when theſe pocket qualms were on him, uſed to give the moſt melancholy and deplorable account of the ſtate of the nation; the encreaſe of taxes, abuſe of the publick revenue, the national debt, the decay of trade, and the exceſs of luxury, were the continual topicks of his diſcourſe: But when the cold fit of this intermitting diſorder left him, the ſcene was quite altered, and then he was eternally haranguing on the power, grandeur, or wealth of the Britiſh nation. In ſhort, this barometer of ſtate always roſe or fell, not as the quick, but current ſilver contracted or expanded itſelf within its ſecret cell.

Under the influence of the ſame powerful charm, I have remarked a certain phyſician in the chamber of a wealthy patient, clear up his countenance, and write his recipe with infinite vivacity and good humour; but, in the abode of poverty, what a clouded brow—hopeleſs vibration of the head—and languor of the nerves? Like the ſenſitive plant he ſhrunk from the cold hand of neceſſity.—Not that the doctor wanted humanity, but when a patient becomes *caput mortuum*, and the *anima ſacculi* expires, what ſympathizing heart but muſt be ſenſible of ſo dire a change.

It is impoſſible to record a tenth part of the wonderful effects this latent ſource of life and ſpirits has produced on the animal œconomy. What ſmiles of complacency, and cringing adulation to my lord Bloodrich, who no ſooner turns his back, than contempt and deriſion overtakes him! What can this be owing to, but the ſecret influence of the divinity which threw a ſort of awe and veneration about him? What but this magick power could have transformed Ned Traffick into a gentleman, juſtice Allpaunch into a wit, or 'ſquire Jolter into a man of taſte? What but this could have given poignancy to the moſt inſipid jokes, and weight to the moſt ſuperficial arguments of alderman Heaviſide? What leſs than this divinity could make circumciſion become uncircumciſion; convert Gideonites to Chriſtians, or Chriſtians to Gideonites?

It is this, that with more than tutelary power protects its votaries from inſults and oppreſſions; that ſilences the enraged accuſer, and ſnatches the ſword from the very hand of juſtice. Towns and cities, like Jericho, without any miracle, have fallen flat before it; it hath ſtopped the mouths of cannon, and more ſurprizing ſtill, of faction and ſlander.

It has thrown a ſort of glory about the globoſe and opaque ſculls of quorum juſtices; it has imparted a dread and reverence to the enſigns of authority:—And ſtrange, and paſſing ſtrange to ſay, it has made youth and beauty fly into the arms of old age and impotence; given charms to deformity and deteſtation; transformed Hymen into Mammon, and the god of love into a ſatyr.—It has built bridges without foundations, libraries without books, hoſpitals without endowments, and churches without benefices. It has turned conſcience into a deiſt, honour into a pimp, courage into a modern officer, and

and honeſty into a ſtockjobber. In ſhort, there is nothing wonderful it has not effected, except making us wiſe, virtuous, and happy.—

I could ſpin this ductile golden thread *ad infinitum*: But I fear, here is already as much as the patience of the candid reader will allow him to wind up; ſo cutting it ſhort, and kiſſing your hand, I am,

Yours, &c.

SARCASTICUS.

Some important QUERIES *relating to the late* SECRET EXPEDITION.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE great queſtion now in agitation, among the people of this metropolis, being about the practicability of the late deſign againſt Rochefort, it has made me read with attention every thing that has been publiſhed upon that occaſion, and it has alſo made me examine and conſider the Maps of that coaſt, both that which was publiſhed in your Magazine *, and that which was laid before the court martial; yet nevertheleſs, there are ſome material queſtions, which I can find no way ſolved by any thing hitherto publiſhed; and firſt, with regard to the moat or ditch round the town of Rochefort.

In the council of war held September 25, col. Clerke ſaid, that when he ſaw the place in 1754, the moat did not appear to him to be capable of being flowed or filled with water; and in his future examinations he gives his reaſon for ſaying ſo, which was, becauſe ſome part of it was higher than high-water mark. Yet there were two men who declared, before that council of war, that they had ſeen this moat full of water, quite round the town, and that it was filled with water by means of ſluices.

Now, whether theſe two men were then confronted with col. Clerke, is what I do not know, but if they were not, I am ſure it ought to have been done; becauſe both he and Thierry had ſaid, that for 60 yards, or thereabout, upon both ſides of the town next the river, there was neither rampart nor moat, and if there was no moat quite round the town, how could theſe men ſay, they had ſeen the moat full of water quite round? And, ſecondly, becauſe ſluices may keep water in, and prevent its running from an high part of the moat into a lower, but ſluices can never raiſe water from a low place to a higher; therefore if any part of the moat be higher than the higheſt tide can riſe, that part can no way be filled with water but by an engine, or by pipes or an aqueduct which conveys water from ſome ſpring or river, the level of which is higher than the top of that part of the moat, conſequently,

Query, Whether they have at Rochefort any ſuch engine, pipes, or aqueduct?

Then with regard to fort Fouras: Although a ſhip may not, in one way, find water enough to carry her within two or three miles of that fort, yet, in another way of approaching, ſhe may find water enough to carry her within leſs than a mile thereof. Therefore, as the court martial had the Map before them, I am ſurprized, they did not oblige thoſe who made the ſoundings, to deſcribe, as near as they could, upon the Map, where they ſounded, and where it was that the bomb-ketch run a-ground, together with the time of the tide, when they ſounded; for tho' ſome miniſters, might perhaps, for the ſake of a job in building, or for the ſake of having a lucrative poſt to diſpoſe of, yet it ſeems highly improbable that the French miniſters would be at the expence of building, and maintaining a governor and garriſon in a fort which could be of no manner of uſe, as this fort certainly could not, if no ſhip could come within a cannon ſhot of it, at any time of the tide; and from the Map it ſeems to me as if this fort, and the fort upon the Iſle Madame, were deſigned to defend the approach to the mouth of the Charente; conſequently I muſt,

Query, Where the ſoundings were made, for finding out how to approach fort Fouras; particularly, whether the channel between Iſle Madame and fort Fouras was ever ſounded, and at what time of the tide;

And as Thierry, the pilot, was the moſt proper perſon to deſcribe this upon the Map, and to declare whether he was left at liberty to ſound, when and wherever he pleaſed, I muſt

Query, Why Thierry was not examined?

And laſtly, as it is notoriouſly known, that 74 gun ſhips are built at Rochefort, and often ſail up to, and out of that harbour; as Thierry, in his examination before the council in Arlington-ſtreet had declared, that the largeſt ſhips, with all their cannon and equipage, could ſail two miles up the river Charente; as in your Map I ſee the depth of water, from the Iſland of Aix, to near the mouth of the Charente, marked from ſix to ten fathoms at low water; as the ſpring tide was to happen on the 27th or 28th of September,

* *See Lond. Mag. for laſt Year, p.* 472.

and as our troops would have had an eaſy and ſafe retreat as well as an eaſy and ſafe landing within ſeven miles of Rochefort, had our tranſports and fourth-rates ſailed a little up that river, I muſt

Query, Why our ſquadron did not make themſelves maſters of the Iſle Madame and fort la Pointe; of both which places, it ſeems, they might have come within piſtol-ſhot.

In ſhort, ſo far as hitherto appears to me, our people when abroad ſeemed willing to believe every thing which tended to ſhew, that the deſign was impracticable; and ſome people at home ſeem now unwilling to ſcrutinize narrowly into any thing which may tend to ſhew that the deſign was practicable. When theſe queries are fully anſwered, I may perhaps think otherwiſe; and that they may be ſo, I hope you will give them a place in your Magazine; for I ſhould be glad to find, that our general was not over-cautious, nor had any orders, directions, or recommendations, but what are now publick.

Portſmouth, Feb. 18, 1758. I am, &c.

From the GAZETTEER.

WHEREAS attacking the French ſucceſsfully on their own coaſts is of the higheſt conſequence at preſent, to the general cauſe of liberty, the intereſt of theſe kingdoms, and the honour of his majeſty; this is to give notice to all travellers, maſters of veſſels, pilots, fiſhermen, ſmugglers, &c. that if any of them can give certain informations, of any place on the French coaſt, where a whole battalion can march in full front, out of the ſhips, without wetting their ſhoes, where no ſand-hills are to be ſeen, no inhabitants within ten miles, no militia within twenty, and no regular troops within forty; on ſuch information, made on oath before one or more of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded: Some few g—— o—— who divide no more than 50,000l. per. ann. of the publick money, being inclined to go on ſuch ſervice.

ON the 30th of January died, in Dublin, Sir Daniel O'Carroll, Bart. This gentleman's anceſtor, on ſurrendering his principality of Ely O'Carroll to king Edward VI. was created, by that monarch, baron of Ely, in the year 1552; as on the Iriſh records; but the title has not been aſſumed by the family ſince the reign of queen Mary; tho' never under forfeiture.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken from the* French, *continued from our laſt Vol. p.* 556.

A
- MArquiſs de Barail of 12 guns and 90 men,
- A ſhip of 16 guns,
- Ditto of 10 guns,
- Duc D'Aumont of 16 guns and 100 men,
- Three ſnows, in the Weſt-Indies,

} Privateers.

B
- Compte de Grammont,
- Noveau Saxone,
- Jeanne Baptiſta,
- Roulanneiſe, of eight guns and 80 men,
- A ſnow of four guns and 45 men,

C
- Victorieux, from Bourdeaux, for Quebeck.
- A Tartan laden with cotton and wool, from Salonica, for Marſeilles.
- A ſhip, value 8000l. carried into Malta.
- A brig, with a valuable cargo, by captain Fortunatus Wright.
- A ſhip from Bourdeaux, for Canada.
- A Daniſh ſloop, from Martinico, for Dunkirk.
- A ſhip laden with corn.
- Ufrow Anna, from Rochelle, for St. Vallery.

D
- Amphion, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
- Lion, from ditto, for ditto.
- A French Polacco, worth 20,000 dollars, drove aſhore.
- St. Antoine, Vierge de Cadro, } From Marſeilles, for Turkey.
- Vierge de Grace, from Salonia, for Tripoly.

E
- St. Antoine, from Conſtantinople for Marſeilles.
- Omrig and Jacobe, from North-Bergen, for Havre.
- Anne Marie, from Bergen, for St. Maloes.
- Two Dutch brigs with ſalt.
- Duc d'Aquitaine, of 50 guns. See our laſt Vol. p. 305.)

F
- Judiah, Buſſeau, worth 38,000l. taken in the Eaſt-Indies.
- Petite Suſanné, from Rochelle, for Canada.
- Vainquier, from Bourdeaux, for Quebeck.
- Reine des Anges, from St. Domingo, for Rochelle.
- St. Phillipe, from ditto, for Bourdeaux.

G
- Borancie, from Rochelle, for Canada, a ſtoreſhip.
- Heureux, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
- St. Jean Baptiſte, a Spaniſh bark, with French Eaſt-India goods.
- A ſloop laden with rum and cotton.
- Three Dutch veſſels, with ſalt.
- A Dutch brig, from Bourdeaux.

H
- L'Automne, from Bourdeaux, for St. Domingo.
- Two Dutch ſhips with wine.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* French, *continued from p.* 43.

LYON, Home, from South-Carolina, for London.

Blakeney,

Blakeney, Guernſey, Boſcawen, Vulcan, } Privateers.

Italian Merchant, Davis, from Naples, for London.

Molly, Brockway, from Cork, for Newfoundland.

Seven ſhips, from Norway, with deals and timber.

William and Charles, Dickſon, from Leith, for Gibraltar.

Induſtry, Smith, from Cadiz, for Boſton.

Induſtry, Galway, from Cork, for St. Euſtatia.

Unity, Elmore, from ditto, for ditto.

Dutcheſs, Lilly, from Hull, for South-Carolina.

Edward, ———, from South-Carolina, for Cowes.

Induſtry, ——, from Maryland, for Lond.

Lady Strange, Harriſon, from Liverpool, for Barbadoes.

Content, Brown, A brig, Martha, and Anne, Collins, } From Ireland, for Newfoundland.

CharmingNancy, Winthrop, Molly, Silver, Weſt-India, Eaſtwell, } With Scotch ſalmon.

Seahorſe, Blair, from Newry, for Philadelphia.

Cæſar, Mortimer, with coals.

A ſnow with ſalt.

Happy Return, Lejet, from Sunderland, for Jerſey.

The Preſerver, Cromby, from Zant, for London.

George, Linthorn, from South-Carolina, for Pool.

Friendſhip, Fargues, from Boſton, for Lond.

Charming Jenny, ——, from Limerick, for Bilboa.

Hunter, Dugharty, from Ancona, for Ireland.

Stapleton, Todd, Patſey, Owen, Young Sarah, Scott, } Streights ſhips.

John and Joſeph, Scott, from North-Carolina, for London.

Antelope, Brails, from Waterford, for Newfoundland.

Bella, Myddleton, from Dublin, for Virginia.

Three Jamaica ſhips.

Sally, Henſhaw, from Georgia, for Lond.

Charming Sally, Semple, from Boſton, for Antigua.

Charming Martha, Thompſon, from Georgia, for London.

Friendſhip, Anderſon, RalphandRobert, Myddlemaſs, Sophia, Major, Hannah, Stuart, Anne, Fothergill, Nicholas, Harriſon, } From Newcaſtle, for the Baltick, with coals.

———, Marſhal, from Sunderland, for Amſterdam.

Eliz. Dunſtal, from Dublin, for Alicant.

Grampus, Corbett, from Liverpool, for Gambia.

Mary Galley privateer, Page.

Algarve, Kelly, from Faro, for London.

Patſey, Threſher, from Poole, for ditto.

Argyle, Clarke, from Cork, for St. Kitts.

Been, Sherman, from South-Carolina, for Cowes.

Notre Dame, from Vigo, for Bilboa.

Friendſhip, Barret, from Antigua, for London.

Triton, Cornwall, from Rotterdam, for Leith.

Falmouth, Pote, from Liverpool, for Boſton.

Betty, Frazier, from Ancona, for Briſtol.

Mary Anne, Farewell, from South-Carolina, for Pool.

Seaflower, Steers, from Rhode-Iſland, for London.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A QUESTION *by* Sandholmienſis.

SUPPOSE the area of a cutve = 489 $\frac{1}{5}$, whoſe equation is $x^2 - y^3 = axy$, and $a = 4$; it is required to find x the abſciſſa, and y the ordinate?

BILLS of Mortality from Jan. 17. to Feb. 14.

Chriſt.	Males	541	1131
	Femal.	590	
Buried	Males	756	1483
	Femal.	727	
Died under 2 Years old			451
Between 2 and 5		—	148
5 and 10		—	57
10 and 20		—	70
20 and 30		—	115
30 and 40		—	158
40 and 50		—	150
50 and 60		—	141
60 and 70		—	94
70 and 80		—	67
80 and 90		—	28
90 and 100		—	3
100 and upwards		—	1
			1483

Buried	Within the Walls	150
	Without the Walls	313
	In Mid. and Surry	698
	City & Sub. Weſt.	322
		1483

Weekly, Jan. 24	——	363
31	——	370
Feb. 7	——	393
14	——	358
		1483

Increaſed in the Burials this Month 43.

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.



2.

Shall a woman's goodneſs move,
Me to periſh for her love;
Or her worthy merits known,
Make me quite forget my own?
Be ſhe, with that goodneſs bleſt,
As may merit name the beſt;
Yet if ſhe be not ſuch to me,
What care I how good ſhe be!

3.

Be ſhe good, or kind, or fair,
I will never more deſpair;
If ſhe love me, this believe,
I will die ere ſhe ſhall grieve:
If ſhe ſlight me, when I woo,
I will ſcorn and let her go;
So if ſhe be not fit for me,
What care I for whom ſhe be!

A REBUS.

WHAT does mankind more than the plague deſtroy?
What is done often both for grief and joy?
What a thing fits to, when it does ſit well;
The word revers'd, that your diſſent does tell.
Join you the words that with theſe lines agree,
And you a town of trade will quickly ſee.

G. W—N.

EPITAPH on *Sir* FRANCIS VERE.

WHEN Vere fought death, arm'd with his ſword and ſhield,
Death was afraid to meet him in the field;
But when his weapons he had laid aſide,
Death, like a coward, ſtruck him, and he dy'd.

On MAN's LIFE.

MAN is a glaſs, life is a water
That's weakly wall'd about;
Sin brings in death, death breaks the glaſs,
So runs the water out.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

NORTHERN FRISK.



First couple gallop down, up again, and caſt off, the ſame again below the third couple, croſs over two couple to the top, caſt off, turn and right and left.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* FEBRUARY, 1758.

VERSES *to the* PEOPLE *of* ENGLAND, 1758. *By* WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Eſq*; *Poet Laureat.*

BRITONS, rouſe to deeds of death!—
Waſte not zeal in idle breath,
Nor loſe the harveſt of your ſwords
In a civil war of words!
Wherefore teems the ſhameleſs preſs
With labour'd births of emptineſs?
Reas'nings, which no facts produce,
Eloquence, that murders uſe;
Ill-tim'd *Humour*, that beguiles
Weeping ideots of their ſmiles.
Wit, that knows but to defame,
And *Satire*, that profanes the name.
Let th' undaunted *Grecian* teach
The uſe and dignity of ſpeech,
At whoſe thunders nobly thrown,
Shrunk the MAN of MACEDON.
If the ſtorm of words *muſt* riſe,
Let it blaſt our enemies.
Sure and nervous be it hurl'd,
On the PHILIPS of the world.
Learn not vainly to deſpiſe
(Proud of EDWARD's victories!)
Warriors wedg'd in firm array,
And navies powerful to diſplay
Their woven wings to every wind,
And leave the panting foe behind.
Give to *France* the honours due,
France has chiefs and ſtateſmen too.
Breaſts which patriot paſſions feel,
Lovers of the common weal.
And when ſuch the foes we brave,
Whether on the land or wave,
Greater is the pride of war,
And the conqueſt nobler far.
Agincourt and Creſſy long
Have flouriſh'd in immortal ſong;
And liſping babes aſpire to praiſe
The wonders of ELIZA's days.
And what elſe of late renown
Has added wreaths to *Britain*'s crown;
Whether on th' impetuous *Rhine*
She bade her harneſs'd warriors ſhine,
Or ſnatch'd the dangerous palm of praiſe
Where the *Sambre* meets the *Maeſe*;
Or *Danube* rolls his watry train;
Or the yellow-treſſed *Mayne*
Thro' *Dettingen*'s immortal vale.——
Ev'n *Fontenoy* could tell a tale,
Might modeſt worth ingenuous ſpeak,
To raiſe a bluſh on victory's cheek;
And bid the vanquiſh'd wreaths diſplay
Great as on *Culloden*'s day.
But glory which aſpires to laſt,
Leans not meanly on the paſt.
'Tis the preſent Now demands
Britiſh hearts, and *Britiſh* hands.
Curſt be he, the willing ſlave,
Who doubts, who lingers to be brave.
Curſt the coward tongues that dare
Breathe one accent of deſpair,
Cold as winter's icy hand,
To chill the genius of the land.
Chiefly you, who ride the deep,
And bid our thunders wake or ſleep,
As pity pleads, or glory calls——
Monarchs of our wooden walls!
Midſt your mingling ſeas and ſkies,
Riſe ye BLAKES, ye RALEIGHS riſe!
Let the ſordid luſt of gain
Be baniſh'd from the liberal main.
He who ſtrikes the generous blow
Aims it at the publick foe.
Let glory be the guiding ſtar,
Wealth and honours follow her.
See! ſhe ſpreads her luſtre wide,
O'er the vaſt *Atlantick* tide!
Conſtant as the ſolar ray,
Points the path, and leads the way!
Other worlds demand your care,
Other worlds to *Britain* dear;
Where the foe inſidious roves
O'er headlong ſtreams, and pathleſs groves;
And juſtice' ſimpler laws confounds
With imaginary bounds.
If protected commerce keep
Her tenor o'er yon heaving deep,
What have we from war to fear?
Commerce ſteels the nerves of war;

Heals the havock rapine makes,
And new ſtrength from conqueſt takes.
Nor leſs at home, O deign to ſmile,
Goddeſs of *Britannia*'s Iſle!
THOU, that from her rocks ſurvey'ſt
Her boundleſs realms the watry waſte;
THOU, that rov'ſt the hill and mead
Where her flocks, and heifers feed;
THOU, that chear'ſt th' induſtrious ſwain
While he ſtrews the pregnant grain;
THOU, that hear'ſt his caroll'd vows
When th' expanded barn o'erflows;
THOU, the bulwark of our cauſe,
THOU, the guardian of our laws,
Sweet LIBERTY!—O deign to ſmile,
Goddeſs of *Britannia*'s Iſle!
If to us indulgent heaven
Nobler ſeeds of ſtrength has given,
Nobler ſhould the produce be;
Brave, yet gen'rous, are the free.
Come then, all thy powers diffuſe,
Goddeſs of extended views!
Every breaſt which feels *thy* flame
Shall kindle into martial fame,
'Till ſhame ſhall make the coward bold,
And *Indolence* her arms unfold.
Ev'n *Avarice* ſhall protect his hoard,
And the plough-ſhare gleam a ſword.
Goddeſs, all thy powers diffuſe!——
And thou genuine BRITISH MUSE,
Nurs'd amidſt the *Druids* old,
Where *Deva*'s wizard waters roll'd,
THOU, that bear'ſt the golden key,
To unlock eternity,
Summon thy poetick guard——
Britain ſtill has many a bard,
Whom, when time and death ſhall join,
T' expand the ore, and ſtamp the coin,
Late poſterity ſhall own,
Lineal to the Muſe's throne——
Bid them leave th' inglorious theme
Of fabled ſhade, or haunted ſtream.
In the daiſy painted mead,
'Tis to *Peace* we tune the reed;
But when *War*'s tremendous roar,
Shakes the iſle from ſhore to ſhore,
Every bard of purer fire,
Tyrtæus-like, ſhould graſp the lyre;
Wake with verſe the hardy deed,
Or in the generous ſtriſe life * SYDNEY bleed.

Tranſlation of an EPISTLE *from the King of* PRUSSIA *to Monſieur* VOLTAIRE.

VOLTAIRE, believe me, were I now,
In private life's calm ſtation plac'd,
Let heav'n for nature's wants allow,
With cold indiff'rence would I view
Departing fortune's winged haſte,
And at the goddeſs laugh like you.
Th' inſipid farce of tedious ſtate,
Imperial duty's real weight,
The faithleſs courtier's ſupple bow,
The fickle multitude's careſs,
And flatt'rer's wordy emptineſs,
By long experience well I know;
And, tho' a prince and poet born,
Vain blandiſhments of glory ſcorn.
For when the ruthleſs ſheers of fate
Have cut my life's precarious thread,
And rank me with th' unconſcious dead,
What will't avail that I *was* great,
Or that th' uncertain tongue of fame
In mem'ry's temple chaunts my name?
One bliſsful moment whilſt we live
Weighs more than ages of renown;
What then do potentates receive
Of good, peculiarly their own?
Sweet eaſe and unaffected joy,
Domeſtick peace, and ſportive pleaſure,
The regal throne and palace fly,
And, born for liberty, prefer
Soft ſilent ſcenes of lovely leiſure,
To, what we monarchs buy ſo dear,
The thorny pomp of ſcepter'd care.
My pain or bliſs ſhall ne'er depend
On fickle fortune's caſual flight,
For, whether ſhe's my foe or friend,
In calm repoſe I'll paſs the night;
And ne'er by watchful homage own
I court her ſmile, or fear her frown.
But from our ſtations we derive
Unerring precepts how to live,
And certain deeds each rank calls forth,
By which is meaſur'd human worth.
Voltaire, within his private cell,
In realms where ancient honeſty
Is patrimonial property,
And ſacred freedom loves to dwell,
May give up all *his* peaceful mind,
Guided by Plato's deathleſs page,
In ſilent ſolitude reſign'd
To the mild virtues of a ſage;
But I, 'gainſt whom wild whirlwinds wage
Fierce war with wreck-denouncing wing,
Muſt be, to face the tempeſt's rage,
In thought, in life, and death a king.

YESTERDAY.

WELL—yeſterday is paſs'd, and cannot be
Recall'd.—What did we yeſterday, Horatio?
Did we or good or bad?—Let us reflect—
It muſt not be forgot; for in the book
Of heav'n 'tis minuted.—Did we tranſgreſs?
Doubtleſs we did—but heav'n is merciful:
Yet let us not abuſe heav'ns mercy: Our duty
Is repentance. What is repentance, aſk'ſt thou?
To mourn the follies paſt, prevent the future.—
"Prevent the future," mind; for cries and tears
Alone are vain—yet who can think to have
Incens'd the univerſal ſovereign,
Without a flood of tears?—At ev'ry fault
Of mine, whenever I remember it,
My heart weeps blood.—Then let us into penitence.
But ſure we have not always ſinn'd—Not always.
Some good we do—I yeſterday reliev'd
A cenſur'd friend; his crime was poverty;
And with my gold, I gave him reformation
In the world's eye, and reconcil'd it to him.
And thou, Horatio—'twas a noble act—
Didſt ſave a beauteous maid from violation.
Oh, how her virtue ſtruggled with her want,
That

* Sir PHILIP SYDNEY, *mortally wounded in an Action near* Zutphen, *in* Guelderland.

That moſt inhuman tyrant! O want!
Thy whips cut deep, and force the wiſe and good
Oft to obey thee in deeds their ſouls abhor.
"My poverty, but not my will, conſents,"*
Sings "Fancy's ſweeteſt child"†—Accurſing want,
Had not her powerful aid prevented it,
Had ſurely forc'd her.

Let us perſiſt in actions ſuch as theſe:
So ſhall *to-morrow*, ſmiling yield us comfort;
And ev'ry day the ſame—till death, the friend,
The trueſt friend to innocence and virtue,
Shall come, benign, to uſher to the court
Of the celeſtial prince, whoſe plaudit waits us; [*welcome!*
And all the hoſt of heaven ſhall ſhout us

TRAGEDY *of* CATO.

Act V. Scene 1.

Cato ſolus, *ſitting in a thoughtful Poſture: In his Hand* Plato's *Book on the Immortality of the Soul.*

IT muſt be ſo—Plato, thou reaſon'ſt well!
Elſe whence this pleaſing hope, this fond deſire,
This longing after immortality?
Or whence this ſecret dread, and inward horror,
Of falling into nought? Why ſhrinks the ſoul
Back on herſelf, and ſtartles at deſtruction?
'Tis the divinity that ſtirs within us;
'Tis heav'n itſelf, that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.
Eternity, thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Thro' what variety of untry'd beings,
Thro' what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs! [fore me,
The wide, th' unbounded proſpect lies be-
But ſhadows, clouds, and darkneſs, reſt upon it. [us,
Here will I hold. If there's a pow'r above
(And that there is all nature cries aloud
Thro' all her works) he muſt delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in muſt be happy.
But when or where? This world was made for Cæſar. 'em.
I'm weary of conjectures.—This muſt end
[*Laying his hand on his ſword.*
Thus am I doubly arm'd: My death and life,
My bane and antidote are both before me:
This in a moment brings me to an end;
But this informs me I ſhall never die.
The ſoul, ſecur'd in her exiſtence, ſmiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
The ſtars ſhall fade away, the ſun himſelf
Grow dim with age, and nature ſink in years;
But thou ſhalt flouriſh in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidſt the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the cruſh of worlds.

The MAID's SOLILOQUY.

The Maid alone, with Milton *in her Hand, open at this celebrated Paſſage,*

— Hail wedded Love! myſterious Law!—&c.
Our Maker bids—increaſe;—who bids abſtain,
But our Deſtroyer, foe to God and Man!

IT muſt be ſo, Milton thou reaſon'ſt well,
Elſe why this pleaſing hope, this fond deſire,
This longing after ſomething unpoſſeſs'd;
Or whence this ſecret dread, and inward horror,
Of dying uneſpous'd? Why ſhrinks the ſoul
Back on itſelf, and ſtartles at virginity?
'Tis inſtinct, faithful inſtinct, ſtirs within us,
'Tis nature's ſelf that points out an alliance,
And intimates an huſband to the ſex.
Marriage, thou pleaſing, and yet anxious thought!
Thro' what variety of hopes and fears,
Thro' what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs! [me,
Th' unchanging ſtate in proſpect lies before
But ſhadows, clouds, and darkneſs reſt upon it.
Here will I hold. If nature prompts the wiſh,
(And that ſhe does is plain from all her works)
Our duty and our int'reſt bid indulge it,
For the great end of nature's laws is bliſs:
But yet—in wedlock, *woman* muſt obey—
I'm weary of theſe doubts—the prieſt ſhall end them.
Nor raſhly do I venture loſs and gain,
Bondage and pleaſure meet my thoughts at once:
I wed, my—liberty is gone for ever;
But, happineſs from time itſelf ſecur'd;
Love firſt ſhall recompence my loſs of freedom, [eyes
And when my charms ſhall fade away, my
Themſelves grow dim, my ſtature bend with years:
Then, virtuous friendſhip ſhall ſucceed to love;
Then, pleas'd, I'll ſcorn infirmities and death,
Renew'd, immortal, in a filial race.

ELEGY.

FAR off remov'd from ev'ry harſher noiſe,
Here let my buſy thoughts in ſilence rove,
Repeat the fleeting ſcenes of former joys,
And the ſoft anguiſh of a faithful love:
With juſt remembrance bleſs the gen'rous fair, [care.
Renew my trembling hopes and ev'ry ſofter
But ah! unequal to the vaſt deſign,
What daring numbers ſhall attempt thy praiſe,
Unrival'd mind! or ſing a love like mine,
Immortal paſſion, in immortal lays.
Thy ev'ry charm, or my too tender heart,
No ſacred power of words no numbers can impart.
Form'd but to pleaſe, with ev'ry grace combin'd, [reign,
From beauty's charms, o'er ev'ry heart you
But ſtill the greater beauties of your mind,
Your wit and virtue form a nobler chain;
Hail heav'nly maid; for all muſt think thee ſo, [we know.—
Since to be fair and good, is all of heav'n
Ah!

* *The Apothecary in* Romeo *and* Juliet. † Shakeſpear, *ſo called by* Milton *in his* L'Allegro.

Ah! cruel fates, regardleſs of my care,
How could you rend her from my bleeding breaſt?
Stab ſmiling joy, and plunge me in deſpair,
With all the weight of love and woe oppreſs'd?
Yet ſtill my ſoul the blooming form retains,
And there, in abſence ſpite, the lov'd idea reigns.
While the kind charmer bleſs'd my raviſh'd view,
Extatic bliſs would ev'ry thought employ,
On ſilken wings the ſilent moments flew,
Time was not known, but all was love and joy. [my ſoul,
How chang'd the ſcene! deſponding droops
And clogg'd with leaden grief the ling'ring moments roll!
When warm'd in virtue's cauſe, the lovely maid [diſplay,
With ſweeteſt ſkill, would all its charms
Swift from my breaſt, the guilty paſſions fled,
And new-born peace conſeſs'd its gentler ſway,
Virtue from her had truths before unknown,
Reſum'd her antient ſeat, and with freſh vigour ſhone.
But ſee, far ſhooting thro' the duſky gloom
Of dark futurity, a kindly ray
Points out the happineſs of years to come,
Th'unclouded proſpect of a brighter day,
When in my fair, of all, of heav'n poſſeſs'd,
Joys, conſtant, great as theirs, ſhall fire my raptur'd breaſt.

J. W—N.

FRIENDSHIP *granted.*

HAIL mighty love, imperial pow'r,
Thy ſovreignty divine,
With ſuppliant worſhip I adore,
And vow before thy ſhrine.
Before thy ſacred ſhrine I vow,
And with deſire extream;
To thee I pay my daily vow,
To thee my nightly dream.
Yet, tho' a ſupplicating ſlave,
To love himſelf I ſue;
My ſoul preſumes alone to crave,
What is to friendſhip due.
To this requeſt, celeſtial pair,
O deign but to acceed,
A lamb I'll offer to the fair,
To thee a calf ſhall bleed.—
But ſee! accepted are my vows,
Fair friendſhip's pow'r I prove;
And friendſhip, all the world allows,
Is near ally'd to love.

Kendal, 1758. T. G.

To the Rev. Dr. Warburton, *Dean of* Briſtol, *on reading his Diſſertation on the ſixth Book of* Virgil.

By Richard B—r—ng—r, *Eſq;*

IN learning's maze low criticks ſtray,
And blindly bold miſtake their way;
Supplying want of taſte and ſenſe
With confidence and falſe pretence;
Still darker its dark paſſage make,
Then conſecrate their own miſtake;
Till by their notes, with learning fraught,
O'erlaid expires the hapleſs thought.
Thus med'cine, quacks preſume to give,
And murder thoſe they mean ſhould live,
Such, Virgil, ſuch, for many an age
Have mangled thy celeſtial page;
Thy nobler meaning left unknown,
And harder ſtill, impos'd their own:
Sure in that (*a*) hell, which you deſign'd
For miſcreants vile of ev'ry kind,
Bad criticks well deſerve a place,
Nor mercy e'er ſhould find or grace.
Tranſlators too thoſe realms ſhould hold,
Who put off droſs inſtead of gold:
Chief theſe who thy bright muſe diſgrace,
And hide with ſtains her beauteous face.
There creeping (*b*) Lauderdale ſhould lie,
Cold (*b*) Trapp, and murd'ring (*b*) Ogilby.
But ſee! again the heav'n born maid
With joy triumphant lifts her head!
For to confute, expoſe, chaſtiſe,
Behold! her great avenger riſe!
Behold! great bard, thy fame to clear,
Behold! thy Warburton appear!
And worthy he in thoſe bleſt plains (*c*)
To ſhare the bliſs which virtue gains,
With thoſe who toil'd to bleſs mankind,
And form to wiſdom's lore the mind,
Where Tully, Plato, range the glade
With thine and (*d*) Pitt's attendant ſhade.
Or the fam'd (*e*) chief could ne'er have ſeen,
The regions ſway'd by Pluto's queen,
Without that wond'rous (*f*) branch, whoſe rind
Radiant with gold immortal ſhin'd;
A bough of pow'r not leſs divine,
O much learn'd Warburton! is thine;
Which thou from that fair (*g*) tree didſt pull,
Whoſe heav'nly fruit thou lov'ſt to cull:
Hence hell's thick gloom thou could'ſt pervade,
Without the Sybils potent aid,
Each myſtick ſcene there comprehend,
And trace their latent cauſe and end!
And hence, while wanting this ſure guide,
Others in darkneſs wander'd wide,
And truth from error could not ſee,
But all was doubt and myſtery,
To thy enlighten'd mind alone,
The myſteries themſelves (*h*) were none.

Upon two Lovers who being eſpouſed, both died before they were married.

SHE firſt deceas'd, he for a little try'd
To live without her, lik'd it not, and dy'd.

EPITAPH *on* Guſtavus Adolphus.

UPON this place the great Guſtavus dy'd,
While victory lay weeping by his ſide.

THE

(*a*) *Vide ſixth book.* (*b*) *Tranſlators of Virgil.* (*c*) *Vide ſixth book.* (*d*) *A moſt excellent tranſlator of Virgil's Æneid.* (*e*) *Æneas.* (*f*) *Vide ſixth book.* (*g*) *Of knowledge, alluding above.* (*g*) *Vide diſſertation.*

Monthly Chronologer.

SHERIFFS appointed by his majeſty in council, for the year 1758, viz. for Berks, Sam. Bowes, Eſq;—Bedf. William Cole, Eſq;—Bucks, John Anſell, Eſq;—Cumb. John Senhouſe, Eſq;—Cheſh. John Egerton, Eſq;—Camb. and Hunt. John Jackſon, Eſq;—Cornw. Swete Nicholas Archer, Eſq;—Devon. Peter Comyns, Eſq;—Dorſet. Nicholas Gould, Eſq;—Derb. Hugo Meynell, Eſq;—Eſſex, John Henniker, Eſq;—Glouc. Thomas Jones, Eſq;—Hertf. John Robinſon Lytton, Eſq;—Heref. William Cope Gregory, Eſq;—Kent, Thomas Whitaker, Eſq;—Leiceſt. Shuckburgh Aſhby, Eſq;—Linc. Jervaſe Scroop, Eſq;—Monm. Rowland Pytt, Eſq;—Northumb. William Wilkinſon, Eſq;—Northamp. Joſeph Clarke, Eſq;—Norf. Hammond Alpe, Eſq;—Notting. Sir George Smith, Bart.—Oxfordſh. Rob. Fettyplace, Eſq;—Rutl. Thomas Hotchkins, Eſq;—Shrop. John Almer, Eſq;—Som. Philip Stephens, Eſq;—Staff. Richard Whitworth, Eſq;—Suff. Robert May, Eſq;—Southampt. Henry Compton, Eſq;—Surry, Edmund Sallet, Eſq;—Suſſ James Goble, Eſq;—Warw. William Dilk, Eſq;—Worceſt. Cha. Trubſhaw Withers, Eſq;—Wilts. Thomas Bennet, Eſq;—Yorkſh. Jeremiah Dixon, Eſq;—For South Wales: Brecon, Henry Mitchel, Eſq;—Carm. Rees Prytherch. Eſq;—Card. Abel Griffiths, Eſq;—Glam. Edw. Matthew, Eſq;—Pemb. John Adams, Eſq;—Radn. Daniel Davies, Eſq;—For North Wales: Angl. John Griffith, Eſq;—Carn. Zacheus Jones, Eſq;—Denb. Rob. Wynne, Eſq;—Flint, William Davies, Eſq;—Merion. William Wynne, Eſq;—Montg. John Lloyd, Eſq;

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

The biſhop of Peterborough preached before the houſe of lords, in Weſtminſter-Abbey, and Dr. Thomas before the commons, at St. Margaret's church.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Matthew M'Cann, one of the 15 mutineers on board the Namure, at Portſmouth, was executed purſuant to his ſentence, the reſt being pardoned.

The lord chief juſtice of the King's-Bench declared that court's opinion, of the caſe of the Bank note ſtolen out of the mail, and paid away by the robber, who received the full value of Mr. Miller, at the Poſt-office at Hatfield, and then travelled on the ſame road in a four-wheel poſt-chaiſe and four horſes, and, at the ſeveral ſtages, paſſed off ſeveral other Bank notes he had taken out of the mail at the ſame time; all which, at the requeſt of the perſon who ſent them by the poſt, were ſtopt by Mr. Race, caſhier of the Bank, and an action ſuffered to be brought againſt Mr. Race, for the recovery of the note, when, after very learned pleadings on both ſides, it was ſolemnly determined, that any perſon paying a valuable conſideration for a Bank note to bearer, in a fair open courſe of buſineſs, has an undoubted right to recover the money of the Bank.

TUESDAY, 7.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Smith, *in the* Downs, *to Mr.* Cleveland, *dated the fifth Inſtant.*

"Yeſterday arrived the William and Anne armed ſhip, with a ſnow privateer, taken by the Richmond, Flamborough, and her. She mounts ten carriage guns and 80 men."

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when the petition of ſeveral dealers in corn, praying for an act to eſtabliſh an open corn market in this city, was taken into conſideration, and a committee was appointed to fix upon a proper place for that purpoſe, and to make their report to the next court of common-council.

THURSDAY, 9.

About one in the morning, a moſt dreadful fire broke out at a houſe near Whitechapel-Bars, which, in about three hours, conſumed the ſame, and nine more, three in front, and the others backwards.

About ſix another fire broke out at a ſmall-coal warehouſe in Catherine-Wheel Alley, Biſhopſgate-Street, which did conſiderable damage before it was got under.

FRIDAY, 10.

A boat, with about 20 Jews, who had been on board the Lancaſter, at Spithead, which was paying off, to ſell their trinkets, was overſet, and nine of the Jews were drowned, and two died ſoon after. All their goods were loſt.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Cotes *to Mr.* Cleveland, *dated on board his Majeſty's Ship the* Marlborough, November 9, 1757, *in* Port-Royal *Harbour.*

"The 25th of laſt month, capt. Forreſt, in his majeſty's ſhip the Auguſta, with the Dreadnought and Edinburgh under his command, returned from their cruize off Cape François. Capt. Forreſt gives me the following account of an action that happened the 21ſt, between the ſhips under his command, and ſeven French ſhips of war.

At ſeven, in the morning, the Dreadnought made the ſignal for ſeeing the enemy's fleet coming out of Cape François;

we made ſail to diſcover them plain; and at half paſt eight made ſeven ſail of large ſhips, a ſchooner, and a pilot-boat. I then made the ſignal for the line a-head, and ſhortened ſail, to let the enemy come up, and to preſerve the weather gage. At noon ſaw with great certainty they were four ſhips of the line, and three large frigates. I then made the ſignal for the captains Suckling and Langdon, who agreed with me to engage them: Accordingly we bore down, and about twenty minutes after three the action began with great briſkneſs on both ſides, and continued for two hours and an half, when the French commodore made a ſignal, and one of the frigates immediately came to tow him out of the line, and the reſt of the French ſhips followed him. Our ſhips had ſuffered ſo much in their maſts, ſails, and rigging, that we were in no condition to purſue them. Both officers and ſeamen behaved with the greateſt reſolution the whole time of the action, and were unhappy at the concluſion of it, that the ſhips were not in a condition to follow the French, who had frigates to tow them off. I am informed the French, on this occaſion, had put on board the Sceptre her full complement of guns, either from the ſhore, or out of the India ſhip; and had alſo mounted the Outarde ſtoreſhip with her full proportion of guns; and had taken not only the men out of the merchant ſhips, but ſoldiers from the garriſon, in hopes their appearance would frighten our ſmall ſquadron, and oblige them to leave their coaſt clear for them to carry out their large convoy of merchant ſhips; but our captains were too gallant to be terrified at their formidable appearance; and ſo far from avoiding them, that they bore down, and engaged with the greateſt reſolution and good conduct. And I have the pleaſure to acquaint their lordſhips, that the captains, officers, ſeamen, and marines, have done their duty on this occaſion, much to their honour; and I hope their good behaviour will be approved by their lordſhips." (See p. 50.)

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Man, of his majeſty's ſhip the Penguin, gives an account, in his letter of the 6th inſtant, That, on the 3d, between the Bermyhead and Deadman, he took a ſnow privateer belonging to Havre de Grace, called the Fidelle, mounting eight carriage guns, four pounders, and eight ſwivels, and 48 men. She had been out nine days, and taken nothing.

His majeſty's ſloop the Diſpatch is arrived in the Downs with a cutter privateer, of ſix carriage guns and fifty men, taken by her off Shoreham.

SUNDAY, 12.

At night was a very high wind, which drove ſeveral veſſels on ſhore in the river, and did ſome damage to the ſmall craft: The high beach-tree on Epping-Foreſt, which had ſtood upwards of 200 years, and was a mark for travellers on the northern roads, either Enfield or Barnet way, was blown down.

MONDAY, 13.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth.

"Yeſterday arrived here, with a meſſenger belonging to the Admiralty, in the greateſt haſte, a perſon who was immediately introduced, by orders from above, to admiral Boſcawen; of whom the following particulars have tranſpired. This perſon was ſome time ſince maſter of an Engliſh veſſel, trading from port to port in North America, particularly up the river St. Lawrence; but being taken by the enemy, has been priſoner with the general Montcalm and others near three years, who would not admit of any exchange for him, on account of his extenſive knowledge of all the coaſt, more particularly the ſtrength and ſoundings of Quebeck and Louiſbourgh; they therefore came to a reſolution to ſend him to Old France, in the next packet boat, there to be confined till the end of the war. He was accordingly embarked (the only Engliſhman) and the packet put on board. In their voyage he was admitted to the cabbin, where he took notice one day, they bundled up the packet, and put it into a canvas bag, having previouſly thereto made it ready to be thrown overboard, upon any danger of being taken.

They were conſtrained to put into Vigo for ſome priviſions, as alſo to gain ſome intelligence of the Engliſh in thoſe ſeas, and there found one or more Engliſh men of war at anchor; upon which he thought it a proper opportunity of putting the following ſcheme in execution. One night taking the opportunity of all, but the watch, being in a ſound ſleep, he took the packet out of the bag, and having fixed it in his mouth, he ſilently let himſelf down into the bay; and to prevent noiſe by ſwimming, floated upon his back into the wake of the Engliſh man of war, where he ſecured himſelf by the hawſer; and, upon calling out for aſſiſtance, was immediately taken on board, and the packet entire. The captain examined him, treated him with great humanity, gave him a ſuit of his own cloaths, ſcarlet trimmed with black velvet, which he here appeared in, tranſcribed the packet, which is ſaid to be of the utmoſt importance, in regard to our ſucceſs in North-America, and then ſent him poſt over-land with the copy of the packet to Liſbon; from whence he was brought to Falmouth in a ſloop of war, and immediately ſet out poſt for London. Upon his arrival in town, he was examined by proper perſons in the adminiſtration, and rewarded with a preſent ſupply; and by his own deſire was immediately ſent to Portſmouth, to go out on board admiral Boſcawen's own ſhip, upon the preſent expedition to North-America, where he is to have the command of a ſloop of war."

P. S.

P. S. He was juſt four days going from Falmouth to London, and from London to Portſmouth.

FRIDAY, 17.

Was obſerved, according to proclamation, as a day of faſting and humiliation, thro' the kingdom; when Dr. Greene preached before the king and royal family; the biſhop of Saliſbury before the houſe of peers; Dr. Butler before the houſe of commons, and Dr. Moore before the lord mayor, at St. Paul's.

SATURDAY, 18.

Extracts of two Letters from Vice-Admiral Cotes, *Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships at* Jamaica, *to Mr.* Cleveland, *dated the 5th and 31ſt of* December, 1757.

"The 20th of November his majeſty's ſhip Aſſiſtance chaced a French privateer of 18 guns, and a ſchooner privateer with a prize, into Tiberon bay, on the weſt end of Hiſpaniola, where the French had a battery of five guns. The veſſels hauled cloſe to the ſhore, under cover of the battery; but it falling calm, capt. Weller was obliged to tow in with his boats. The 21ſt he burnt the ſnow and ſchooner, ſunk the prize, and diſmounted all the guns on the ſhore. He had two men killed in the action, and his maſts and rigging much damaged. The privateer ſnow was late the Duke Pacquet, taken in January laſt, commanded by one Palanqui, who has done great prejudice to our trade in this and the late war.

The 24th of November the Princeſs Mary returned from cruizing off Monte Chriſti, and brought in a Dutch ſhip loaded with ſugar, coffee, and indigo, one of the fleet that ſailed from Cape François under convoy of the French ſhips on the 13th of November. It appears by the confeſſion of her men, that ſhe carried out from Holland to Cape François, cannon, powder, ſhot, and other military ſtores, and was returning freighted with their produce. I have ordered her to be tried in the Admiralty court.

I ſailed from Port-Royal, the 6th of December, with his majeſty's ſhips the Auguſta and Princeſs Mary. The 13th I made the Auguſta's ſignal to chace off Cape Tiberon, who took a ſmall French ſloop loaded with ſugar; and the French ſet fire to a large ſhip in the bay, to prevent her falling into our hands. She blew up before the Auguſta's boat could get on board. I have ſince been informed ſhe mounted 16 guns, and had 65 men on board.

The 14th we took two French privateers with our boats, one of eight carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, the other of four carriage and eight ſwivels: Moſt of their men ſwam aſhore.

By the priſoners I was informed, that a rich fleet was ready to ſail from Port au Prince, under convoy of two armed merchant ſhips of 24 guns each. I directly ſent a good ſailing ſmall ſloop, that I have hired for a tender, to look into that port, who returned with an account, that eight loaded ſhips were come out of the harbour into the road, and lay, with their mizen top-ſails looſe, unmoored. I immediately ordered the Auguſta to ſtretch to the ſouthward to guard the paſſage between the Iſland of Guanava and Petit Guava, and I kept to the northward with the Princeſs Mary between the Guanava and Cape Nicolau. The 24th, in the night, the Auguſta fell in with the French fleet, conſiſting of eight ſhips, a ſnow, and a brigantine, and by noon, next day, had taken the eight ſhips and brigantine; the ſnow only eſcaped. I have ſent capt. Forreſt, with the prizes, to Jamaica, with orders to return to me directly, as I hope to meet the fleet that is expected at Cape François from Europe. The priſoners ſay the ſhips we have taken are the richeſt that ever ſailed from Port au Prince.

The Hornet ſloop has drove aſhore and deſtroyed a French ſnow of 12 carriage guns, and taken a ſmall ſchooner privateer off Cape Roſa.

SUNDAY, 19.

Admiral Boſcawen, with the fleet under his command, ſailed from St. Helen's for North-America. The Invincible, one of his fleet, of 74 guns, capt. Bentley, miſſed her ſtays, and run upon a flat on the eaſt of St. Helen's. Her men, guns, ſtores, &c. were taken out, but that fine ſhip is quite loſt.

One of the ſhips lately arrived from the eaſt country, ſhipped ſuch a quantity of water, and in the late cold weather it froze to that degree, that the captain computed he had above 40 tons of ice on board. Four of his men periſhed by the cold. They were obliged to cut their way thro' the ice into the hold of the ſhip.

Our cruizers and privateers have continued to be very ſucceſsful the whole of this month; and beſides thoſe we have particularly recorded, many rich Weſt-India prizes, one Turkey man, and others, have been taken, which will be inſerted, in due time, in our liſt of captures. Capt. Elliott, of his majeſty's ſhip Huſſar, took the Vengeance of 24 twelve and nine pounders, 20 ſwivels and 310 men. The Torbay has alſo taken a frigate of 26 guns, 18 and twelve pounders, and 350 men, amongſt whom were 100 gentlemen voluntiers, ſhe being fitted out to take capt. Lockhart. (See p. 50.)

Never were military preparations carried on with greater vigour and aſſiduity, in all his majeſty's yards, arſenals, &c. than at preſent; and we hope the tranſactions of the ſucceeding ſpring will obliterate the diſagreeable remembrance of paſt miſconduct.

Within a few weeks numbers of robberies have been committed about the ſkirts of the town, and on the highway; but as ſome of the offenders are in cuſtody, it is hoped the remainder of the gloomy ſeaſon will

paſs away, without further inſtances of ſuch rapine and brutality.

A fire that happened at Wooton-Baſſett, on the 18th of December, conſumed the houſe of a grocer in that town.

The fleets from the Streights and Oporto, arrived ſafe at the beginning of the month.

Edinburgh, Jan. 3. Lochfine, near Inverary, tho' a ſalt water loch, is quite frozen over to St. Katherine's, and for 13 miles from the head downwards, ſo that people paſs and repaſs on it; a thing never known to have happened before. What makes this the more remarkable is, that the neighbouring lochs, ſome of which are freſh water, are not frozen at all.

The tranſports from Cork, under convoy of the Norwich, of 50 guns, capt. Darby, are ſafely arrived at New-York, and there have landed 1500 Engliſh and 200 Highland troops. The barracks at Fort George, in New-York, were conſumed by fire, at the beginning of December.

Since our laſt, we have had accounts of more damage done, in ſeveral parts of the world, and to veſſels at ſea, by the ſtormy weather uſual at this ſeaſon of the year.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Jan. 31. CAPT. Mangles, was married to Miſs Polly Manwaring, of Haydon-yard, in the Minories.

Feb. 2. Richard Oliver, jun. of Lowhayton, Eſq; to Miſs Oliver.

3. Philip Nicholas, of Groſvenor-ſquare, Eſq; to Miſs Bankes.

William Johnſton, of Birmingham, Eſq; to Miſs Needham, with a fortune of 5000l.

4. Thomas Willard, of Eaſtbourne, in Suſſex, Eſq; to Miſs Davis.

6. Mr. Powell, merchant, to Miſs Young, of Great Marlow, Bucks, with a fortune of 5000l. and 200l. per ann.

Chriſtopher Staines, Eſq; to Miſs Sally Mortimer.

8. William Wynyard, Eſq; of the third regiment of foot guards, to Miſs St. Leger.

Samuel Muſgrave, Eſq; to Miſs Townend, of Bath.

13. George Jordon, Eſq; to Miſs Huntington, of Hill-ſtreet.

16. Charles Gould, Eſq; to Miſs Morgan.

18. William Pearſe Hall, of Downton, in Shropſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Comyn, daughter of Stephen Comyn, of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſq;

Jan. 31. Counteſs of Crawfurd, was delivered of a ſon and heir.

Feb. 3. Counteſs of Aſhburnham, of a ſon and heir.

6. Marchioneſs of Granby, of a ſon.

13. Lady of John Pitt, Eſq; member for Dorcheſter, of a ſon.

16. Lady of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. of a ſon and a daughter.

18. Lady of Sir Charles Dudley, Bart. of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

Jan. 28. MR. Peter Barber, formerly an eminent ſtationer.

Edward Wyatt, Eſq; ſollicitor of the cuſtoms.

Dr. Tarry, of Kit's-End, aged 80.

Capt. Tho. Cockburn, of Barnet, aged 94.

29. Hon. Miſs Moleſworth, daughter of lord Moleſworth.

Fletcher Parris, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Cumberland.

Thomas Farrington, Eſq; member for Lugderſhall, in ſeveral parliaments.

30. Mrs. Catherine Hills, of Red-lion-ſquare, aged 89, remarkable for her acts of charity and benevolence.

Feb. 1. Hon. col. Metcalf Graham, formerly adjutant general to the great duke of Marlborough.

Edmond Thomas, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Herefordſhire.

3. Mr. Paul Foudrinier, an eminent engraver.

James Bennett, Eſq; a conſiderable planter, from Barbadoes.

4. Lady of the Hon. Mr. juſtice Bathurſt.

Charles Lybbe, of Oxfordſhire, Eſq; aged 77.

7. Rev. Mr. Smith, lecturer of St. Giles's, &c.

Charles Turner, of Red-lion-ſtreet, Holborn, Eſq;

Michael Williams, Eſq; a planter, from Nevis, at Bath.

Rev. Dr. Joſeph Stennett, an eminent diſſenting miniſter, the worthy ſon of a moſt excellent father, and heir to his qualifications of a gentleman and a chriſtian.

Right Hon. Richard Weſley, lord Mornington, of the kingdom of Ireland. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his only ſon, the Hon. Garrett Weſley, now lord Mornington.

10. Thomas Garrard, Eſq; common ſerjeant of London, and recorder of St. Alban's.

Thomas Ripley, Eſq; comptroller of the board of works.

11. Benj. Clarke, of Hinton, Hants, Eſq;

Mrs. Horner, mother to lady Ilcheſter.

13. Sir John Werden, of Hollyport, in Berkſhire, Bart. His eſtate comes to the duke of St. Alban's, his grandſon.

14. William Rawlinſon, of Browne-ſtreet, St. Luke's, Eſq;

Gibſon Lucas, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Norfolk.

15. George Krugger, Eſq; an eminent Dutch merchant, aged 70.

Thomas Levett, Eſq; agent to ſeveral regiments.

John Dale, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Hampſhire.

17. William Stonnard, of Roſs, in Herefordſhire, Eſq; by a fall from his horſe.

Davies Davenport, of Capeſthorne, in Cheſhire, Eſq;

19. Mr.

19. Mr. Edward Newman, an eminent cabinet maker, and a common-council man for the ward of Farringdon within.

20. Mrs. Abdy, wife of the Rev. Mr. Abdy, rector of Coopersail, in Essex, and sister to Sir John Abdy, Bart.

Miss Prowse, daughter of Tho. Prowse, Esq; member for Somersetshire, aged 16.

Sir Malton Lambert, lieutenant governor of Gravesend and Tilbury forts.

Jan. 13. Onslow Burrish, Esq; minister to the court of Bavaria and to the diet of the empire, at Munich, aged 60.

James Richardson, Esq; a considerable planter, at Jamaica.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Mr. Richard Packinson, was presented to the rectory of Coleby, in Norfolk. — Mr. John Douglas, to the living of Kenley, in Shropshire. — Mr. Samuel Jones, to the vicarage of St. Almond's, in Shrewsbury. — Mr. Robert Burgis, to the rectory of Eonenlodge, in Worcestershire. — Mr. Edward Hewlett, to the rectory of Baconthorpe, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. William Benson, to the vicarage of Youghall, in Norfolk. — Mr. Benjamin Bishop, to the vicarage of Aylwood, in Berkshire. — Mr. Thomas Martin, to the vicarage of Hendon, in Berkshire. — Mr. Edward Holden, to the rectory of Gunton, in Suffolk. — Mr. Valentine Lumley, to the rectory of Stockton, in Norfolk. — William Couperthwaite, M. A. to the vicarage of Bradford, in Suffolk. — Thomas Mitchell, B. A. to the vicarage of Stanton St. Mary, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. John Bartlett, to the vicarage of Broseley, in Hertfordshire. — Richard Goddard, M. A. to the vicarage of Swindon, in Wiltshire. — Dr. Hooper, to the living of Fakenham, in Norfolk. — Mr. Goodwin, to the rectory of Loughton, in Rutlandshire. — Mr. Wilkins, to the vicarage of Downley, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. Wright, to the vicarage of Poreton-Maynard, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Edward Denton, to the vicarage of Bowersby, in Somersetshire. — Mr. Fretwell Vandeman, to the united vicarages of Woolavington and Puriton, in Somersetshire. — Mr. George Dowdeswell, to the rectory of Strumpshaw cum Bradeston, in Norfolk. — Mr. Hebblethwaite, to the rectory of Oldton, in Suffolk. — Mr. Tho. Weston, M. A. to the vicarage of Bromfield, in Suffolk. — Mr. Wight, chosen preacher of Bridewell Hospital.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable Sandford Tatham, M. A. to hold the rectory of Hutton, in Cumberland, with the rectory of St. Lawrence, in Appleby, in Westmoreland. — To enable James Tattersall, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, with the rectory of Streatham, in Surry. — To enable Wm. Probert, LL. B. to hold the rectory of Bridell, with the vicarage of Marthrey, in Pembrokeshire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 7. His majesty hath been pleased to order the following promotion of flag officers to be made in his fleet, viz.

Charles Knowles, Esq; the Hon. John Forbes, the Hon. Edward Boscawen, admirals of the blue.

Charles Watson, Esq; George Pocock, Esq; vice-admirals of the red.

The Hon. George Townshend, Francis Holbourne, Esq; vice-admiral of the white.

Henry Harrison, Esq; Thomas Cotes, Esq; vice-admirals of the blue.

Right Hon. lord Harry Powlett, rear-admiral of the red.

Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. rear-admiral of the white.

From the rest of the Papers.

Maj. Wm. Arnott appointed lieut. col. to the 53d regiment of foot; and capt. John Lindesay, major in his room. — Robert Brudenell, Esq; captain of a company. — Tho. Cox, Esq; to succeed col. Brudenell; and ——— Middleton, Gent. to be an ensign, in the first regiment of guards. — Henry Flitcroft, Esq; comptroller of the board of works, in the room of Mr. Ripley, deceased. — Counsellors Aston and de Grey, king's council. — Samuel Bonamy, Esq; bailiff of Guernsey. — Thomas Bullock, Esq; judge advocate of Jamaica.

Alteration *in the* List *of* Parliament.

Cambridge. Lord Dupplin, re-elected on promotion.

B—kr—ts.

Joseph Weston, of Holborn, brewer.
William Jefferson, of Scarborough, grocer.
John Walmsley, of Bread-street, warehouseman.
James Starkey, of Stratford, callico-printer.
Sam. Garrett, of Weekly, in Northamptonshire, miller.
Thomas Noake, of Green Lettice-lane, merchant.
Richard Edoe, of Westminster, butcher.
Levi Isaacs, of the Strand, embroiderer.
Charles Lowndes and Thomas Bathurst, of St. Paul, Covent-garden, button-makers, gilders, and partners.
Timothy Goodwin, of Wapping, brewer.
Thomas Bedward, of St. Clement-danes, broker.
Park Honoree, of Norwich, worsted weaver.
Thomas Chalmer, of Liverpool, merchant.
John Swinfen, of Syston, in Leicestershire, hosier.
John Frost, of Cornhill, silversmith.
John Cooper, of Gorton, in Lancashire, carrier.
William Jeffreys, of Twickenham, apothecary.
Richard Turner, of King-street, Westminster, victualler.
Christopher Cooper, of Stoke, near Neyland, in Suffolk, grocer.
James Whiteley, of Leeds, stuff-maker.
Preach Nettleton, of Horncastle, common brewer.
John Griffiths, of Bristol, dealer in earthen ware.
Abraham Johns, of Cheapside, linen-draper.
Matthew Dove and Timothy Goodwin, of Wapping, brewers.
Richard Smith, of Wood-street, victualler.
Matthew Dove, of St. Mary-hill, chapman.
Thomas Dyson, of Leicester, woolcomber and dyer.
John Bates, of Enfield, maltman and brewer.
John Fisher, of Bristol, merchant.
Robert Hole, of Nether-Stowey, Somersetshire, linen-draper and mercer.
Edward Robinson, of Colchester, innholder.
John Stevenson, of Bristol, merchant.

Thomas

Thomas Popplewell, of Carnaby-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, taylor and hoſier.
Daniel Bradley, of Cheliea, upholſterer and victualler.
Nathaniel Ford, of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, in Devonſhire, and Nicholas Brooke, of Exon, merchants and partners.
John Warner, of Froxfield, in Wiltſhire, hop-merchant.
Robert Sloper the younger, of Devizes, Wilts, clothier and chapman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, February 25, 1758.

Amſterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uſance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Liſbon	—	5l. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5l. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qrs.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for February, 1758.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. SERIOUS Reflections on the preſent State of Things in theſe Nations, pr. 6d. Dodſley.

2. Two Letters adapted to the preſent critical Conjuncture. By H. Worthington, M. A. pr. 1s. Griffiths.

3. The tempeſtuous Soul calmed, pr. 6d. Coote.

4. A Review of the certainty, &c. of Religion. By Samuel Squire, D. D. pr. 4s. Dodſley.

5. The Works of Dr. George Hooper, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, pr. 1l. 1s. Rivington and Fletcher.

6. Some Letters concerning Conformity to the Church of England, pr. 6d. Fenner.

7. The Hardſhips and Danger of Subſcriptions, pr. 6d. Waugh.

8. Remarks on Mr. John Weſley, &c. pr. 3d. Lewis.

9. Mr. A——d's Motives for renouncing the Popiſh Religion, pr. 1s. Sandby.

10. A Letter to Mr. Potter. By C. Cayley, jun. Keith.

HISTORY. MEMOIRS.

11. Tindal's Continuation of Rapin, Vol. II. 8vo. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

12. The Hiſtory of the Arabians. From the French of the Abbe de Marigny, 4 Vols. pr. 1l. T. Payne.

13. Memoirs of the Military Tranſactions of Sir John Burroughs, Knt. pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

14. An Hiſtorical and Critical Account of the Life and Writings of Charles I. pr. 5s. Griffiths.

PHYSICK and SURGERY.

15. Pharmacopœia Meadiana, Part III. pr. 1s. 6d. Hinton.

16. Caſes and Practical Remarks in Surgery. By Benj. Gooch, pr. 4s. Wilſon.

POLITICAL.

17. A Letter, containing Hints of a Plan for a Militia, pr. 1s. Wilkie.

18. Reflections on the Importance of the War in America, pr. 1s. 6d. Whiſton.

19. An Account of the Care taken for the Relief of the Poor in almoſt all Nations. By Mr. Onely, pr. 1s. Whiſton.

20. Conſiderations on the Proceedings of a general Court-Martial, &c. pr. 1s. 6d. Hooper.

21. Friendly Admonitions to the Inhabitants of Great-Britain, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

22. An Account of the Origin and Effects of Mr. Fielding's Police, pr. 1s. Millar.

23. A Letter to the Mayor of ———, on the Diſcouragements of Seamen, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

24. Authentick Documents of the French Adminiſtration in his Majeſty's German Dominions. Owen. (See p. 105.)

LAW.

25. A Treatiſe on the Proceedings in Equity, 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Johnſton.

NATURAL HISTORY. GEOGRAPHY.

26. Gleanings of Natural Hiſtory. By George Edwards.

27. New Principles of Geography and Navigation. By B. Martin, pr. 10s. 6d. Newberry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. An Oration pronounced in Dublin. By T. Sherridan, A. M. pr. 1s. Wilkie.

29. The Art of Converſation, pr. 2s. 6d. Ryal.

30. A new Method of learning the Latin Tongue. From the French of Meſſrs. de Port Royal, 2 Vols. 8vo. Nourſe.

31. A genuine Account of the Deaths of the Engliſh Gentlemen at Calcutta, pr. 1s. Millar. (See p. 83.)

32. Mathematical Eſſays. By B. Donn, pr. 5s. Johnſton.

33. The Moral Quack, pr. 1s. Owen.

34. Die and be D—mn—d, pr. 1s. Hooper.

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60. Belisarius: A Tragedy. By Mr. Philips, pr. 1s. Staples.
61. Translation of the King of Prussia's Ode. Staples. (See p. 8.)
62. Miscellaneous Poems, pr. 1s 6d. Noon.
63. An Ode to the King of Prussia, pr. 6d. Baldwin.
64. Oppression displayed: A Tale, pr. 1s. Wilkie.
65. The Traveller: An Arabick Poem, pr. 1s. 6d. Beecroft.
66. An Elegy written on a Drum Head, pr. 6d. Cooke.
67. The Gamesters: A Comedy, pr. 1s, Tonson. (See p. 48.)
68. Holkham: A Poem. By Mr. Potter, pr. 1s. Manby.
69. The Call of Aristippus, Ep. IV. pr. 6d. Dodsley.
70. The Prophetess: A Dramatick Opera, pr. 6d. Tonson.
71. A new Scene for the Knights, pr. 6d. Wilkie.
72. Albion restored: A Masque, pr. 1s.
73. Verses to the People of England. By William Whitehead, Esq; Poet Laureat, pr. 6d. Dodsley. (See p. 93.)
74. Thoughts on the Epiphany. By William Dodd, pr. 1s. 6d. Dilly.
75. Poems on several Occasions. By William Thompson, M. A. pr. 6s. Millar.
76. The Relaxation of War. By the King of Prussia. French and English, pr. 6d. Cooper.
77. An Epistle from the King of Prussia to Voltaire. French and English, pr. 6d. Dodsley. (See p. 94.)
78. The Triumph of Scipio. By Robert Blake, Esq; pr. 1s. Cooper.
79. Ode a sa Majeste le Roy de Prusse, pr. 6d. Vaillant.
80. The History of Henrietta, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Millar.
81. Rochester's Jests, pr. 1s. Wilkie.
82. The History of Amanda, pr. 3s. Ross.
83. Memoirs of a young Lady of Family, pr. 3s. Scott.

SERMONS.

84. On the Death of Mrs. Tate. By E. Hitchin, pr. 6d. Buckland.
85. Preached at York, Nov. 27. By N. Cappe, pr. 6d. Ward.
86. Conjugal Love and Duty. By Dr. Brett, pr. 1s. Wilkie. (See p. 35.)
87. Before the University of Oxford. By Thomas Griffith, A. M. pr. 6d. Rivington.
88. On November 5. By William Cornell, pr. 4d. Field.
89. At the Ordination of Mr. Ford, pr. 6d. Buckland.
90. Preached in Great Eastcheap. By J. Stevens, pr. 6d. Keith.
91. By Geo. Benson, D. D. pr. 6d. Fenner.
92. On the Death of Mr. Wyld. By Edward Pickard, pr. 6d. Noon.
93. Before the University of Cambridge. By B. Newton, M. A. Bathurst.
94. Before the Lords, on Jan. 30. By the Bishop of Peterborough. Shuckburgh.
95. Nine, occasioned by the late War and Rebellion. By the Bishop of Oxford, pr. 3s. Rivington.
96. On the Fast Day. By Theodore Delafaye, M. A. pr. 6d. Ballard.
97. On ditto. By William Prior, pr. 6d. Dilly.
98. On Ditto. By Thomas Francklin, M. A. pr. 6d. Francklin.
99. On the Death of Mr. Henry Peacock. By Richard Pearsall, pr. 6d. Buckland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

THE sudden and unexpected retreat of the Russian army last summer, is now become more mysterious than it was before, as it seems plain that the general had no orders from his court for that purpose; because that court have not only acceded to the quadruple alliance, mentioned in our last, but have put their army under the command of general Fermer, and ordered him to return forthwith into Prussia, notwithstanding the rigorous season. Accordingly he began his march soon after the first of last month, and, on the 22d, his vanguard took possession of Konigsberg, the capital of Prussia, without opposition, as all the Prussian troops that were in that country had retired to Marienwerder, in order to pass from thence into Pomerania, where the Prussian troops are at present triumphant, having invested Stralsund itself, and blocked it up so close, that nothing can get out or into that city by land; but as the Swedes have in it a garrison of 6000 foot,

foot, and 600 horſe, and have an open communication with it by ſea, it may hold out till they are able to relieve it, for which purpoſe they talk at Stockholm of ſending a reinforcement of 12,000 men to their army in the Iſland of Rugen.

The Pruſſian army in Sileſia, and the Auſtrian army in Bohemia, continue quiet in their winter quarters; but the former have a detachment cantoned about Schweidnitz for blocking up the Auſtrian garriſon in that place, which has occaſioned ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, as the garriſon makes frequent ſallies upon the beſiegers; and the Pruſſians have likewiſe another detachment in the Auſtrian Sileſia, where they ſtill hold poſſeſſion of Jegendorff and Troppaw, and raiſe contributions even as far as Teſchen, which obliged the Auſtrians to ſend a ſtrong detachment to Jablunka, in order to guard the paſs from Sileſia into Hungary.

The ſtates of the electorate of Saxony were laſt month convoked at Leipſic, in order to take into conſideration, or rather to hear the demand made by the king of Pruſſia, which conſiſted of three articles: Firſt, The delivery of 18,000 recruits. Secondly, The payment of a year's revenue of the electorate in advance; and, Thirdly, An extraordinary ſubſidy of 800,000 crowns from that city: All which were to be complied with under pain of military execution; and as the city of Leipſic found itſelf unable to comply with the demand, the Pruſſian troops began the ſecond inſtant to proceed to military execution, in the ſame manner as his Pruſſian majeſty's enemies do in all the territories of him and his allies, which they have been able to make themſelves maſters of.

From Lower Saxony we have had ſince our laſt the following accounts.

Ackerſleben, Jan 14. Since the memorable battle of Roſbach had, by its conſequences, obliged marſhal Richelieu to retire from the Pruſſian territory, the governor of Magdebourg detached a part of his garriſon, conſiſting of a brigade of foot, and 1200 horſe, under the command of gen. Juncheim, to cover the flat country of Halberſtadt from the enemy's incurſions. This general took poſt at Halberſtadt with two battalions, and ſent the third to Quedlinbourg; and with this ſmall party he has kept the French for two months in continual alarm in their quarters, as far as the gates of Brunſwick: This conduct of general Junchiem has occaſioned him the honour of a viſit from upwards of 10,000 French, who vainly flattered themſelves with the hopes of ſurprizing and demoliſhing our ſmall corps: For this purpoſe they marched in the night, between the 10th and 11th, with deſign to inveſt Halberſtadt the next morning. Gen. Junchiem being apprized of the enemy's motions, took his meaſures ſo well, that at break of day he marched out of the place, which it was impoſſible for him to defend againſt an army. He poſted himſelf upon an eminence at ſome diſtance from the town, and, while the troops poſted at Quedlinbourg were joining him, his cavalry ſkirmiſhed with the enemy. On this occaſion we had one ſoldier wounded, and have made priſoners an officer and ſome French ſoldiers. After the whole had joined him, general Juncheim began to march, and is come hither, without the leaſt moleſtation, the enemy not having availed themſelves in the leaſt of their great ſuperiority, ſo that they have done nothing by this famous winter expedition, unleſs we reckon among their advantages, that of having committed great exceſſes in the town of Halberſtadt and its neighbourhood, and having left marks of a diſcipline unknown to the Pruſſians.

Bremen, Jan. 18. General Hardenberg having diſlodged the 11th inſt. from Burgh, Vogelſack, and Ritterhude, the French detachments that occupied theſe poſts, the publick inferred from thence, that theſe detachments would retire from the Aller, and that therefore the territory of Bremen would not be troubled with French troops. The event has decided the affair quite otherwiſe. The duke of Broglio having aſſembled the troops that were at Otterſburg, Rothenburg, and the neighbouring parts, appeared the 15th inſtant in the evening, before this city, and demanded the gates to be opened to him, threatening, in caſe of a refuſal, to have recourſe to extremities, and to puniſh the inhabitants for the leaſt oppoſition. Some perſons were deputed to the general, to requeſt his waiting till the next morning. "Not a moment, anſwered he; marſhal Richelieu's orders are peremptory; they admit not the leaſt delay, and I will readily find means to get into the city." Accordingly, he ordered the cannon to advance, the wall to be ſcaled, and the gates to be forced. Things were in this ſituation about 11 o'clock at night, when the people, in great conſternation and perplexity, entreated the magiſtrates to open the gates to the French, rather than expoſe Bremen to be taken by a ſcalado. A meſſage was hereupon ſent to the duke of Broglio for his admiſſion into the city, which the French entered at midnight, this general having given his parole of honour, that no attempt ſhould be made to the prejudice of their rights, prerogatives, religion, commerce of the inhabitants, their liberty, or the privileges of the regency.

To theſe advices we ſhall add, that the French, before they retired from Halberſtadt, not only raiſed as much money and proviſions as it was poſſible for the inhabitants then to furniſh, but carried off hoſtages for what they further demanded, and to make their future acceſs the more eaſy, they blew up part of the walls of the town.

But

But the Pruſſians have already made ſome reprizals; for they have beat up the French quarters at Hornebourg, and ſome other places, from whence they have carried off 600 French priſoners, and a good deal of plunder, which has made all the French parties retire precipitately out of the Pruſſian territories; and as both the Hanoverians and French are marching troops towards Bremen, it is thought a hot engagement will ſoon happen on that ſide.

From France we have frequent accounts of their ſending out men of war and tranſports, in ſmall diviſions, for their colonies in America, with troops, ammunition, and proviſions; but as we doubt the truth of moſt of theſe accounts, we ſhall not be at the pains to repeat them; and, if true, it is to be hoped, that moſt of theſe ſhips will be made to find their way to Great-Britain, or ſome of the Britiſh plantations.

Conſtantinople, Dec. 23. The Mecca caravan, which has been lately plundered by the Arabs, was attacked by a numerous body of that people; ſome ſay from 30 to 40,000. The action laſted 16 hours. They firſt cut off the Paſcha of Sidon, who marched out, as uſual, to ſupply the pilgrims with proviſions; he was killed in the engagement; then they returned and attacked the Caravan. The Emir Hadge, or commanding Paſcha, offered them 1000 purſes of money to deſiſt; but they refuſed any terms, being determined, by a mere principle of revenge, for their tribes having been laid aſide as conductors or guards to the caravan, and others ſubſtituted in their place; and it is thought the removal of their favourite, Ezade Paſcha, from that poſt to Aleppo, had alſo ſome ſhare in it. At the return to Damaſcus of the fugitive ſoldiery, who convoy the caravan, thoſe in the town roſe up in arms againſt them, as traitors to their faith; a great ſlaughter enſued, and continued ſome time; but there are advices ſince, that all is quieted there. The Paſcha of the caravan fled to Gaza, with about fifteen or ſixteen of his people, and it is thought he will loſe his head. The riches loſt to many cities of this empire, which is either taken by the Arabs, or diſperſed in the deſarts, is computed to amount to an immenſe ſum, as they are ſupplied from India with all ſorts of valuable merchandize, ſpices, &c. by that canal. A like accident happened in the year 1694, under Achmet II.

Authentick DOCUMENTS *of the* French Adminiſtration, *in his Majeſty's* German *Dominions.*

A certain Farmer *from* Paris, *of the Name of* Gautier, *having arrived at* Hanover *ſome Days before* Chriſtmas, *and there fixed his Office, which conſiſted of a Number of Clerks, and others employed therein, there appeared a Decree of Council of the King of* France, *dated the* 18*th of* October, 1757, *the Tenor of which is as follows.*

Extract from the Regiſters of the Council of State.

THE king having, by a reſult of council of the 11th of this inſtant, charged John Faidy, citizen of Paris, to take upon him, on his majeſty's account, the direction, receipt, and adminiſtration of the duties and revenues, of what nature ſoever they may be, without any exception, and under what denomination ſoever they may be levied and collected, belonging to his majeſty in the electorate of Hanover, the countries, ſtates, provinces, towns, diſtricts, commonalties, and adminiſtrations, conquered from the king of England, elector of Hanover, that have been ſubjected to his majeſty ſince the beginning of this year's campaign, or may hereafter be ſubjected, to receive and bring to account all ſuch perſons as have had the direction, receipt, and adminiſtration of all the ſaid revenues, of what kind ſoever they may be, ſince the conqueſt of the electorate of Hanover, the countries, ſtates, towns, diſtricts, commonalties, and adminiſtrations, conquered from the king of England, elector of Hanover, for all the ſums which they ſhall have received; to bring, in like manner, to account all perſons, who, before the electorate of Hanover and the other conquered countries paſſed under his majeſty's dominion, were employed in the direction and receipt of the revenues of the country, whether they farmed them on a leaſe for a certain term, or had the receipt and direction thereof for the account of the preceding ſovereign: In ſhort, to receive of the ſaid perſons the ſums due from them for the value of their farms, as well as from thoſe who have had the direction and receipt of the revenues previous to the poſſeſſion taken for, and in the name of his majeſty, of the ſaid electorate of Hanover, the countries, ſtates, provinces, towns, diſtricts, commonalties, and adminiſtrations: And it being his majeſty's will, that the ſaid John Faidy be put into immediate poſſeſſion of the ſaid direction and general adminiſtration, the report having been heard of the Sieur Boullogne, counſellor in ordinary to the royal council, comptroller-general of the finances, the king in council has ordered, and does hereby order, that in the interim, till letters patent, ſealed and regiſtered, where neceſſary, ſhall be iſſued forth, in conſequence of the reſult of the council, of the 11th inſtant, the ſaid John Faidy be put into poſſeſſion of the direction, receipt, and adminiſtration of all the revenues and duties, of what nature ſoever they be, without any exception, and under what denomination ſoever they have been received, levied, and collected, or may hereafter be ſo, in the electorate of Hanover, countries, ſtates, provinces, towns, diſtricts, commonalties, and adminiſtrations, conquered from the king of

England, elector of Hanover, from the time they have been ſubjected to his majeſty: It is his majeſty's will, that the receipt, direction, and adminiſtration of all the revenues whatſoever, be in the hands of the ſaid John Faidy, his receivers, directors, attornies, clerks, and others appointed by him; and, for that purpoſe, that all the regiſters, accounts, papers, eſtimates, and documents, relating to the receipt, direction, and maintenance of the ſaid duties and revenues, be delivered to him by thoſe, in whoſe cuſtody they ſhall be found, or who ſhall have been employed in the receipt and direction of the ſaid revenues, whether they have enjoyed the ſame as farmers upon a leaſe for a certain term, or have been employed in the receipt and direction thereof on account of the preceding ſovereign, before the electorate or other countries conquered from the king of England, elector of Hanover, paſſed under the dominion of his majeſty, and by thoſe, who, ſince the poſſeſſion taken of the ſaid country, have directed, adminiſtred, and received the revenues of the ſaid electorate, countries, provinces, towns, diſtricts, commonalties, and adminiſtrations: It is his majeſty's will and order, that all thoſe, who have been employed in the receipt and direction of the ſaid revenues, under what title ſoever, be obliged to account to the ſaid John Faidy, or to the directors, receivers, and caſhiers, appointed by him, for all receipts by them made, and to pay the ſums due from them, whether as farmers, directors, or receivers, whereto they ſhall be obliged by the ordinary methods uſed in the king's revenues and affairs, upon complaints exhibited againſt them by the ſaid John Faidy, or his attornies: His majeſty orders, that the receivers, of whatſoever kind they may be, be likewiſe obliged to produce and deliver to the ſaid John Faidy, or his attornies, upon their giving receipts, the accounts they have given in, their regiſters, land-rolls, and other deeds, by virtue whereof they have received and collected the duties and revenues of the preceding ſovereign, and that the ſaid receivers ſhall account for what they have received, and ſhall pay the ſums ſtill remaining due from them, under pain of being obliged thereto by the aforeſaid methods: His majeſty empowers the ſaid John Faidy to remove the receivers, and all other perſons, who ſhall have been employed in any part of the direction, receipt, and adminiſtration of the duties and revenues, of what nature, and under what denomination ſoever they may be, of the electorate of Hanover, ſtates, countries, provinces, towns, diſtricts, commonalties, and adminiſtrations, and to place others in their room, his majeſty reſerving to himſelf the power of ordering the vouchers of thoſe in employment, who may be removed, to be produced, and to provide for the reimburſing them the money they ſhall prove to have paid, in the manner he ſhall judge proper: His majeſty orders, that all perſons, of what rank and condition ſoever, who have been entruſted under the preceding government with titles, papers, accounts, regiſters, eſtimates, and in general any thing relative to the direction, receipt, and adminiſtration of the revenues of the electorate of Hanover, the countries, ſtates, provinces, towns, diſtricts, commonalties, and adminiſtrations, already conquered from the king of England, elector of Hanover, or thoſe that may hereafter be ſo, to communicate the ſame to the ſaid John Faidy, his attornies, directors, and officers, and to deliver to them authentick copies of all the papers they ſhall deſire to have, without any exemption for ſo doing, under pain of diſobedience: His majeſty in like manner orders, under the ſame penalties, that the magiſtrates of the towns, thoſe of the diſtricts and commonalties, the perſons who are at the head of the particular adminiſtrations of the ſtates and provinces, ſhall deliver, upon the firſt requiſition of the ſaid John Faidy, his attornies, directors, and officers, eſtimates, certified by them, of the produce of ſix years, reckoning from the firſt of January, 1751, to the laſt of December, 1756, of the duties and revenues which the ſaid towns, diſtricts, commonalties, and ſtates of the provinces, are in poſſeſſion of; that they likewiſe deliver to the ſaid John Faidy, his attornies, directors, and officers, ſtates certified by them, of the ſums they ſhall have paid to the preceding ſovereign during the ſaid ſix years, and ſtates of the charges neceſſarily incurred during the ſaid term, independent of the ſums they have paid: It is his majeſty's intention and will, that the ſaid John Faidy be put into the poſſeſſion and enjoyment of the houſes, offices, and utenſils, hitherto made uſe of in the direction and general management of the duties and revenues of all kinds, with the direction and adminiſtration whereof he is charged, payment being made by him to the proprietors of the houſes for the rent thereof, upon the footing they ſhall agree: His majeſty likewiſe orders, that the receivers, clerks, and in general all thoſe who are actually employed in the direction and general management of the duties and revenues of all kinds, of the electorate of Hanover, countries, ſtates, provinces, towns, diſtricts, commonalties, and adminiſtrations, may, after having been authorized thereto by the ſaid John Faidy, his directors and attornies, continue to act in their employments, without being obliged to take any new oaths, and that thoſe, who ſhall replace them, or come in upon a freſh eſtabliſhment, ſhall be admitted without any charges to take the oath, and diſcharge the duty of the employments to which they ſhall be named, upon the ſimple preſentation of the ſaid John Faidy, or of his directors and attornies, or upon the commiſſions which ſhall be delivered

livered to them: His majesty orders, that the states, towns, and administrations, commonalties, farmers upon lease, the directors, of the duties and revenues, treasurers, receivers general, and particular cashiers, and in general all those who shall be accountable and indebted to the duties and revenues, of what nature soever they be, comprehended in the direction and administration with which the said John Faidy is charged, shall be well and truly acquitted and discharged towards his majesty and all others, of whatsoever they shall be found to owe, by producing receipts from the said John Faidy, his attornies, receivers, and general cashiers, of the accounts they shall have given in at the time they shall be balanced and acquitted: It is his majesty's will, that any disputes that shall arise with regard to the direction, receipt, and general administration of the duties and revenues, of what nature soever they be, of the electorate of Hanover, countries, states, provinces, towns, districts, commonalties, and administrations, wherewith the said John Faidy is charged, appurtenances and dependencies thereof, be brought before the intendant and commissary, who has the department of the conquered country, and adjudged by him, saving an appeal to the council, his majesty reserving to it the determination thereof, and forbidding the same to all courts and judges: His majesty enjoins the said intendant and commissary of the said department, to support the execution of the present decree, which shall be executed, notwithstanding all opposition and hindrances, of which, if any should happen, his majesty reserves to himself and his council the cognizance, and forbids the same to all courts and judges.

Done at the king's council of state, held at Versailles the 18th of the month of October, 1757.

(Signed) EYNARD,

and compared with the Paraphe.

It appears from the date of this decree, and by what is said therein, that, in the weeks immediately subsequent to the convention of Bremervorde, the council of Versailles was already employed in framing it; and the said decree implies, in clear and precise terms, that it was determined in the council of Versailles, to change the government and system of the electorate of Hanover, notwithstanding what was expressly promised by the capitulation made the 9th of August, 1757, upon the surrender of the capital, and that the administration herein mentioned, with which the said John Faidy is charged, was to extend itself to the countries which might hereafter be conquered.

If this confession, made by the crown of France itself, cannot but be considered as an undeniable proof, that the same crown had a premiditated design of making an ill use of the cessation of arms, in order to proceed in taking possession of the provinces they had not yet seized upon, when the cessation of arms was concluded, and bring to utter destruction the electorate of Hanover, without leaving the sovereign thereof any method of preserving it; neither can any one dispute, but that great weight is hereby added to the motives, which have induced the king, our sovereign, to take up arms afresh, and which have already been laid open to the eyes of the publick. (See our last Vol. p. 571.)

At Stade, December 23, 1757.

[*The other in our next.*]

The Story on which the new TRAGEDY *of* AGIS, *now acting at* Drury-Lane, *is founded.*

AGIS, a good king, rules in Sparta. A former sovereign has been deposed for his vices: He is living; and his queen remains in the place. Amphares, a turbulent and ambitious magistrate, plots with her for the restoration of her lord. Lysander is a friend of Agis: He is an Athenian youth; he fights his battles; and is victorious. Uanthe, an Athenian virgin, in love with Lysander, has followed him to Sparta. The mother of the king. Rhæsus and his brother Euxus, the former attached to Lysander, and the latter to Amphares. These are the chief persons of the drama. Amphares heightens the distress and trouble of the action, by his love for Uanthe. His first object is the destruction of Agis; the next of Lysander; for a double cause, because he is the support of Agis, and he is his rival. Lysander wins a battle, but leaves his troops without the city. The commotions of the people threaten Agis; who direct him to go to them, to be ready on occasion. Love, and obedience to his mistress, keep him in the city in disguise; mean time the gates are shut. There is an army of Thracian mercenaries in the place; and he cannot get out. While he is speaking with Uanthe in disguise, Amphares enters, and seizes the lady. Lysander goes out for a sword; and returning attacks the ravisher. The Thracians support Amphares; but they will not kill Lysander. Amphares holds his sword to Uanthe's breast, and gives the lover the alternative to yield, or see her die. Lysander yields himself a prisoner. The captain of his guard is the brother of Rhæsus. Rhæsus attempts to move him, but he is undetermined. Lysander wants to send a messenger to the king, who is in a place of sanctuary: Rhæsus accepts the office, and he is discovered, and taken. This determines the brother: He frees Lysander, and joins him. That hero has his usual success: He conquers all opposition; kills Amphares, and preserves Uanthe: But in the mean time the king, deluded by a stratagem from his retreat, is sacrificed to the vengeance of the party. His funeral honours close the play.

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in FEBRUARY, &c.

	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	S. Sea An. old 1st S.	S. Sea old A. 2d S.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subscr.	3 and ½ p. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756	3 Bank An. 1757.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
0	118 ¼	138 ¼		91	90 ⅞			90 ⅞	90 ¼	90	90	97 ¼	91 ¼	21. 13s	2 10 0	N. N. W.	clear
1	118 ⅜	138 ⅜		91	90 ⅞			90 ⅞	90 ¼	90	90	97 ¼	91 ⅛	21. 12s	2 10 0	N. N. W.	cloudy
2		138 ⅜		91	90 ⅞			91	90 ⅜	90		97 ⅜	91 ¼	21. 12s	2 10 0	N. E. by N.	cloudy
3	118 ¼	138 ⅜		91 ⅛	90 ⅞			91	90 ⅜	90 ⅛	91 ⅛	97 ⅜		21. 12s	2 10 0	E. by S.	misling
4	118 ¼			91 ¼	91			91 ⅛	90 ⅜	89 ⅞	90 ⅛	98	91 ¼	21. 13s	2 10 0	W.	rain
5	118 ¼	139		91 ¼	91 ⅛			91 ¼	90 ⅜	90 ¼	90 ¼	98	91 ¼	21. 13s	2 12 6	N. W. bW.	snowy
6	Sunday															N. W.	cloudy
7	119	139		91 ⅛	91 ¼			91 ¼	91	90 ⅜	90 ⅝	98	91 ⅛	21. 13s	2 12 6	N. W.	rain
8	119	139 ¼	102 ¼	91 ⅛	91 ⅛			91 ⅛	91	90 ⅛	90 ⅛	98	91 ⅛	21. 13s	2 15 0	S. W.	rain
9	119	139 ¼	102 ¼	91 ¼	91 ⅛			91 ⅛	91	91 ⅛	90 ¼	98	90 ⅛	21. 13s	2 15 0	S. W.	cloudy
10	119	140	102 ¼	102	91 ⅛			91 ⅛	91 ⅛	91 ⅛	91	98 ⅛	90 ⅛	21. 13s	2 15 0	N. by E.	misling
11	119	140	102 ¼	92	91 ⅛			91 ⅛	91 ⅛	91	91	98 ⅛	91 ⅛	21. 15s	2 17 6	N. W. by N.	rain
12	119 ¼	140 ⅛	102 ⅛	90 ⅛	92 ¼			92 ¼	91 ¼	91 ¼	91 ⅛	98 ¼	91 ⅛	21. 16s	2 17 6	W. S. W.	fair
13	Sunday															S. W.	rain
14	119 ¼	140 ⅛	102 ¼	92 ⅛	92 ⅛			90 ¼	91 ¼	91 ⅛	91 ¼	98 ¼	91 ⅛	21. 16s	2 17 6	S. W.	fine
15	120	140	102 ¼	92 ¼	91 ⅛			92 ¼	91 ¼	91 ⅛	91 ¼	98 ¼	91 ¼	21. 16s	2 17 6	S. W.	rain
16	120 ¼	145 ¼	102 ¼	92 ¼	92 ¼	92 ¼		92 ¼	92 ¼	92	91 ⅝	98 ⅛	91 ¼	21. 16s	3 0 0	W. by N.	cloudy
17	120 ¼	146 ¼	103	93	93	92 ¼		92 ¼	92 ¼	92	92	98 ¼	92 ¼	21. 17s	3 0 0	S. W.	fair
18	121	146		93	92 ¼	92 ⅛		92 ¼	92 ¼	92	92	98 ⅛	91 ¼	21. 17s	3 2 6	W. N. W.	fair
19	121	146	103	93	92 ¼	92		92 ⅛	92	92	92	98 ⅛	91 ¼	21. 17s	3 2 6	W. by N.	rain
20	Sunday															W. by N.	cloudy
21	121	146 ¼		93	92 ⅛	92 ⅛		92 ¼	92	91 ⅞	92	98 ¼	91 ¼	21. 18s	3 0 0	N. W.	rain
22	122	146 ⅜	104	90	92 ⅛	92		92 ¼	92	91 ⅞	91 ⅞	98	91 ¼	21. 18s	3 2 6	S. E. by E.	fair
23	121 ¼	147 ⅜	104	92 ⅛		92		92 ¼	92 ¼	91 ⅛	91 ⅛	98	91 ¼	21. 18s	3 2 6	S.	rain
24	121 ¼	149	104	92 ⅛		92 ¼		92 ¼	92 ¼	92	91 ⅜	98	91 ¼	21. 18s	3 2 6	W.	cloudy
25	121⅛	147 ¼	104 ¼	90		92 ¼		92 ¼	92 ¼	92	91 ⅜	98	91 ⅜	21. 19s	3 5 0	S. W.	cloudy
26	121 ⅛	147	104	93		92 ⅜		92 ⅜	92 ¼	92 ¼	91 ⅜	99	91 ¼	21. 18s	3 5 0	W.	fair
27	Sunday															S. W.	rain

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 50s. to 50s. odq	12l. 12s load	13l. 10s load	12l. 11s load	12l. 00s load	12l. 10s load	42s to 51 qu	50s to 60 qu	8s od bushel	8s od bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
Barley 20s to 27s od.	25s to 28 qr	28s to 26 qr	25s to 30 qr	20s to 30 qr	19s to 23 qr	26s to 30	22s to 30	3s 9d	3s 6d to 0s od	Hay per Load 54s.
Oats 19s to 20s 6d.	21s to 26 od	27s to 22	18s to 28s	19s to 22 ood	16s to 19 6d	18s to 23	17s to 24	2s 4d to 3s	2s od to 0s od	Coals 39s. per Chal. d
Beans 23s to 30s od.	32s to 34 od	29s to 36	37s to 59s	24s to 35 ood	24s to 34	27s to 30	20s to 32	4s to 4s 4d	4s 8d to 0s od	

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MARCH, 1758.

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II. Extracts from the Characteriſticks of our preſent Political State.
III. Drinking of Liquors hot, pernicious.
IV. Account of Gibraltar.
V. The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.
VI. Thoughts on the Scarcity of Corn.
VII. Corn Dealers and Bakers defended.
VIII. Horrid Maſſacre at Glencoe.
IX. A King dies for the Loſs of his Wife.
X. Obſervations on the Arabian Hiſtory.
XI. Remarkable Journey of Omar.
XII. Fiery Irruption in Iceland.
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XIV. Order of the Duke de Richelieu.
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XVI. Publick ſpirited Propoſals.
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XVII. Campaign in Germany opened.
XIX. Brave Action of Hoya.
XX. Extraordinary Notice of a Quack.
XXI. Ages of crowned Heads.
XXII. Account of the City of Zell.
XXIII. Concluſion of the Hiſtory of our Plantations in North-America.
XXIV. Proper Obſervations.
XXV. Remarkable Faſt Sermon.
XXVI. Academicus to Convexo.
XXVII. Correction of a Machine.
XXVIII. POETRY. The doubtful Lover; Epitaph on Guſtavus Adolphus; Prologue and Epilogue to Agis; the Bat and the two Weaſels, a Fable; Herodes Redivivus; the Death of Chloe; Epigram; Coffee-Houſe Characters; ſent to a noble Peer; Margaretta's Soliloquy; Rebus; a Valentine; to Mr. Whitehead; a favourite Hymn ſet to Muſick, a new Minuet, &c. &c. &c.
XXIX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Captures; Seſſions at the Old-Bailey; Acts paſſed; Embden evacuated; Duke of Richmond's Generoſity; Bakers advertiſe; Aſſizes; of the Princes of Brunſwick; Preſents from Pegu; extraordinary Migration, &c. &c. &c.
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XXXI. Alterat. in the Liſt of Parliament.
XXXII. Courſe of Exchange.
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XXXIV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXXV. Extract from Swift's Hiſtory.
XXXVI. Account of Agis.
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☞ *Many pieces, in proſe and verſe, from our correſpondents, muſt be deferred to our next; ſome of which were indeed too late for this month.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For MARCH, 1758.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THAT precious jewel called The writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which is no where to be found but in the Britiſh dominions, and which is the great barrier of Britiſh liberty, is, I find, ſo little underſtood, and the preſent diſputes relating to it are ſo much miſtaken by moſt people, that I have been induced to draw up a ſhort account of it, which you may publiſh, if you think it worthy a place in your Magazine.

By the original form of our conſtitution it was provided, that no perſon ſhould be impriſoned or confined, but by due courſe of law; which fundamental rule of our conſtitution was declared and confirmed by the 29th chapter of our great charter; and for enforcing this rule, ſeveral ſorts of writs were, in old times, provided, the chief of which, and now the moſt uſual, was the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, ſo called from ſome of the words in the writ, as all writs were formerly in Latin: Which writ is an order from the king, directing the perſon in whoſe cuſtody any one is, by the complainant, ſuggeſted to be, to bring his priſoner, together with the cauſe of ſuch priſoner's commitment, before his majeſty at Weſtminſter, againſt ſuch a day; and upon his return of this writ, the cauſe of the commitment is enquired into, and the priſoner is diſcharged, bailed, or remanded to priſon, as his majeſty, that is to ſay his majeſty's court at Weſtminſter, ſhall find juſt. But, in ſome of the reigns before that of Charles the Second, ſeveral incroachments had been made upon this fundamental rule of our happy conſtitution; and as a man illegally committed might remain a long time in priſon, before he could have the benefit of his *Habeas Corpus*, therefore, in the 31ſt of that reign, an act of parliament was paſſed, entitled, *An Act for the better ſecuring the liberty of the ſubject, and for prevention of impriſonment beyond ſeas*; the moſt material clauſes of which were in ſubſtance as follows:

1. That, whenſoever any *Habeas Corpus* ſhall be ſerved upon any officer, or other perſon, or left at the priſon with any of the under officers or deputies, within three days after, unleſs the commitment were for treaſon or felony expreſſed in the warrant, the priſoner, upon payment or tender of charges, to be endorſed on the writ, not exceeding 12d. per mile, and giving his own bond for payment of the charges of carrying him back, if remanded, and not to eſcape by the way, ſhall be brought, and the writ returned, and the cauſe of his impriſonment certified, unto or before ſuch perſon or perſons before whom the ſaid writ is made returnable, unleſs the place of commitment be more than 20 miles diſtant; and if ſo, and not above 100 miles, then within ten days; if further off, then within 20 days, and no longer.

2. Such writs ſhall be ſigned by the perſon awarding the ſame, and perſons committed, unleſs as aforeſaid, or detained out of term, or any one on their behalf, may complain to the lord chancellor, or keeper, or any judge, who, upon view of the copy of commitment, or oath of its being denied, ſhall, upon requeſt by ſuch perſons, or any on their behalf, atteſted and ſubſcribed by two witneſſes, grant a *Habeas Corpus*, under the ſeal of their reſpective courts, returnable immediately; and the priſoner, within two days after he ſhall be brought up, ſhall be diſcharged, entring into a recognizance, with one or more ſureties, to appear in the King's-bench next term, or at the next aſſizes, ſeſſions, or general goal delivery, or ſuch other court where the offence is cognizable, into which court, the writ, return, and recognizance aforeſaid, ſhall be certified; unleſs it ſhall appear, that the party is detained upon a legal proceſs out of ſome court, or by

warrant of ſome juſtice of peace, for offences not bailable.

3. Perſons neglecting two terms after their impriſonment to pray a *Habeas Corpus*, ſhall not have any in vacation time, in purſuance of this act.

4. Officers refuſing to make their returns, or to bring the priſoners as aforeſaid, or to deliver, within ſix hours after demand, a copy of the commitment, ſhall, for the firſt offence, forfeit to the party grieved 100l. and for the ſecond 200l. and be incapable to hold his office.

5. No perſon delivered upon a *Habeas Corpus*, ſhall be again committed for the ſame offence, other than by order and proceſs of court; and perſons knowingly recommitting any, contrary to this act, ſhall forfeit to the party grieved, 300l.

6. Perſons committed for treaſon or felony, expreſſed in the warrant, upon prayer in open court, the firſt week of the term, or day of the ſeſſions of Oyer and Terminer, or goal delivery, to be brought to trial, if not indicted in that term or ſeſſions, ſhall upon motion the laſt day of that term or ſeſſions, be let out upon bail, unleſs it appear upon oath, that the king's witneſſes could not be produced that term or ſeſſions: And if ſuch perſons, upon ſuch prayer, ſhall not be indicted and tried the ſecond term or ſeſſions, or tried and acquitted, they ſhall be diſcharged.

7. Perſons committed for any crime ſhall not be removed into the cuſtody of any other officer, unleſs by ſome legal writ, (with ſome exceptions mentioned in the act) and the perſons ſigning any warrants for removal, contrary to this act, and the officers obeying them, ſhall incur the forfeitures abovementioned both for the firſt and ſecond offence.

8. Any judge denying any *Habeas Corpus*, by this act required to be granted, ſhall forfeit to the party grieved, 500l.

9. No ſubject inhabiting within the realm, ſhall be ſent priſoner out of it, into any foreign parts. Perſons ſo impriſoned may have an action of falſe impriſonment againſt all ſuch as ſhall commit or tranſport them, or adviſe or aſſiſt in the ſame; and ſhall recover coſts and damages, not to be leſs than 500l. and the perſons offending, ſhall be incapable of any office within the Britiſh dominions, ſhall incur the ſtatute of *præmunire*, and be incapable of any pardon from the king.

10. This act not to extend to ſuch as ſhall by contract in writing, upon earneſt received, agree with any perſon to be tranſported, or to perſons convicted of felony and praying to be tranſported, or to perſons reſiant in this realm that ſhall have committed any capital offence in any other of the Britiſh dominions.

11. Perſons committed upon ſuſpicion, either as principals or acceſſories before the fact, of having been guilty of any petty treaſon or felony expreſſed in the warrant, ſhall not be removed or bailed by virtue of this act, or in any other manner than might have been before the making thereof.

This is the chief ſubſtance of the famous act now commonly called the *Habeas Corpus* act, by which the liberty of the ſubject then ſeemed to have been fully provided for; but it ſoon appeared that it was not; for lawyers ſeem in all ages to have been as ingenious at knocking off the fetters put by the law upon power, as the celebrated Jack Shepherd was at knocking off the fetters put upon him by the goaler. By this law it ſeems, indeed, to have been determined, that every crime was bailable except treaſon or felony, and conſequently, for every other crime, the judges were obliged to grant a *Habeas Corpus*, and to admit the priſoner to bail; but then they found a way to keep him in goal as long as they pleaſed, by inſiſting upon exceſſive bail, and impoſing exceſſive fines: This was in ſome meaſure provided againſt by the declaration of our rights and liberties at the revolution, which among other articles declares, *That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.* Without, however, determining, what bail or fine ſhall be deemed exceſſive, or what puniſhment ſhall be deemed cruel and unuſual, as might have been expected at ſuch a remarkable criſis, ſo that both our liberty and property ſtill depends upon the moderation of the executive power, or the independency of our parliaments.

But this is not the only defect of the *Habeas Corpus* act; for, with reſpect to the poor, there is a very great one which is not as yet any way provided for, and that is, the expence a man, poor as well as rich, muſt be at, before he can have the benefit of this act. Even in London, the fees of the writ is more than a very poor man can raiſe; but, over and above theſe fees, a man who is confined in any place above 2 or 300 meaſured miles from London, muſt pay to the perſon who has him in cuſtody, 10 or 15l. ſterling, before ſuch perſon can be obliged to obey the writ; and if the priſoner had no ſupport upon the road, but what the goaler is by law obliged to allow him, it would be almoſt impoſſible for him to travel ſo far on foot, for the goaler is not obliged to furniſh him with a horſe or any other ſort of carriage; therefore,

therefore, I reckon, that no man, at ſuch a diſtance from London, can obtain the benefit of this act, under the expence of 20 or 30l. and there is many a ſubſtantial tradeſman in England, who cannot command that ſum, eſpecially when he has the misfortune to be in ſuch circumſtances.

It is a maxim, it is true, that *De minimis non curat lex*. The law pays no regard to trifles; but whatever ſome of our rich men may think, no man of common humanity can think, that the liberty even of a poor man is one of thoſe trifles that the law ought to pay no regard to. And as we have lately begun, in our methods of taxation, to ſhew ſome regard to the poor, it is to be hoped, that the parliament will paſs an act for enabling the poor men to ſue or petition for a *Habeas Corpus in forma pauperis*, that is to ſay, without paying any fees; in every one of which caſes the expence of the goaler in bringing them up, ſhould be provided for in the ſame manner, as the expence of conſtables in carrying the offenders to goal, is provided for, by an act of the 27th year of his preſent majeſty's reign; and this expence to be repaid out of the firſt and readieſt of what the priſoner may afterwards recover upon an action of falſe impriſonment.

Such a regulation as this, would ſecure the liberty of the poor as well as the rich, againſt falſe and oppreſſive impriſonments, and would be a great encouragement to the induſtrious and laborious people of this kingdom; but I muſt now obſerve, that the preſent diſputes about the *Habeas Corpus* act, did not ariſe from any defect in the act itſelf; but from an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, intitled, *An Act for the ſpeedy and effectual recruiting of his majeſty's land forces and marines*. By this act, all juſtices of the peace, and commiſſioners of the land tax, for 1755 and 1757; and alſo all juſtices of the peace, and magiſtrates of corporations and burghs, who are, or ſhall be in the commiſſion of the peace, or in the magiſtracy of ſuch corporation or burgh, at any time during the execution of the act, qualified as therein directed, are appointed commiſſioners for carrying the act into execution. And it is enacted, that any three commiſſioners may raiſe and levy, within their ſeveral juriſdictions, all able-bodied, idle, and diſorderly perſons, who do not exerciſe, and induſtriouſly follow ſome lawful trade or employment, or have not ſubſtance ſufficient for their ſupport and maintainance, to ſerve his majeſty as ſoldiers; and may command the conſtables, churchwardens, and other pariſh and town officers, to be aiding and to ſearch for and bring all ſuch perſons before them.

Secondly, It is enacted, That the commiſſioners who ſhall attend, are ſtrictly to examine the perſons brought before them; and if they find that they come within the deſcriptions beforementioned and the officers appointed to receive the impreſſed men, ſhall alſo judge them to be ſuch as are intended to be entertained as ſoldiers in his majeſty's ſervice, the commiſſioners are to deliver all ſuch men over to the officers, unleſs any ſuch men can make it appear, to the commiſſioners then preſent, that they have a vote in the election of a member of parliament. And,

Thirdly, That the officers receiving ſuch men, may ſecure them in ſome place to be provided by the juſtices of the peace, or if no place ſo provided, in the goal of the county or place where received, or the houſe of correction, or other publick priſon, were debtors are not uſually confined.

Now as this act provides no appeal, either to the quarter ſeſſions, or to the judges in Weſtminſter-hall, from the determination of the commiſſioners preſent at the examination, a doubt aroſe, whether any judge could grant a *Habeas Corpus* for any man who appeared to have been committed by virtue of this act, becauſe this act ſeemed to derogate from the *Habeas Corpus* act, and even from the common law in this reſpect, and the granting of a *Habeas Corpus* to every man that might have deſired it, was perhaps thought to be inconſiſtent with the very deſign of the act, which was for the ſpeedy and effectual recruiting of the king's troops. Whether any judge ought, or was obliged to have granted a *Habeas Corpus*, is a queſtion which I ſhall not take upon me to determine; but the doubt was certainly reaſonable, and required a very deliberate and ſolemn deciſion.

Another queſtion may indeed ariſe, which gentlemen not verſed in our laws are better judges of, and that is, whether it was neceſſary, for the ſpeedy and effectual recruiting of his majeſty's troops, to commit the liberty of every man in the kingdom, nay their tranſportation to America, to the abſolute and final determination of two or three juſtices of the peace, commiſſioners of the land tax, or magiſtrates of a little town or burgh? And upon this queſtion I muſt obſerve, that, in the reign of Edward III. when the banners of England were diſplayed with ſo much glory and ſucceſs, not in a little iſland upon the coaſt, but in the heart of the kingdom of France, yet the parliament could never be faſcinated by the ſurprizing victories obtained,

tained, at ſea as well as at land, in that reign, as to truſt the liberty of any Engliſh ſubject to the abſolute and final determination of low commiſſioners, appointed either by themſelves or the king, for recruiting his majeſty's armies. On the contrary, in the 25th year of that king's reign, which was in the very midſt of his triumphs, being a few years after the battle of Creſſy, and about as many before the battle of Poictiers, the parliament got an act paſſed, by which it was provided, that none ſhould be conſtrained to find ſoldiers for the king's ſervice, but by tenure of land, or grant in parliament; and accordingly we do not find, in our old ſtatute books, any one rule or regulation for preſſing men into the king's ſervice, either by land or ſea.

In thoſe days, indeed, ſuch a martial ſpirit prevailed among our nobility, and was of courſe propagated through every lower rank of people, and ſo many of our landholders were obliged by their tenures, to follow their lord to the war, that our kings had ſeldom any occaſion for preſſing men into their ſervice. Their armies conſiſted entirely of landholders and volunteers; and this perhaps was the chief cauſe of the ſurprizing victories they ſo often obtained; victories more ſurprizing than any that have been lately obtained by the king of Pruſſia! But our military tenures have been long ſince aboliſhed, and the ſame martial ſpirit is now no more; therefore preſſing, both by land and ſea, becomes often neceſſary, in time of war, and when it does, it becomes neceſſary for the parliament to authorize it, and to deſcribe what ſort of men ſhall be liable to be preſſed; but let their deſcriptions be ever ſo exact and particular, their authority will probably be abuſed, if the execution of it be put into the hands of low and ignorant men without any controul, therefore it would be very dangerous to deprive men preſſed, either in the land or ſea ſervice, of the benefit of their *Habeas Corpus*; and whilſt the taking advantage of that benefit, continues to be ſo expenſive as it is at preſent, we have no occaſion to fear that it will be any hindrance to the recruiting of his majeſty's land forces or marines, as no man who is really within the deſcription of the act, will put himſelf or his friends to that expence, meerly for the ſake of taking a walk with his keeper to a judge's chambers and back again. For this reaſon it is to be hoped, that care will be taken to obviate all the doubts that have ariſen in relation to the *Habeas Corpus* act, and to preſerve that bleſſing peculiar to the Britiſh ſubject, which has never yet been deſignedly encroached on by any government with impunity, and that it never may, is the ſincere and hearty prayer of,

SIR,

March 27, 1758. Your conſtant reader, and humble ſervant.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THERE is nothing in our preſent circumſtances, that, in my opinion, we ought to fear, ſo much as a precipitate inglorious, and diſhonourable treaty of peace; therefore, I hope you will give a place in your Magazine, to the following extract from a book juſt publiſhed, intitled, *Characteriſticks of the preſent Political State of Great-Britain.*

The fifth part of this book treats *of the national genius and capacity for ſelf-defence*; and contains ſome critical remarks upon that famous book lately publiſhed, called *An Eſtimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times* *. Among other remarks, the author of the Characteriſticks writes as follows:

"The nation (ſays the author of the Eſtimate) ſtands aghaſt at its own misfortunes; but, like a man ſtarting ſuddenly from ſleep by the noiſe of ſome approaching ruin, knows neither whence it comes, nor how to avoid it †." Here we have a lively image; the ſimile is fine; nothing is wanting but ſolidity. One would think the French had not only made themſelves maſters of the plains of America, but had beat us on the plains of Saliſbury, and were marching faſt to London to pillage a defenceleſs capital ‡. But, in place of ſuch remarkable defeats, hitherto, if the advantage is not on our ſide, the loſſes are pretty equally balanced betwixt the two nations ‖, that of Minorca alone excepted. By

* *See our laſt Vol. p.* 155, 233. † *Eſtimate, p.* 149, 150. ‡ *The author of the Eſtimate ſeems apprehenſive of ſome ſuch event. He ought not to be blamed. Would to God every Briton was awakened out of ſecurity, and believed a French invaſion, and the rout of an army, events that are far from being impoſſible; and from a ſenſe of this, would ſubmit to every meaſure proper to prevent the danger. Then ſhould we be as ſafe againſt all foreign invaſions, as we are now from internal commotions.* ‖ *If it be true, as ſeems very probable, that we have greatly hurt the French trade; that the inſurance upon French ſhips is very high; that the French finances are much encumbered; and that the French government cannot borrow mo-*

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By the loſs of this important iſland, the conqueſt of our forefathers ſince the revolution, we have not only loſt an uſeful ſtation for our ſhips, but, which is of greater moment, have ſuffered in our national honour. Yet there is no reaſon why we ſhould deſpond, or apprehend univerſal ruin. Excepting the caſe of Minorca, we have been rather *diſappointed* in our expectations of ſucceſs againſt the enemy, than met with any conſiderable defeat or actual calamity.

In religion, when a ſinner deſpairs of mercy, his condition is deſperate: While he ſinks under the weight of his ſins, he is incapable of repentance. There is a reſemblance in the condition of a whole people. To aggravate national calamities, national vices, or national weakneſſes, does not become a patriot. It is nobler far, and more uſeful, for the people of Britain to imitate the firmneſs and magnanimity of the Roman ſtate. After the entire deſtruction of their army at the battle of Cannæ (a misfortune ſo great, that nothing but a total rout of a Britiſh, by a French army, near the metropolis of the iſland, could be compared to it) this magnanimous people thanked their conſul, that he had not deſpaired of the common wealth *. To promote ſuch a courageous ſpirit, to prevent a baleful deſpondency, and not to juſtify any ill concerted puſillanimous conduct, hath the writer of the characteriſticks taken upon him to offer ſome reflections on the ſtate of the publick.

At the ſame time he will be far from either deluding or ſeducing the people, and "ſaying peace, peace, when there is no peace †. As with lies he will not make the heart of the righteous ſad, whom God hath not made ſad, ſo neither will he ſtrengthen the hands of the wicked, that he ſhould not return from his wicked way, by promiſing him life ‡. God knows, there is enough of irreligion, vanity, ſelfiſh effeminacy, ſtupidity, and cowardice, to awaken the concern of every true patriot, and to ſhew the neceſſity of correcting our errors. Thoſe of higher rank in life, eſpecially, ought to exert themſelves to recover their own honour and the honour of the nation. From the Eſtimate, which has gone through ſo many editions, and from other writings, they may learn how multitudes are diſpoſed to think of their conduct. Would they retrieve their character, would

ney for double of the intereſt, at which our government may have it in Britain; the advantage perhaps, will be found on our ſide, notwithſtanding the loſs of Minorca, and of ſome of our forts and back ſettlements in America.

* *Nec tamen hæ clades defectioneſque ſociorum moverunt, ut pacis unquam mentio apud Romanos fieret; neque ante conſulis Romam adventum, nec poſtquam is rediit, renovavitque memoriam acceptæ cladis. Quo in tempore ipſo adeo magno animo civitas fuit, ut conſuli, ex tanta clade, cujus ipſe cauſa maxima fuiſſet, redeunti, et obviam itum frequenter ab omnibus ordinibus ſit, et gratiæ actæ quod de republica non deſperaſſet.* Tit. Liv. Lib. xxii. Sect. 61.

There were ſome, however, among that courageous people, who, ſtruck with the greatneſs of the calamity, and deſpairing of being able to defend their country againſt the ſuperior genius of Hannibal and the Carthaginians, were deliberating about the abandoning of Italy, and about ſheltering themſelves, ingloriouſly, in the territories of ſome of the neighbouring monarchs: Preferring a mean, ſlaviſh, and precarious life, under a tyrant, to freedom, or a glorious death, in defence of their country. But the brave Scipio ſoon put an end to ſuch cowardly reſolutions. The account is from Livy, and deſerves to be read in the beautiful original.

Quibus conſultantibus inter paucos de ſumma rerum nunciat P. Furius Philus conſularis viri filius; "Ne quicquam eos perditam ſpem fovere: Deſperatam comploratamque rem eſſe publicam. Nobiles juvenes quoſdam, quorum principem L. Cæcilium Metellum, mare et naves ſpectare, ut, deſerta Italia, ad regum aliquem tranſfugerent." Quod malum, præterquam atrox, ſuper tot clades etiam novum, quum ſtupore et miraculo torpidos defixiſſet, et, qui aderant concilium advocandum de eo cenſerent; negat concilii rem eſſi Scipio juvenis, fatalis dux hujuſce belli. "Audendum atque agendum non conſultandum, ait, in tanto malo eſſe. Irent ſecum extemplo armati, qui rempublicam ſalvam vellent. Nullo verius, quam ubi ea cogitentur, hoſtium caſtra eſſe." Pergit ire, ſequentibus paucis, in hoſpitium Metelli. Et quum concilium ibi juvenum, de quibus allatum erat, inveniſſet, ſtricto ſuper capita conſultantium gladio, "Ex mei animi ſententia," inquit, "ut ego rempublicam populi Romani non deſeram, neque alium civem Romanum deſerere patiar. Si ſciens fallo, tum me, Jupiter optime maxime, domum, familiam, remque meam peſſimo leto afficias! In hæc verba, L. Cæcili, jures, poſtulo, cæterique, qui adeſtis: Qui non juraverit, in ſe hunc gladium ſtrictum eſſe ſciat." Haud ſecus pavidi, quam ſi victorem Hannibalem cernerent, jurant omnes: Cuſtodiendoſque ſemetipſos Scipioni tradunt.

Tit. Liv. Lib. xxii. Sect. 53.

† *Ezekiel* xiii. 10. ‡ *Ezekiel* xiii. 22.

would they regain the good opinion of their country, they muſt make a vigorous uſe of the riches and ſtrength of the nation. The time is not too late. Though engaged in a war againſt a powerful enemy, we have many reſources. Great as the power of France muſt be acknowledged to be, it muſt be much greater than it is; effeminate as we are repreſented, we muſt be much more effeminate than we are, before the French can expect to conquer this iſland. The Britiſh ought not to deſpiſe their enemy. Yet when we conſider our ſituation, in an iſland, the greatneſs of our naval power, that our enemies dare hardly ever meet us in open ſea, can only infeſt our trade by privateering, and are obliged to ſteal their ſhips of war out of their harbours, at ſuch times as they may hope to eſcape our ſuperior ſquadrons: When we conſider that our iſland affords all the neceſſaries of life in great abundance; and by domeſtick induſtry and foreign commerce we have acquired money, that is, the ſinews of war, and are poſſeſſed of plenty of arms and all kinds of military and naval ſtores; that we are upon a reſpectable footing in the Eaſt-Indies, and that our colonies in America are far ſuperior to thoſe of the French, in wealth and numbers of people: When we conſider that there are more than two millions of men in Britain, as robuſt and high-ſpirited as any in Europe; that Britiſh ſeamen, in general, are at leaſt equal, if not ſuperior to the French; that a body of commanders can be drawn out of our nobility and gentry, not more effeminate than their rivals, equal to them in honour, publick ſpirit, and valour: In fine, when it is conſidered, that, whatever ſmaller diviſions there are among us, we will unite againſt the French under a king of known juſtice and courage, beloved by his people, ready to gratify their deſires, and to comply with the propoſals made him by his parliament; ſo many advantages, in a naval war, create a juſt confidence that, notwithſtanding ſome diſappointments to our juſt expectations, at the beginning of the war, the ſuperiority will at laſt be found to be greatly on our ſide.

To all the advantages already mentioned, I ſhall add another, which is of the greateſt conſequence; and with it I ſhall conclude all that I intended. The French are all ſubjected to the deſpotick, uncontroulable power, of an arbitrary monarch. The Britiſh are free, under the protection of law. Inſtead of looking on deſpotiſm as an advantage to the French, or on freedom as a diſadvantage to the Britiſh, the Britiſh ought to account their liberty as a mighty advantage on their ſide both in peace and in war.

For the Benefit of our Readers, eſpecially thoſe of the Fair Sex, we ſhall give them the following Extract from Dr. HALES's Treatiſe on Ventilators. Part II.

An Account of an Experiment, ſhewing the ill Conſequence of drinking TEA, *or other Liquors very hot.*

I PUT the thickeſt end of a ſmall ſucking pig's tail into a cup of green tea, when the heat of it was 114 degrees above the freezing point of Farenheit's mercurial thermometer, that is, 50 degrees hotter than human blood, which is 64 degrees, a degree of heat at which the warmeſt tea is often drank. This degree of heat ſoon ſcalded the ſkin ſo much, that in leſs than a minute the hair ſlipped eaſily off.

After cutting the ſcalded part of the tail off, which was about an inch long, I put the ſame unſcalded end of the tail into the ſame tea, when its heat was 94 degrees or 30 degrees hotter than the blood, viz. above half the heat of boiling water, which is 180 degrees, a degree of heat, than which few drink it cooler. This alſo ſcalded the ſkin in a minute, ſo as to cauſe the hair to come off eaſily.

There is therefore from theſe experiments, reaſon to ſuſpect that the frequent daily drinking of ſuch hot liquor, is hurtful, agreeably to the general opinion of phyſicians.

An Account of GIBRALTAR, *with a beautiful* PLAN *or* CHART *of its Bay.*

GIBRALTAR a port of the province of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſtands at the foot of mount Calpe, one of the pillars of Hercules, about 16 miles north of Ceuta in Africa, 40 S. W. from Cadiz, and 80 ſouth of Seville. It lies in 6° of weſt longitude, and in latitude 36, and is ſituated on the Strait which bears its name, between the ocean and the Mediterranean. It being built on a rock, in a peninſula, can only be approached, on the land-ſide, by a very ſtrait paſſage between the ſea and the mountain, acroſs which the Spaniards have drawn a line and fortified it to prevent a communication between the garriſon and the country. It was taken by the confederate fleet, in 1704, and left to England, by the treaty of Utrecht. The Strait is about 24 miles long and 15 broad, and a ſtrong current ſets thro it, from the Ocean to the Mediterranean, which requires a briſk gale to ſtem it. The road is very unſafe either againſt enemies or ſtorms. See a further deſcription of this famous fortreſs, in our Vol. for 1748, p. 388, and a Plan of the town and works, in our Vol. for 1740, p. 298.

The HISTORY of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors.

Continued from p. 70.

FEBRUARY 8, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and commonalty of the ſociety of merchants adventurers within the city of Briſtol, under their common ſeal, ſetting forth, that great quantities of bar-iron were imported into this kingdom from Sweden, Ruſſia, and other parts, which were chiefly paid for in ſpecie, ſome of which iron was exported again to Africa, and other places, and the reſt was wrought up by the manufacturers; and alledging that bar-iron brought from North America would anſwer the ſame purpoſes, and the importation of it would tend not only to the great advantage of this kingdom, by increaſing its ſhipping and navigation, but alſo to that of the colonies; and that by an act, paſſed in the 23d of his preſent majeſty's reign, the importation of bar-iron from America, into the port of London, duty free, was permitted, but prohibited from being carried coaſtways, or further by land than ten miles diſtance, by means whereof ſeveral very conſiderable manufacturing towns were deprived of the uſe of American iron, and the outports were prevented from employing it in their export trade; and therefore praying, that bar-iron might be imported from North-America into Great-Britain, duty free, by all his majeſty's ſubjects.

This petition was referred to a committee of the whole houſe; and a great number of petitions, to the ſame purpoſe with this from Briſtol, were afterwards preſented to the houſe. On the other hand, a great many petitions were preſented, repreſenting many ill conſequences, which the petitioners alledged, would ariſe, ſhould a bill for admitting American bar-iron to be imported, duty free, into this kingdom, be paſſed into a law; and therefore praying, that no ſuch bill might paſs. And pamphlets, likewiſe, were publiſhed on both ſides of the queſtion; ſo that it became a conteſt without doors as well as within, notwithſtanding its being a certain maxim in trade, and a maxim without exception, that rough materials, eſpecially thoſe whoſe value may be vaſtly inhanced by manufacture, ought to be ſupplied to the manufacturer at as low a rate as poſſible; and that therefore nothing ought ever to be done for reſtraining or burdening either the production or importation of ſuch a rough material, if it can by any poſſible means be avoided. To this it was added, That iron is a rough material of more general uſe than any other, as no ſort of manufacture, nor even agriculture, can be conveniently carried on without it: That it is a rough material, which may be improved in its value by manufacture, as much at leaſt, if not more than any other; and that we are now obliged to import large quantities of it from Sweden and Ruſſia, for which we are forced to pay in ready money, as the balance of trade with both theſe countries is againſt us; whereas the balance of trade with our own plantations is greatly in our favour, conſequently every ſhilling's worth of iron we could have from our own plantations, inſtead of having it from Sweden or Ruſſia, would not only be a national ſaving of ſo much ready money, but would produce an increaſe of our manufactures, and of the number of our manufacturers, here at home, by enabling the people in our plantations to take from us, and conſume more of our manufactures, than they can afford to do at preſent.

In anſwer to this it was ſaid, that with reſpect to every rough material which can be produced in our own native country, we ought to encourage the home-produce, rather than the importation of any foreign, but iron not only may be produced here at home, but large quantities are now actually produced yearly, and multitudes of our poor people employed and ſupported by the production thereof; for there are now no leſs than 109 forges in England and Wales, beſide thoſe in Scotland, and by theſe there are above 18,000 tons of iron produced yearly; which home-produce may be vaſtly increaſed, as the iron mines in this iſland are inexhauſtible; and of late years it would probably have been very much increaſed, if our people had not been kept under a continual apprehenſion of the admiſſion of American iron, duty free, into this kingdom, which apprehenſion has not only prevented thoſe who are already engaged in the trade from extending their works, but has likewiſe prevented many from engaging in it,

who would otherwiſe have engaged, becauſe of their having rich iron mines, and waſte lands enough for the planting and production of cord-wood, within their own eſtates.

But the producing of this quantity of iron is not the only advantage which the nation reaps from the iron works we have already eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, for it occaſions a conſumption of at leaſt 198,000 cords of wood, reckoning but eleven cords to the production of each ton of iron; which wood is produced from coppices, that grow upon lands which could not otherwiſe be turned to any account, as they are very rarely fit for tillage; and as the coppice furniſhes a ſhade for, and keeps a moiſture in the ground, the paſture upon ſuch dry barren lands is better with the wood upon them, than it would be, if the coppice were grubbed up, conſequently all the eſtates where theſe coppices now grow, would neceſſarily ſink in their rent; a circumſtance which deſerves the attention of every landlord who has in his eſtate any barren piece of ground that may be turned into a coppice. Our iron works muſt therefore, in this reſpect, be allowed to be an improvement of our land eſtates, and theſe coppices, which are cultivated and preſerved merely for the uſe of our iron works, are abſolutely neceſſary for our manufacture of leather, as they furniſh great quantities of bark for our tanners, and ſerve to keep that neceſſary material at a moderate price.

And another good effect of our iron works, is the production of a great number of timber trees, a moſt neceſſary material, which this nation every day feels more and more the want of. Every one who is in the leaſt acquainted with the nature of vegetation, muſt be ſenſible how abſolutely neceſſary coppices are for the growth of timber, ſince the young tender ſaplings could neither ſtand the cold in winter, nor the heat in ſummer, without the defence and ſhelter of underwood. Now the method of the wood owner is this:—He divides his wood into a number of *cuts*, proportionable to the number of years required by the ſoil to produce wood fit for charcoal. At the firſt cut he leaves all thoſe ſaplings which appear moſt likely to come to good timber, and he does the ſame in *every other cut* till he returns to the firſt *cut*, which now ſucceeds in rotation, and affords a freſh ſupply of charcoal. He then takes away the leaſt promiſing of the trees left before for timber, and ſo on, in every ſucceeding *cut*, gradually thinning the timber trees in every cut, as they advance in ſize, till he leaves room for a ſufficient ſupply of nouriſhment for every tree, till it comes to its full growth. That this is the conſtant practice of the wood owners, who ſupply the forges, may be proved by ocular demonſtration, to any one who will look over the large old woods deſtined for that purpoſe, which abound with timber trees up to the growth of even *one hundred years*. Thus our iron furnaces and forges are *real nurſes* for coppices and timber, and *real wood preſervers*, inſtead of *wood devourers*, as ſome are pleaſed *ludicrouſly to ſtile them*.

That great quantities of iron are ſtill imported from Sweden and Ruſſia muſt be granted, and the reaſon is, becauſe our home-produce has not as yet been found ſufficient either in quantity or quality for all the uſes we make of that neceſſary material. As to the defect in quantity, it is not owing to our not having a ſufficiency of iron-mines in this iſland, if all that nature has furniſhed us with were made the proper uſe of; nor is it owing to our not having waſte and barren lands enough for furniſhing us with as much cord-wood as we could have occaſion for, if all the lands we have of that kind were turned into coppices; but it is owing to the high intereſt money was at, and the low price lands ſold for in this iſland, in former ages. This made every man who had got, or ſaved a ſum of money, apply it to the purchaſe of more land, inſtead of applying it for improving to the utmoſt the lands he was poſſeſſed of. And another reaſon is, that moſt of our waſte and barren lands were, and too many of them are ſtill in common, ſome of which commons are many miles in extent. But now that the intereſt of money is ſo low, the price of lands ſo high, and the dividing of commons ſo eaſy, we may reaſonably hope, that our home-produce of iron will annually increaſe, if not prevented by ſuch a law as is now contended for.

Then, as to the quality of the iron of our home-produce, it is certain we have not yet found in this iſland any ſort of iron ſo proper for converting into ſteel, as that which comes from Sweden, eſpecially that ſort of Swediſh iron called Orground. But who can tell what may hereafter happen, when more iron mines are opened in the northern parts of this iſland, ſome of which are pretty near in the ſame latitude with the iron mines of Sweden, and even now furniſhed with ſufficient quantities of wood, as well as rivers proper for giving

giving motion to mills or engines; and our having lately freed the people of thoſe parts from the vaſſalage, or rather bondage, they were under, it will probably raiſe a ſpirit of induſtry and improvement among them; therefore no man can pretend to ſay, that we may not, by means of our own produce, be able, in a few years, to prevent our having any occaſion to import iron either from Sweden or Ruſſia.

But can we expect to be ever able to do this, by permitting the importation of bar-iron, duty free, from America? With reſpect to the Swediſh iron, it is certain we cannot thereby prevent our being under a neceſſity of having it; becauſe all the iron hitherto brought from America has been found to be of a ſofter nature, and more unfit for converting into ſteel, than moſt ſorts of our home-produce; and conſequently for making our fine edged tools, and likewiſe our anchors, chain-plates, and ſeveral other things neceſſary in ſhipbuilding, we are obliged to make uſe of Swediſh iron. Therefore our permitting the importation of bar-iron, duty free, from America, can no way interfere with the Swediſh iron, or diminiſh our importation of iron from that country.

Then, with reſpect to the iron from Ruſſia, it is certain, that in Ruſſia, lands may be had as cheap, and wood for charcoal may be had at as ſmall a charge, as they can be had in any of our plantations in America; and as to the wages of ſervants, and the charge of maintaining them, both are much leſs in Ruſſia than in any of our plantations, and the freight and inſurance upon goods brought from Peterſburgh are much lower than upon goods brought from any port in America, which is occaſioned not only by the difference of the run, that from America being at leaſt twice as far as that from Peterſburgh, but alſo becauſe moſt of our ſhips go out in ballaſt to America, and return loaded with the bulky goods of that country. It is therefore impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that American iron can ever be ſold in this country near ſo cheap as Ruſſia iron may be ſold, even ſuppoſing that the former ſhould be permitted to be imported, duty free, into this kingdom; and conſequently it can no way interfere with the Ruſſia iron, or any way diminiſh our importation of iron from that country, eſpecially as the Ruſſia iron, tho' not equal to that of Sweden, is nevertheleſs found to be harder, and more fit for being converted into ſteel, than the iron either of this iſland, or of our plantations in America.

What iron then is it with which we can ſuppoſe the American iron to interfere? With no ſort of iron but that of our home-produce, and with this it will interfere ſo much, that we have great reaſon to apprehend its putting an end, in a ſhort time, to all the iron works now carried on in this kingdom, and reducing to beggary the many families that are now ſupported by our iron works. If this ſhould be the conſequence, it would be attended with many other fatal conſequences to the trade and navigation of this kingdom, as well as to the improvement of our waſte and barren lands, which conſequences muſt appear evident to every one who conſiders the many advantages we now reap from our iron works; and it would probably increaſe rather than diminiſh the price of all ſorts of iron in this country; for the moderate price it is now ſold for, is chiefly owing to the rivalſhip between our home-produce, and our importation, but if an end were put to the former, the whole of the material would come into the hands of our merchants and factors, who would certainly make an advantage of their finding themſelves without a rival.

Thoſe who have not examined the circumſtances of the iron trade, and of the ſeveral countries where it is produced, may think it chimerical to apprehend, that the importation of bar-iron, duty free, from America, would put an end to all the iron works now eſtabliſhed in this kingdom; but thoſe who have duly conſidered all theſe circumſtances muſt be of a very different opinion. The original eſtabliſhment of moſt of our iron works was owing to the duty payable upon the importation of foreign iron, and their continuance is now owing to the continuance of that duty. The duty now payable upon all foreign iron imported amounts to above 20l. per cent. upon the prime coſt of the iron purchaſed either in Sweden or Ruſſia, and the far greateſt part of this duty has been payable ever ſince the year 1690, tho' it has ſince received ſome additions, and, in the 21ſt of his preſent majeſty's reign, one ſhilling per pound ſterling, as valued in the book of rates, was added to all former duties, by an act of that year. This muſt be allowed to be a very heavy duty, and it is this alone that has enabled our people to open and work ſo many iron mines in this iſland: It is this alone that enables them to continue any ſuch works; for the price

of labour in this country has of late years ſo much increaſed, and now ſo far exceeds that in Sweden or Ruſſia, that it would be impoſſible to work any iron mines in this iſland, if iron could be imported from either of thoſe countries, duty free, or upon paying but a ſmall duty; becauſe in Siberia, where the Ruſſian iron is produced, the wages and victuals of a labourer is but about a penny ſterling a day, and even in Sweden they do not much exceed that value.

Now, with regard to the American iron, the price of labour in all mechanical employments exceeds, it is true, in moſt of our colonies and plantations, the price of ſuch labour in this country; but as to what is properly called hard labour, ſuch as that of working in mines, the price of it is not ſo high in any part of America as it is in this country, becauſe ſuch labour is wholly performed by their ſlaves, whoſe labour never coſts the proprietor any thing but the purchaſe money, or rather the intereſt thereof yearly, and the ſcanty allowance of coarſe victuals they are allowed for their ſupport. This intereſt and allowance will, it is true, amount to more yearly than a labouring man may be had for, in the mines of Sweden or Ruſſia, but it will not amount to near ſo much as a labouring man will coſt the proprietors of any of our iron mines in this iſland; conſequently we muſt reckon, that tho' the price of labour in the iron mines of America, exceeds the price of labour in the iron mines of Sweden or Ruſſia, yet it is not near ſo high as the price of labour in the iron mines of this iſland; which advantage, of itſelf alone, would, if there were none other, enable the proprietors of the iron mines of America to underſell thoſe of this country: But this is far from being the only advantage: The lands in America are much cheaper than thoſe in this iſland; and wood they may have in ſufficient quantities for the charge of fetching it from thoſe who are obliged to grub it up for the ſake of clearing their lands. To this we muſt add, that the iron mines in America may be much more eaſily wrought than thoſe in Great-Britain, becauſe they generally lie near the ſurface of the ground, and conſequently do not require near ſo much labour.

From all theſe advantages we may with certainty conclude, that if both pig and bar-iron be allowed to be imported from America into every part of this iſland, free of all duty, it will be impoſſible to continue working any of the iron mines that are now open in Great-Britain, and much more to open any new ones; the neceſſary conſequence of which will be, that all the coppices which are now propagated and preſerved for the ſake of producing cord-wood, will be grubbed up; and this will greatly injure our leather trade, and conſiderably leſſen the production of timber trees in this iſland. Theſe conſequences were foreſeen in the year 1695, when the importation of Iriſh bar-iron was freed from the impoſt of the year 1690; for tho' the parliament then reſolved to favour the opening and working of iron mines in Ireland, yet they wiſely took care not to extend their favour ſo far as to render it prejudicial to our own home-produce, and therefore they extended their favour only to an exemption from the impoſt of 1690, but left Iriſh iron ſtill ſubject to all former duties; and to this day all Iriſh iron pays a very heavy duty upon importation into this kingdom, tho' not near ſo heavy as that which is paid upon the importation of foreign iron. Will it not appear very ſtrange, will not our fellow-ſubjects in Ireland have reaſon to take it ill, that we ſhould allow American iron to be imported into every part of this kingdom, free of all duty, and yet continue their iron ſubject to a very heavy duty upon its being imported into any part of this iſland? And yet no one will ſay, that we can or ought to permit Iriſh iron to be imported duty free, becauſe, by the multitude of taxes impoſed upon the people of this kingdom, we have ſo much enhanced the price of all the neceſſaries, as well as conveniencies of life, that it is impoſſible for our poor to ſubſiſt, and conſequently impoſſible for them to ſell their labour, at ſo cheap a rate, as the poor may do in every other part of the Britiſh dominions; the neceſſary conſequence of which is, that no manufacture or produce of this kingdom can be ſold ſo cheap, as the people of every other part of the Britiſh dominions may ſell the ſame ſort of the manufactures or produce of their country.

Thus, from what is premiſed, it is evident, that the law now contended for can no way leſſen the importation of iron from Sweden or Ruſſia, but muſt entirely put an end to the producing of any iron from the iron mines of this kingdom: Until it has produced this effect, it may occaſion a trifling reduction in the price of iron, but as ſoon as our Americans find that all our Britiſh iron mines are ſhut up, they will then ſet what price they pleaſe upon their iron, ſo that this law will at

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laſt rather raiſe than reduce the price of iron to our manufacturers; and conſequently from the very maxim upon which the application is founded, it muſt appear that no ſuch law ought to be enacted.

To this it was replied as follows: The queſtion now under conſideration has ſomething in it of a very extraordinary nature, for almoſt every argument that has been advanced againſt it, furniſheth us with an argument in its favour. I ſhall moſt readily grant, that however valuable the manufacture of any rough material may be, yet when it can be produced in this iſland, in ſufficient quantities, and at ſuch a price as is conſiſtent with the preſervation of the manufacture, we ought to encourage our home-produce, but then that encouragement ought to be by a bounty, rather than by a duty upon importation, becauſe the ſmalleſt duty may encourage foreigners to rival us, and at laſt to worm us out of the manufacture, and this ought to be ſpecially guarded againſt, when the manufacture vaſtly exceeds the value of the rough material, which is the caſe in almoſt every manufacture of iron. But when the manufacture is much more valuable than the produce, and the material cannot be produced in this iſland in ſufficient quantities, and at ſuch a price as is conſiſtent with the preſervation of the manufacture, ſurely we ought to admit a free importation from any other part of the Britiſh dominions, nay, we ought to admit a free importation from foreign countries, rather than loſe the manufacture, and that even tho' we ſhould thereby put an end to the producing of any of that material in this iſland. It is upon this principle that we have not only admitted of a free importation, but have granted a bounty upon the importation of naval ſtores from our plantations in America, and yet no one ever doubted but that naval ſtores might be produced even in the ſouth part of this iſland; but as our lands and our hands may be employed to better purpoſe, we could not furniſh this ſort of home-produce at ſo cheap a rate as it might be had in foreign countries, and therefore, for the ſake of our ſhipbuilding and navigation, we have not only neglected, but diſcouraged any ſuch ſort of home-produce, by granting a bounty upon its importation from America. And, upon the ſame principle, if it could be made appear, that a free importation of bar-iron from America would put an end to our home-produce of that uſeful and neceſſary material, it would not be a ſufficient reaſon againſt our permitting any free importation of that material from America, eſpecially conſidering the heavy duty upon the importation of it from any foreign country.

This duty has been ſo high, and the iron of our home-produce has bore a price ſo much above what ſuch iron is ſold for in other countries, ever ſince the year 1690, that I am really ſurprized, how our people have been able to preſerve, much more how they have been able to improve and increaſe the manufacture of that material. Their ſucceſs, indeed, is in part owing to the vigour, the diligence, the ingenuity, and the dexterity of our labourers and artificers in iron; but it is chiefly owing to that inattention to trade and manufactures which has prevailed among our neighbours ever ſince the revolution. Moſt of them are now awakened out of their lethargy, and inſtead of exporting their rough materials, as we formerly did our wool, they are endeavouring to get them manufactured as well as produced at home. In this contention we muſt take every poſſible method for lowering the price of the material to our manufacturers, otherwiſe we muſt, in a few years, loſe the manufacture, and inſtead of furniſhing our neighbours, we ſhall be furniſhed by them, with all the fine toys and utenſils made of iron or ſteel. In ſuch a caſe could we expect, that any new iron mines would be opened in this iſland? Could we expect that thoſe we have now open, would continue ſo for any time, unleſs they could ſell their iron cheaper than they do at preſent? For if they could not, and if manufactures of iron ſhould be ſet up in Sweden and Ruſſia, we ſhould have all ſorts of iron utenſils imported from thence, either openly or clandeſtinely, and ſold cheaper, even tho' they had paid the duty, than any ſuch utenſils made here could be ſold; and if our coarſe, as well as fine iron utenſils ſhould be all or moſtly imported, what could the undertakers of our iron mines do with the iron they produced?

We are therefore in danger of loſing not only the manufacture, but the produce of iron, unleſs we can procure it at a cheaper rate for our manufacturers than they can have it at preſent; and there is no way of doing this, but by diminiſhing the duty payable upon the importation of foreign iron, or by rendering it neceſſary for the undertakers of the iron mines in this iſland to ſell their iron cheaper than they have done for ſome years paſt. How are we to do this? Surely, the moſt proper

per method is to give them a rival, by permitting a free importation of all ſorts of iron from our plantations in America; for that our home-made iron may be ſold cheaper than it is at preſent, is, I think, demonſtrable, becauſe we had iron made in England ages before the year 1690, as is evident from an act of the 28th of Edward the Third, by which it was enacted, That no iron made in England ſhould be exported. If then the undertakers of our iron mines could ſell their iron as cheap, or near as cheap as foreign iron could be ſold here before the year 1690, when the duty upon foreign iron did not amount to 5l. per cent. what a monſtrous profit muſt theſe undertakers have had ever ſince the duty on foreign iron has amounted to above 20l. per cent. for our large annual importations of foreign iron, ſince that time, is a manifeſt proof, that they have hitherto exacted as high a price for the iron they made, as the foreign iron imported has been ſold for.

We have therefore no reaſon to apprehend, that our granting a free importation to American iron will leſſen the quantity of our home-produce, but it will leſſen the profit of the producers, by obliging them to ſell their iron cheaper than they do at preſent, and this will leſſen the importation of foreign iron, or oblige foreigners to ſell us their iron at a cheaper rate, either of which will be a national advantage, and a great relief, as well as encouragement to our iron manufactures. But the publick intereſt has ſeldom any great influence either upon the judgment, or the will of men, when it ſtands in oppoſition to their private intereſt; therefore I am not at all ſurprized to find our iron producers zealous againſt allowing American iron to be imported, duty free, into this kingdom. I have the charity to believe, that moſt of them are miſled in their judgment, and really apprehend that ſuch a free importation will put an end to our making or producing any iron here at home; but to imagine that American iron can ever be ſold in this kingdom, at a cheaper rate than our home-produce can be ſold, is an imagination that can enter into no man's head who knows any thing of the circumſtances of our plantations in America. In all of them it is well known, that labour of all kinds, hard as well as mechanical, is much dearer than it is in this country; and if a man there employs his own ſlaves, he muſt reckon in his charge much more than the common intereſt of the money he pays for them, for he muſt reckon the intereſt at what the French call *à fonds perdu*, becauſe as ſoon as the ſlave dies, or runs away, he loſes his principal money, and this ſort of intereſt is in all countries much higher than the common, eſpecially when the money is laid out upon the purchaſe of an annuity for the life of another perſon. Then let us conſider, that the common intereſt of money, in all our plantations, is 8 or 10l. per cent. per ann. conſequently no man will, in that country, employ his money in any branch of trade, unleſs he can make 12 or 14l. per cent. of his money annually: Whereas, in this country, the common intereſt of money is not now above 3 or 4l. per cent. upon good ſecurity, and therefore a man may here be very well ſatisfied if he can make 8l. per cent. of his money yearly, in any branch of trade. This muſt always give a great advantage to the adventurers in our iron mines here at home; and a third advantage is, the great expence of freight and inſurance, which muſt always lie heavy upon our American mine-adventurer, eſpecially in time of war.

It is from hence evident, that our granting a free importation to American iron can no other way interfere with our home-produce, than by obliging our iron mine adventurers, here at home, to content themſelves with a moderate profit; and ſo far, I hope, it will interfere, becauſe it will by that means make both our home-produce, and our American produce, interfere more with our importation of foreign iron, than either of them does at preſent. But, ſay the oppoſers of this meaſure, neither our home-produce, nor our American produce, can interfere with the Swediſh iron, becauſe neither of them can be converted into ſteel. Will any one ſay, that we import no Swediſh iron but what is converted into ſteel? Is it not known, that large quantities of the iron we import from Sweden, are converted to the moſt common uſes, to uſes that both our home-made and American iron are fit for, and would be converted to, if we had a ſufficient quantity of either at a leſs price than Swediſh iron can be ſold for? Would it not then be a great ſaving to the nation, if by means of our American iron, we could free ourſelves from the neceſſity of having any iron from Sweden but what was to be converted into ſteel?

Again, we are told, by theſe gentlemen, that American iron cannot interfere with the Ruſſian, becauſe it cannot be ſold ſo cheap. Is not this a contradiction

in terms? They allow that great quantities of iron are now made and ſold in Great-Britain: They muſt then allow, that our home-made iron is ſold at leaſt as cheap as Ruſſia iron can now be ſold in this kingdom. But they ſay, that if American iron be imported, duty free, it will be ſold here ſo much cheaper than our home-made iron, that it will put an end to our home produce. Surely, if American iron is to be ſold cheaper than our home-made iron is now ſold, which is now ſold as cheap as Ruſſia iron can be ſold, then our American iron will be ſold cheaper than Ruſſia iron is now ſold in this kingdom, conſequently it muſt interfere with the Ruſſian iron, and will ſupply, in ſome meaſure, its place, unleſs the Ruſſians lower the price of their iron, in either of which caſes the free importation of American iron would be an advantage to this nation.

As I have ſhewn, that we have no reaſon for apprehending, that the free importation of American iron would put an end to our home-produce, I have no great occaſion to take notice of that pannick which our leather manufacturers have been thrown into by our iron mine adventurers. The foundation they have laid for this is a ſcarcity of bark for the tanning of leather, which they ſay would be the neceſſary conſequence if an end were put to our working any iron mines in this kingdom, becauſe all the coppices which are now preſerved for the producing of cord-wood, would then be grubbed up. At the ſame time they told us, that theſe coppices generally grow upon dry barren lands, which are not fit for tillage, but that the paſture is rather improved by the coppice. Now I ſhould be glad to know, what could tempt a gentleman to be at the expence of grubbing up his coppice, if it improves the paſture, and he could make no other uſe of the ground on which it was produced: The wood would always be worth ſomething, eſpecially in countries where there is no great plenty of coal, and the timber trees growing thereon, would always be now and then a ſupply of pocket money for him and his heirs; therefore, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that if there were not ſo much as an iron mine worked in Great-Britain, no one coppice would be grubbed up, unleſs it be ſuch as grow upon a rich ſoil, which might, with advantage to the nation, as well as the landlord, be turned to the producing of corn inſtead of cord-wood; conſequently our tanners have not a ſhadow of reaſon for the pannick they have been artfully thrown into, eſpecially as the planting and propagating both of coppices and timber trees, is now become a prevailing and a laudable humour among the landed gentlemen of this iſland.

I ſhall conclude with concurring in one opinion with my antagoniſts: They ſay, it is poſſible that we may hereafter find a ſort of iron in Great-Britain that is hard enough to be converted into ſteel: I ſhall grant that the thing is poſſible; but ſurely we ſhall make this poſſibility approach nearer to a probability, if we add to our ſearch that extenſive country now belonging to Great-Britain in America; and this we ſhall do, if we encourage the opening and working of iron mines in that country, by granting their iron a free importation into this kingdom.

Theſe were the chief arguments made uſe of by the two contending parties, upon this queſtion, and from theſe the reader will ſee, that it was a queſtion not only of very great importance, but of very difficult determination. Accordingly it was moſt maturely and deliberately conſidered by the houſe, and all proper lights called for, ſo that it was the 15th of March before the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of the ſaid petition from Briſtol, and the many other petitions relating to this affair, which had all been referred to the ſaid committee; on which day a great number of perſons were ordered to attend, in order to be examined as to the ſeveral diſputed facts, and the following papers and accounts were ordered to be referred to the ſaid committee, viz.

1. The account of the quantity of iron imported into England, from foreign countries, from Chriſtmas, 1749, to Jan. 5, 1756, with the duties payable thereon, and how much the ſame amounted to, diſtinguiſhing each country, and each year.

2. The account of the quantity of pig and bar-iron, which had been imported from the Britiſh colonies in America, from Chriſtmas, 1749, to January 5, 1756, diſtinguiſhing each year, and each colony, and how much in pig, and how much in bar.

3. The copies of the ſeveral reports made to the commiſſioners of the navy, by the officers of his majeſty's yards, of the trials of iron imported from the plantations, which was preſented to the houſe, March 10, 1736.

4. The account of the imports and exports from and to Sweden, for ten years laſt paſt, diſtinguiſhing each year, and each ſpecies of goods, which was preſented to the houſe, Jan. 15, 1749.

5. The

5. The account of the quantity of iron imported for ten years laſt, from the Britiſh colonies in America, diſtinguiſhing each year, and the quantity imported from each colony, and diſtinguiſhing how much in pig, and how much in bar, which was preſented to the houſe, Feb. 5, 1749.

6. Ths account of the exports to and from Sweden, in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, for ten years laſt paſt, ending at Michaelmas, 1749, diſtinguiſhing each year, and each ſpecies of goods, which was preſented to the houſe, Feb. 8, 1749.

7. The account of the quantity of iron imported into that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, for ten years laſt paſt, ending at Michaelmas, 1749, from the Britiſh colonies in America, diſtinguiſhing each year, and the quantity imported from each colony, and diſtinguiſhing alſo how much in pig, and how much in bar, which was preſented to the houſe, Feb. 26, 1749.

And 8, the account of the imports and exports from and to Ruſſia, for ſeven years laſt paſt, which was preſented to the houſe, April 9, 1750.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE, for many years, taken in the London Magazine, as do many of my intimate acquaintance, in preference to any other, and knowing no better way to communicate a few thoughts to the publick, it would much oblige ſeveral of us to ſee the following inſerted in your next.

Feb. 9, 1758. I am, &c.

A COUNTRYMAN.

THE dearneſs of corn has, of late, employed many able pens in order to point out the cauſes thereof, and, I think, they ſeem generally to agree, that it is owing to a combination among the farmers, mealmen, and bakers; but that it ſhould affect the whole nation ſeems ſtrange, and muſt be deep laid, for it is impoſſible they ſhould all be acquainted, or correſpond with one another: Would it not be more reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the crops have been deficient? It is well known, that, for ſeveral years paſt, corn has been conveyed from the eaſtern parts of the nation, to the weſt and north, where it grew dear firſt, as Briſtol, Liverpool, and other places, where there was a great ſcarcity; and they would have ſuffered very much had it not been for ſuch ſupplies. The buſineſs of the merchant is to convey goods from one place to another, when they think it will pay for ſo doing; but the riots and mobs which we have had, has rendered this very dangerous as to corn and flour: Few care to be concerned in it by river or land. Had the mobs been carefully ſuppreſſed, and their chiefs puniſhed, as they deſerved, early enough, there would not ſo much of it have appeared: But inſtead thereof, ſome have encouraged them under hand, who ſhould have known better: For there are inſtances known, that makes it very probable it would not have ended with the deſtruction of the mills, and the dealers in corn, and therefore I think well worthy the notice of the legiſlature.

And now I ſhall take a little notice of what appeared in the Magazine of January laſt, under the name of Britannicus. (See p. 5.)

His firſt article, That nothing but a real ſcarcity of corn ought to make it dear, is granted.

His ſecond, That there was a general good crop throughout the kingdom laſt year is denied, and left to time to determine; it was ſhort of it, and we were obliged to begin upon it very early, as appeared plain by the little old wheat that was any where ſeen after harveſt; the ſtock was generally out, and had it not been an early harveſt, and a quantity of foreign wheat been brought in, the city of London in particular, I believe, would have wanted bread.

His third, That there is as much corn in the kingdom in one year when the harveſt is tolerably good, as will ſerve all its inhabitants two, is denied (I ſuppoſe he means grows in one year when the crop is good, not the harveſt) for it may be a good harveſt, and a bad crop. He ſcarce writes intelligibly: This is a vulgar error; for, according to calculations that have been made, it is far from the truth; a ſmall deficiency, or a ſmall matter to ſpare, makes a great difference in the price at the latter end of the year.

His fourth I take to be anſwered as above.

His fifth is a concluſion drawn from falſe premiſes.

The truth is this: There is very little corn in hand but what the farmers have; the mealmen and bakers have but little, nor will have but little when ſo dear. It is a rule, with the general part of them, to keep as little in their hands as poſſible

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at ſuch times: The farmers have it, and they know their own intereſt and ſtrength. If the markets fall they delay till they oblige a compliance. What is to be done in ſuch a caſe as this? To make a law to force them to ſell, when they are not willing, ſeems impracticable; they deſign, for the moſt part, to ſell it all by harveſt, but are determined to have a good price for it as long as they can. And who would not were it their own caſe?

Next, his ſcheme for a regiſter-office will be of no ſervice, unleſs a law is made to oblige the farmers to thraſh and ſell; a thing, I dare ſay, the parliament will not do. I know of but two things that can ſink the price, either a good crop of our own, or corn brought into the nation: The ports are now open, but if the price will not anſwer, the moſt effectual way would be to allow a bounty upon it.

The laws againſt engroſſers, foreſtallers, and regrators, he deſires to be explained. If I am rightly informed, a law now in force, gives any man liberty to buy wheat, and lay it up as he pleaſes, when under 48s. per quarter, and eight gallons meaſure. Foreſtallers I know of none; buying by ſample is not foreſtalling: The words of the act are, buying it as it is coming to market, by land or by water. Regrators I believe there are.

Of what conſequence is it to the publick, whether corn is ſold by ſample, or otherwiſe, by weight or by meaſure: It would be very troubleſome to weigh all, eſpecially on board the veſſels: A plenty or a ſcarcity will have its weight, and it is not in the power of man to prevent it.

To eſtabliſh markets in ſeveral parts of the city, as is now talked of, will only encreaſe the charges, if care be not taken, and bad will be made worſe, for it muſt fall on the conſumer. If men are let alone, they will aſſemble themſelves in the moſt convenient places, and there cannot be a better than the preſent corn market in London, handy for the veſſels that come up the river; and there it muſt be.

Next comes Chriſtianus (ſee p. 6.) in a terrible rage, calls names, and proves nothing. I think he did wrong in aſſuming a name ſo much like that of Chriſtian, when he has ſo little of the nature of it in him. The dealers in corn dare ſtand forth to the world with their characters in oppoſition to him. And I deſire to aſk him a few queſtions. What is the reaſon that all ſorts of grain is dear? Wheat, barley, malt, oats, beans, peaſe, and rye, all theſe are as dear in proportion as wheat; meat alſo is dear. Is there then a general combination of theſe people too?

Are all mankind bent upon the ruin of their fellow-creatures, and to devour one another like canibals? A corrupt age indeed! Did Chriſtianus ever read hiſtory? Did he ever hear of famines? What made them? Are all the dealers in corn equally guilty, or are ſome innocent? Let thoſe that are guilty of the breach of the law ſuffer the law: Let informations be given againſt the aggreſſors, if they can be found. It ſeems they are worſe than highwaymen, houſebreakers, or canibals; no rank of beings bad enough to compare theſe men with. Let Chriſtianus conſider theſe things ſeriouſly, and give his anſwer becoming a man and a chriſtian, and not in ſuch Billingſgate language. I would have him know, that the dealers in corn abhor and deteſt the character of oppreſſors of the poor, and have done all in their power to keep down the price; gone to market to buy, and come back without, many times, in hopes it would be cheaper, till ſuch times as they had none to uſe, or to ſupply their cuſtomers with, and forced to comply at laſt. Nor can man point out to them any way for reducing the price, which they have not made uſe of. It is a common thing for people out of the corn trade, that have money, to buy wheat and lay it up when cheap, and when the price advances, ſell it out again. Thoſe granaries, ſo uſed, are now all empty, the publick have had it, and it is conſumed. It ſometimes pleaſes God to viſit with a ſcarcity, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, and they that have examined the price of corn for a great many years back, can ſee that it is ſo. Upon a ſcarcity it gets dear for a year or two, and then plenty makes it cheap again: The beſt remedy is patience. There is an old proverb, "When the hills feed the vales, corn is dear; when the vales feed the hills corn is cheap." This is a certain truth in regard to this nation. We have now had a very fine ſeed time, abundance of wheat ſown, the land in curious order, which it has not been for ſeveral years paſt, ſo that I think I can foretel there will ſoon be an alteration; I expect corn will be cheap again in a few years, and men no honeſter than they now are.

I cannot well diſmiſs this ſubject without taking ſome notice of a wonderful pamphlet, entitled, Poiſon Detected, &c. (See our laſt Vol. p. 500.) Had that author deſigned it for publick uſe, he ſhould have wrote it

more intelligibly: I do not think him ignorant, as ſome of the reſt are that write about corn, I believe him to be ſomething elſe. This I know, he has made aſtrange confuſion in the bakers trade, and the people are very much afraid of being poiſoned. It is a common thing with the mealmen to provide ſieves, ſkreens, and engines, of different ſorts, to clean the wheat after the farmers have done with it, to make it as nice as poſſible for the eater; and that the baker ſhould fill it with filth afterwards ſeems ſtrange. His lime and chalk is no other than hard, ſtale flour, which frequently is beat to pieces, and dreſſed over again, and is a very valuable commodity when wheat is new and unſound: This ſome ignorant people have taken for chalk, and it is almoſt as hard. Alum is frequently uſed, and while the goodneſs of bread is determined by the whiteneſs, it will be uſed. His dead men's bones I know nothing of. In an age of ſuch credulity as this, when great numbers can aſſemble to ſee a man get into a bottle, this pamphlet may have ſome weight, but in no other.

I ſincerely believe there are ſome bakers that uſe no alum, nor any thing elſe but the true ingredients; and notwithſtanding they are ſo much abuſed, called oppreſſors of the poor, and charged with other vile practices, they are great ſufferers in their circumſtances, and ſome of them very much puzzled to keep on trade.

There ſeems, juſt now, a great inclination in people to buying their own corn, and grinding it with theſe new invented hand-mills, leaſt they ſhould be poiſoned or cheated: I would adviſe all my friends to ſtand ſtill a little, for they will ſoon have an opportunity to buy one cheap, ſecond hand.

[We inſert this letter of our correſpondent, as a proof of our impartiality; and we are not without hope, if he has fallen into any error, that he will be ſpeedily anſwered.]

Account of the Maſſacre at Glencoe, *in* Scotland, *tending to clear King* William *from the Guilt of that Tranſaction. From Dr.* Smollet's Hiſtory of England.

"AS the Highlanders were not yet totally reduced, the earl of Braidalbin undertook to bring them over, by diſtributing ſums of money among their chiefs; and fifteen thouſand pounds were remitted from England for this purpoſe. The Clans being informed of this remittance, ſuſpected that the earl's deſign was to appropriate to himſelf the beſt part of the money, and when he began to treat with them made ſuch extravagant demands, that he found his ſcheme impracticable. He was therefore obliged to refund the ſum he had received; and he reſolved to wreak his vengeance, with the firſt opportunity, on thoſe who had fruſtrated his intention. He who chiefly thwarted his negotiation was Macdonald of Glencoe; and his oppoſition aroſe from a private circumſtance, which ought to have had no effect upon a treaty that regarded the publick weal. Macdonald had plundered the lands of Braidalbin during the courſe of hoſtilities; and this nobleman inſiſted upon being indemnified for his loſſes, from the other's ſhare of the money which he was employed to diſtribute. The Highlander not only refuſed to acquieſce in theſe terms, but, by his influence among the Clans, defeated the whole ſcheme, and the earl in revenge devoted him to deſtruction. King William had, by proclamation, offered an indemnity to all thoſe who had been in arms againſt him, provided they would ſubmit and take the oaths by a certain day; and this was prolonged to the end of the preſent year, with a denunciation of military execution againſt thoſe who ſhould hold out after the end of December. Macdonald, intimidated by this declaration, repaired, on the very laſt day of the month, to Fort William, and deſired that the oaths might be tendered to him by colonel Hill, governor of that fortreſs. As this officer was not veſted with the power of a civil magiſtrate, he refuſed to adminiſter them; and Macdonald ſet out immediately for Inverary, the county town of Argyleſhire. Tho' the ground was covered with ſnow, and the weather intenſely cold, he travelled with ſuch diligence, that the term preſcribed by the proclamation was but one day elapſed when he reached the place, and addreſſed himſelf to Sir Colin Campbell, ſheriff of the county, who, in conſideration of his diſappointment at Fort William, was prevailed upon to adminiſter the oaths to him and his adherents. Then they returned to their own habitations in the valley of Glencoe, in full confidence of being protected by the government, to which they had ſo ſolemnly ſubmitted.

Braidalbin had repreſented Macdonald at court as an incorrigible rebel, and a ruffian inured to bloodſhed and rapine, who would never be obedient to the laws of his country, nor live peaceably under any ſovereign. He obſerved that he had paid

paid no regard to the proclamation; and propoſed that the government ſhould ſacrifice him to the quiet of the kingdom, in extirpating him, with his family and dependents, by military execution. His advice was ſupported by the ſuggeſtions of the other Scotiſh miniſters; and the king, whoſe chief virtue was not humanity, ſigned a warrant for the deſtruction of thoſe unhappy people, tho' it does not appear that he knew of Macdonald's ſubmiſſion. An order for this barbarous execution, ſigned and counterſigned by his majeſty's own hand, being tranſmitted to the maſter of Stair, ſecretary for Scotland, he ſent particular directions to Levingſtone, who commanded the troops in that kingdom, to put the inhabitants of Glencoe to the ſword, charging him to take no priſoners, that the ſcene might be more terrible. In the month of February, capt. Campbell, of Glenlyon, by virtue of an order from major Duncanſon, marched into the valley of Glencoe, with a company of ſoldiers belonging to Argyle's Highland regiment, on pretence of levying the arrears of the land-tax and hearth-money. When Macdonald demanded whether they came as friends or enemies, he anſwered as friends, and promiſed upon his honour, that neither he nor his people ſhould ſuſtain the leaſt injury. In conſequence of this declaration, he and his men were received with the moſt cordial hoſpitality, and lived fifteen days with the men of the valley, in all the appearance of the moſt unreſerved friendſhip. At length the fatal period approached: Macdonald and Campbell having paſſed the day together, parted about ſeven in the evening, with mutual profeſſions of the warmeſt affection. The younger Macdonald, perceiving the guards doubled, began to ſuſpect ſome treachery, and communicated his ſuſpicion to his brother; but neither he nor the father would harbour the leaſt doubt of Campbell's ſincerity; nevertheleſs, the two young men went forth privately to make further obſervations. They overheard the common ſoldiers ſay they liked not the work; that tho' they would have willingly fought the Macdonalds of the Glen fairly in the field, they held it baſe to murder them in cool blood, but that their officers were anſwerable for the treachery. When the youths haſted back to apprize their father of the impending danger, they ſaw the houſe already ſurrounded; they heard the diſcharge of muſkets, the ſhrieks of women and children, and, being deſtitute of arms, ſecured their own lives by immediate flight. The ſavage miniſters of vengeance had entered the old man's chamber, and ſhot him thro' the head. He fell down dead in the arms of his wife, who died next day, diſtracted by the horror of her huſband's fate. The laird of Auchintrincken, Macdonald's gueſt, who had three months before this period ſubmitted to the government, and at this very time had a protection in his pocket, was put to death without queſtion. A boy of eight years, who fell at Campbell's feet, imploring mercy, and offering to ſerve him for life, was ſtabbed to the heart by one Drummond, a ſubaltern officer. Eight and thirty perſons ſuffered in this manner, the greater part of whom were ſurprized in their beds, and hurried into eternity before they had time to implore the divine mercy. The deſign was to butcher all the males under ſeventy that lived in the valley, the number of whom amounted to two hundred: But ſome of the detachments did not arrive ſoon enough to ſecure the paſſes; ſo that one hundred and ſixty eſcaped. Campbell, having perpetrated this brutal maſſacre, ordered all the houſes to be burned, made a prey of all the cattle and effects that were found in the valley, and left the helpleſs women and children, whoſe fathers and huſbands he had murdered, naked and forlorn, without covering, food, or ſhelter, in the midſt of the ſnow that covered the whole face of the country, at the diſtance of ſix long miles from any inhabited place. Diſtracted with grief and horror, ſurrounded with the ſhades of night, ſhivering with cold, and appalled with the apprehenſion of immediate death from the ſwords of thoſe who had ſacrificed their friends and kinſmen, they could not endure ſuch a complication of calamities, but generally periſhed in the waſte, before they could receive the leaſt comfort or aſſiſtance. This barbarous maſſacre, performed under the ſanction of king William's authority, tho' it anſwered the immediate purpoſe of the court, by ſtriking terror into the hearts of the Jacobite Highlanders, excited the horror of all thoſe who had not renounced every ſentiment of humanity, and produced ſuch an averſion to the government, as all the arts of a miniſtry could never totally ſurmount. A detail of the particulars was publiſhed at Paris with many exaggerations; and the Jacobites did not fail to expatiate upon every circumſtance, in domeſtick libels, and private converſation. The king, alarmed at the outcry which was raiſed upon this

occaſion, ordered an enquiry to be ſet on foot, and diſmiſſed the maſter of Stair from his employment of ſecretary: He likewiſe pretended, that he had ſubſcribed the order amidſt a heap of other papers, without knowing the purport of it; but, as he did not ſeverely puniſh thoſe who had made his authority ſubſervient to their own cruel revenge, the imputation ſtuck faſt to his character; and the Highlanders, tho' terrified into ſilence and ſubmiſſion, were inſpired with the moſt implacable reſentment againſt his perſon and adminiſtration."

A KING *dies of* GRIEF *for the Loſs of his* WIFE.

IN the Abbé de Marigny's Hiſtory of the Arabians, lately tranſlated and publiſhed, we have an account of a very remarkable caſualty, which was attended with as remarkable a conſequence.

The hiſtorian, after giving an account of the warlike exploits of the Saracens, during the ſhort reign of Yezid the Second, who was the 14th Caliph, adds as follows:

"Whilſt the Caliph's generals were earneſtly labouring to maintain the glory of the nation, at the head of numerous armies, that prince, who was naturally indolent and ſenſual, paſſed his time with his women, and left to his courtiers the care of the ſtate.

Amongſt the women, his uſual companions were two, for whom he entertained a violent paſſion: The one was named Selamah, the other Hababah. One day, when that prince was walking with them in a pleaſant garden belonging to him, which lay near the Jourdan, he was diverting himſelf with throwing grape-ſtones at a diſtance, which Hababah caught in her mouth with great dexterity. (It muſt be obſerved, that the grapes of Paleſtine are much larger than thoſe of Europe.) This ſport continued ſome time, when at laſt one of the ſtones ſtuck in that fair favourite's throat, and choaked her, ſo that ſhe died in the Caliph's arms.

Yezid was afflicted beyond expreſſion at this melancholy accident. Nothing was capable of diverting the exceſs of his grief; on the contrary, he indulged it more and more. Vain were the preparations they made to pay the laſt duty to the remains of that unfortunate woman, in order to take from out of his ſight, the object of his grief; he would not permit them. He ordered her body to be carried to his chamber, where he ſhut himſelf up for eight whole days, to feaſt his eyes with that horrid ſpectacle. The ſtench of the carcaſe, which filled the whole apartment, being inſupportable to all that were obliged to attend there, the Caliph was forced to conſent to its being removed, on the repreſentation of his officers, who declared they could not poſſibly ſerve him if he kept the body longer.

It was hoped that time, and the abſence of the object, would put an end to his ſorrows, but they became more exceſſive; and he was ſo unreaſonable as to order the body of that woman to be taken out of the ground, and brought back to him. But no perſon would obey the order, and he dared not inſiſt upon it. The violence of his affliction threw him into a conſumptive illneſs, of which, having languiſhed a ſhort time, he died, and, according to his own command, was buried in the ſame grave with his beloved Hababah."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

St. James's-Street, March 4, 1758.

SIR,

THE extraordinary ſucceſs of the Mahometan enthuſiaſm, and the rapid progreſs of their arms, makes their hiſtory, lately publiſhed, not only entertaining, but inſtructive; for from thence we may ſee the difference between a frugal, parſimonious, and virtuous people, and a people that are ſelfiſh, extravagant, and luxurious; and we may likewiſe ſee the advantage that troops who are actuated by a ſteady and warm principle of religion and virtue, whether true or falſe, have over troops who fight only for pay. If with this view we read the Arabian hiſtory, and compare their character with the character of the Chriſtians they had to contend with, we cannot be ſurprized either at the ſucceſs of their enthuſiaſm, or the progreſs of their arms.

As to the character of the Arabians for ſome time after they began their conqueſts, we may judge of it from the account of the journey made by their Caliph, or king, Omar, from Medina to Jeruſalem, to receive the ſurrender and ſubmiſſion of that famous city. Omar was only the ſecond Caliph, or ſucceſſor to Mahomet; and tho' it was but the 19th year from the time Mahomet had firſt begun, openly and avowedly, to propagate his enthuſiaſm, yet this his ſecond ſucceſſor was, by that enthuſiaſm, and the virtue and courage it inſpired, become ſovereign of all Arabia, a great part of Syria, and ſome part of Perſia; and his general having beſieged Jeruſalem, and reduced it

to the neceſſity of capitulating, the inhabitants inſiſted upon their being vouchſafed the honour of ſurrendering to the Caliph himſelf in perſon. Tho' this demand was a little whimſical, yet the Caliph, upon being informed thereof by his general, reſolved, in order to ſave the blood of his ſubjects, as well as to ſave a city which the Mahometans had a great reſpect for, to comply with the requeſt of the inhabitants, and for that purpoſe to undertake a journey from Medina to Jeruſalem, of which journey, and his behaviour, both upon the road and at Jeruſalem, the hiſtorian gives us the following account, viz.

"Omar appointed Ali to be regent during his abſence, and forthwith began his journey with a very ſmall retinue, and with an equipage in no wiſe reſembling the vain-glorious pageantry of the ancient Aſiaticks, ſo remarkable in hiſtory for their luxury and effeminacy.

The Caliph was mounted on a ſorrel-coloured camel, which alſo carried two bags; the one containing unſodden rice *, and wheat in the grain; in the other were ſome fruits. He bore alſo with him a leathern veſſel filled with water, and a diſh, which was only made of wood. When he halted to reſt himſelf, as well as to take ſome food, his repaſt was ſoon ready: The Caliph cauſed the proviſions he had brought to be ſerved out, and his fellow-travellers eat with him out of the ſame diſh. For ſo plain an appearance, it would have been difficult (if we conſider however the preſent manners and cuſtoms amongſt us) to have diſcerned the ſovereign of an immenſe country, and the conqueror of the Greeks. But the Muſſelmen of thoſe days, who were far from being captivated with the tinſel of pomp and outward ſhew, choſe their Caliphs only on account of their courage, their virtue, and their love for the publick good.

The plain and humble figure which Omar made in his progreſs, gained him reſpect in all places thro' which he paſſed. In many parts they even intreated he would ſtop, and give his opinion in matters relating to the ſtate, as well as private perſons.

Amongſt others, a complaint having been exhibited before him againſt a man who had married two ſiſters (ſuch kind of marriage had for a long time been very frequent amongſt the Arabians, but the prophet had abſolutely prohibited them in the Alcoran) the Caliph cauſed the accuſed perſon to be brought before him, and commanded, that in obedience to Mahomet's law, he ſhould quit one of his wives. The man, againſt whom the ſentence was pronounced, made bitter complaints on that account; he openly murmured againſt the Muſſulman doctrine, and even ſaid he was ſorry, to the laſt degree, he had ever embraced it. The Caliph in a rage ſtruck him over the head with his ſtaff, and ſaid, "What, doſt thou dare to revile Iſhmaeliſm, which is the religion of God, of his angels, and of his apoſtles? Know, that ſuch as renounce it forfeit their heads."

This menace having ſilenced all complaints, nothing remained but for the huſband to make his option, in obedience to the Caliph's decree: But as the perſon accuſed had an equal love for them both, he was at the greateſt loſs which to chuſe. Omar therefore put an end to his uncertainty, by ordering lots to be caſt, and as the lot fell thrice on the ſame woman, ſhe was choſen, and the other diſmiſſed.

As the Caliph continued his journey, he found ſeveral wretches bound faſt to trees, and expoſed to the heat of the ſun, which is a terrible puniſhment in ſo hot a climate. Having enquired of them wherefore they had been condemned to undergo ſo rigorous a torment, they anſwered, they were poor debtors, unable to ſatisfy their creditors, for which cauſe their maſters had treated them ſo cruelly. The Caliph ordered them to be immediately unbound, and having ſent for thoſe to whom they were indebted, he ſpoke theſe words: "Ceaſe to torment theſe poor men, and do not require of them more than they can perform. For I have often heard the prophet ſay, do not make men ſuffer affliction; for ſuch as afflict them in this world, will be puniſhed in hell."

In a ſhort time he paſſed another ſentence relating to the conduct of an old man, who, having married a young wife, permitted a youth, who was his ſervant, to ſhare with him the nuptial delights; and they had ſo contrived matters, as to enjoy her each his day. The Caliph having repreſented to him that ſuch a commerce was in itſelf infamous, and that it was alſo expreſsly prohibited by the Alcoran, abſolutely commanded the young man to ceaſe his correſpondence with the woman, and even threatened he would cauſe his head to be cut off, if he heard they acted contrary to his orders.

Having made ſeveral other neceſſary regulations during his progreſs, he arrived at laſt on the frontiers of Syria, and ſhortly afterwards went to the Arabian camp. The day after his arrival, he performed

* *This food is by the Arabs called Sawick.*

formed the morning ſervice, and ended his prayer with an exhortation. He afterwards viſited the camp, and aboliſhed many evil cuſtoms which were taking root amongſt the troops. He obſerved, in particular, that they were cloathed in garments of coſtly ſilk, which they had acquired by plundering the Chriſtians. He was diſpleaſed at their luxury to ſo great a degree, that he inſtantly cauſed the guilty to be rigorouſly puniſhed, and their cloaths to be torn in pieces. He was juſtly apprehenſive, that their taſte for dreſs and ſplendor, increaſing by imperceptible degrees, would ſpoil the ſimplicity and modeſty of the Muſſulmen, and make them lukewarm as to religion.

So ſoon as news came to Jeruſalem of the Caliph's arrival, they ſent out deputies to compliment him, and, at the ſame time, to negotiate the articles of capitulation. After a few conferences, Omar, with his own hand, drew up the following writing, which ſerved, as it were, for a model for all the capitulations afterwards granted by the Muſſulmen to the Chriſtians.

"The Chriſtians ſhall build no new churches, either in the city or the adjacent territory. They ſhall not hinder the Muſſulmen from entering their churches, either by day or by night. They ſhall open the doors of them to all paſſengers and travellers. If any Muſſulman, being on a journey, ſhall come to their city and ſojourn there, they ſhall entertain him, at their own expence, during the three firſt days after his arrival.

They ſhall not teach the Alcoran to their children; they ſhall not ſpeak openly of their religion. They ſhall perſuade no perſon to embrace it, and ſhall not hinder their kinſfolks from becoming Muſſulmen.

They ſhall not be cloathed like the Muſſulmen. They ſhall not wear turbans, or be ſhod like them; nor ſhall they part their hair in the ſame manner. They ſhall not ſpeak the Arabian tongue, nor bear the ſame names.

They ſhall riſe to ſhew reſpect to the Muſſulmen, and continue ſtanding till they are ſeated. They ſhall make uſe of no ſaddles for riding on horſeback, and ſhall carry no arms. They ſhall ſell no wine. They ſhall wear girdles. They ſhall erect no croſſes on their churches, and ſhall carry none in the ſtreets of the Muſſulmen. They ſhall not ring their bells, but they may toll them. They ſhall make uſe of no ſervant who hath been in the ſervice of a Muſſulman."

Theſe articles having been ſigned by both parties, the Caliph made his entry into Jeruſalem with a numerous retinue. The patriarch coming out to receive him, Omar aſked him ſeveral queſtions, touching the antiquities of the city, and requeſted that he would ſhew him the fineſt churches. In the firſt he viſited, he enquired whether he might not ſay his prayers there. The patriarch anſwered, that it was in his power to do what he thought fit; on which the Caliph forthwith left the church without praying. He was conducted, in like manner, to the other churches which were ſhewn him, and he did not ſtop till he came to the church of Conſtantine. After having curiouſly examined the beauty of that edifice, he fell on his knees upon the ſteps leading to the eaſt door, and there continued ſome time in prayer.

When he had made an end, he aroſe, and ſaid to the patriarch, "Doubtleſs you think my behaviour a little ſtrange, but know, it was occaſioned by my regard for you, with an intent that I might preſerve to you the full poſſeſſion of your churches; for had I once uttered my prayers therein, it would have been out of my power to ſecure them for you: The Muſſulmen would have challenged and ſeized them on account of the right they claim of performing their devotions in thoſe places where the Caliph has once prayed."

Omar foreſeeing that the Arabians would conſequently go at their pleaſure to pray on the ſteps of Conſtantine's church, he called for the capitulation, and, with his own hand, added an article, importing, that the Muſſulmen ſhould not pray on the ſteps, or before the porches of any of the Chriſtian churches, ſave only one at a time; and that the Muezins, that is to ſay the common criers, who ſummoned people to prayers, ſhould not ſtand at thoſe places to call the Mahometans thither.

Omar having viſited what was worthy attention in the newly-conquered city, deſired they would ſhew him the ſpot on which Solomon had, in former days, erected a temple to the Lord: And he made choice of that place whereon to erect a ſtately moſque for performance of the Mahometan worſhip.

Hiſtorians in general relate an extraordinary act of the Caliph, which paſſed at the time they ſhewed him the ſtone, which (they ſaid) ſerved Jacob as a pillow, when he had the viſion of the myſtical ladder. The Chriſtians had taken no care of the ſtone, or the place where it was fixed, inſomuch that it was almoſt buried in filth.

Omar

Omar being greatly offended at the neglect they had shewn to so venerable a monument, resolved to cleanse the place himself. To which end he took up, in the flap of his robe, as much filth as it could contain, and carried it to some distance, where he threw it down. The Mussulmen who accompanied him, took a pride in following his example; and, in a few moments the stone, as well as the ground about it, were rendered tolerably clean. The Caliph then ordered his attendants to wash the stone, after which he fell on his knees and prayed. This incident is a manifest proof of the great veneration which the first Mussulmen shewed to the ancient patriarchs."

Now when we see the sovereign of a large and populous country travelling in such a simple primitive manner, to receive the submission of a great and famous city which his army had conquered; and, at the same time, shewing such a regard for justice and mercy, and for the religion he professed, and such a complacency and indulgence for those who dissented from him in the very fundamental of his religion, we may, I say, from hence, judge of the character of his subjects.

On the other hand, with regard to the character of the Asiatic Christians at that time, the same historian, after his account of the conquest of Antioch, has given it in these words:

"Those wicked Christians, who were equally corrupt both in heart and mind, had, for a long time, lost all love, and even all respect for religion. They made an open profession of Christianity, it is true, but were Christians only in name. They gave themselves up to the commission of every crime, and did not perform a single duty: And, blinded by their ill habits, which plunged them into a stupid insensibility, they thoughtlessly went on in the commission of their crimes, and seemed to be left unpunished, only that they might be a shame to the very Mahometans."

As this may contribute towards working a reformation among some wicked Christians of these our days, I hope you will give it a place in your Magazine, and oblige Yours, &c.

In Iceland, *notwithstanding its being in the 65th Degree of northern Latitude, is famous for Vulcanos and fiery Eruptions from its Mountains, we shall, from the Author before-mentioned*, give the following Account of one of them.*

IN the year 1726, in the parish of Nordersyssell a few shocks of an earthquake being felt, a great mountain called Krasle made a horrid and frightful rumbling noise, succeeded by thick smoke and fire that burst forth, and threw out stones and ashes, in a manner terrible to behold. Two persons at that instant happened to be travelling along the foot of the mountain. The fire rushed about them; they were sorely frightened, and every moment expected to be consumed, but happily escaped unhurt. It being very calm weather the ashes and stones were not carried to any great distance, and, by this means, the adjacent country was not much damaged. This mountain continued burning for some time, abating at intervals, and then breaking out again. No earthquake was perceived, except some slight shocks before the fire began to rage. In the year 1728, from the flames that gushed out, the sulphureous earth in the mountain took fire, burnt for some time, and afterwards became a fluid, running in a slow stream down the south side of the hill, to the low land, as far as a great lake called Myvatne, of thirty-six English miles circumference, and eighteen from the mountain. The neighbouring inhabitants being apprehensive of the danger, moved away in the spring of 1729; and, the summer following, having stripped their churches and houses of all their timber, brought the same away with them. In the autumn of that year, the stream had reached, in the valley or low lands, the edge of the lake. It overflowed the three farms of Reikehlid, Groef, and Fagreness, and run all over the grounds belonging to them; it also passed round the church, which happily standing on higher ground, escaped. At last it took its course into the lake and made a horrible crackling and hissing. It continued still running till the year 1730, and then ceased of itself, probably for want of fuel to keep it alive. This running matter being afterwards congealed, looked like calcined stones. It is called by the natives Hraun. The inhabitants soon rebuilt their huts and churches. Reikehlid, with half its ground, was totally destroyed, but was soon after reinstated on a more convenient spot. As for the other two farms which suffered the same fate, no ground could be found near the place to rebuild them upon. The only damage sustained was in these farms; for not a living creature was hurt. The lake of Myvatne, into which this burning matter flowed, was filled up at the place where it emptied itself. Before this accident the water was there very deep, and was

* *See our Mag. for last month, p. 70.*

was well ſtocked with a great many fiſh, eſpecially ſmall herrings; but, for a long time after, hardly any were ſeen: They avoided the place from an averſion to the ſulphur, or perhaps died of the ſtench. At preſent they are as plenty as ever. This matter, as it ran ſlowly along, appeared like fluid metal, and probably conſiſted of melted brimſtone, ſtones, and gravel; but it did not throughout its courſe ſet any of the earth on fire. Its flames were confined to the burning rock, which abounded with ſulphur. The Icelanders call it the burning ſtone. This is the truth of what happened by the mountain of Kraſle's taking fire. The ſame laſted four years. Since that time no fiery eruption of any kind appeared in the iſland. I ſpoke with a perſon who travelled in thoſe parts, whilſt this ſtuff was flowing. He ſaid that it ran very even and quiet, that he went up to the edge of it, and lighted his pipe by it."

Mr. FIELDING's PLAN *of a Preſervatory and Reformatory, for abandoned young Females.*

HE ſays, in his Introduction, "Infinite are the number of chairmen, porters, labourers, and drunken mechanicks in this town, whoſe families are generally too large to receive even maintenance, much leſs education from the labour of their parents; and the lives of their fathers being often ſhortened by their intemperance, a mother is left with many helpleſs children, to be ſupplied by her induſtry, whoſe reſource for maintenance is either the waſh-tub, green-ſtall, or barrow. What muſt then become of the daughters of ſuch women, where poverty and illiterateneſs conſpire to expoſe them to every temptation? And they often become proſtitutes from neceſſity, even before the paſſions can have any ſhare in their guilt. And as beauty is not the particular lot of the rich more than the poor, many of the above-mentioned girls have often great advantages of perſon; and whoever will look amongſt them will frequently ſee the ſweeteſt features diſguiſed by ſilth and dirt. Theſe are the girls that the bawds clean and cloath for their wicked purpoſes. And this is done to ſuch a degree, that, on a ſearch night, when the conſtables have taken up near forty proſtitutes, it has appeared, on their examination, that the major part of them have been of this kind, under the age of eighteen, many not more than twelve, and thoſe, tho' ſo young, half eat up with the foul diſtemper. Who can ſay that one of theſe poor children had been proſtitutes thro' viciouſneſs? No. They are young, unprotected, and of the female ſex, therefore become the prey of the bawd and debauchee."

"To preſerve theſe objects, and to reform others, who having been decoyed into vice, and from the miſeries they ſuffer, are deſirous to withdraw from that dreadful ſtate, is my principal view in what I ſhall hereafter propoſe; tho' I am perſuaded, if I can ſucceed in the former, there will be at leaſt fewer to repent; for evils of all kinds in publick ſocieties are only to be cured by being prevented: Remove the cauſe, and the effect muſt ceaſe. The ſkilful ſurgeon, indeed, when applied to too late, finds amputation of a limb abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve the whole body; which very limb might itſelf have been preſerved, had the ſame ſkill been earlier applied: And *venienti occurrite morbo*, is as good a maxim in politicks as in phyſick. The only difficulty I ſee in putting this plan in execution, is, the firſt expence; for, I hope, in a few years, it will not only ſupport itſelf, but prove a conſtant nurſery for a body of uſeful domeſticks, much wanted in this town. And as the evil it propoſes to remedy, is grown to a moſt obnoxious height, and the wretches that occaſion it are the objects of univerſal compaſſion, I doubt not, but it will receive an encouragement proportionable to the publick's opinion of its utility; nor do I fear, but that in theſe my endeavours, I ſhall be honoured with the kind attention, the friendly approbation, and the generous aſſiſtance of the ladies, whoſe tender feelings will give them a much juſter idea of the ſufferings of theſe poor creatures, than any thing the warmeſt imagination can ſuggeſt; for really ſome of their caſes, as Shakeſpear ſays, beggar all deſcription."

A PLAN *of the Preſervatory and Reformatory: Being a publick Laundry, intended to employ, breed up, and preſerve the deſerted Girls of the Poor of this Metropolis; and alſo to reform thoſe Proſtitutes whom Neceſſity has driven into the Streets, and who are willing to return to Virtue, and obtain an honeſt Livelihood, by ſevere Induſtry.*

I. *The Situation and Building.*

"THE building for the publick laundry ſhould be ſituated, as near as poſſible, to the centre of the town, but in the fields, and ſhould conſiſt of one large quadrangle; the front building of which ſhould

ſhould have a large lodge in the centre, divided into two rooms; one for the *receiving* ſecretary, and the other for the *receiving* matron. Over theſe two rooms ſhould be a ſpacious committee-room, for the meeting of the fathers of this charity. The remaining part of the front, on each ſide, ſhould be walled. The two ſides of the quadrangle ſhould be divided into ſchools, and bedchambers over them. The bottom of the building to be divided into waſhing-rooms and ironing-rooms over them. In the centre, the kitchen, brewhouſe, &c. Over it a chapel. Behind this quadrangle ſhould be a large piece of ground or outlet, walled round, for the conveniency of drying cloaths, exerciſe, &c. In one part of which ſhould be built a ſmall infirmary.

II. *The Objects to be taken in.*

Thoſe girls that are to be received in this laundry, ought to be the daughters of the induſtrious poor, viz. Porters, labourers, ſervants, low mechanicks, ſoldiers, ſailors, &c. from ſeven years of age to fifteen, *uncorrupted*, and free from blemiſh of conſtitution and intellects. Proſtitutes, to be reformed, to be taken in to the age of twenty-three, and recoverable as to conſtitution. Poor girls put out apprentice by pariſh-officers from workhouſes, may be received in this laundry, as they are generally placed in the worſt of families, and ſeldom eſcape deſtruction.

III. *The Manner of taking them in.*

The girls all to be bound apprentice either for ſeven years, or till they are twenty-one, to the grand matron. The indentures of the proſtitutes to be dated back, ſo that they might remain about three or four years in the laundry.

IV. *The Manner of their being employed.*

All the girls, under twelve years of age, to be employed in the reading-ſchool, under a head matron, and proper aſſiſtants, for that immediate purpoſe, who are to teach them to read and learn them the firſt principles of plain-work, ſuch as hemming, &c. and knitting. The girls, from twelve to ſixteen years of age, to be in the real plain-work ſchool, under a matron, and proper aſſiſtants, for that immediate purpoſe, who are to compleat them in the plain and houſewifely knowledge of plain-work, knitting, and every other uſe of the needle, that may be neceſſary in a common uſeful ſervant, teaching them ſtill to read, and inſtructing them in the principles of religion. From ſixteen, to the expiration of their apprenticeſhips, to be employed in the waſhing and ironing-ſchools, under matrons and aſſiſtants, for that immediate purpoſe. Out of theſe ſchools, a number of girls are daily to attend in the kitchen, under matrons and proper aſſiſtants, for that purpoſe, to inſtruct them in the knowledge of plain cookery, to roaſt, boil, brew, and bake. The reformed proſtitutes to be employed, ſeparate from the reſt, according to their ages, in the ſeverer offices of the houſhold. And when any of theſe girls have ſerved their time, to be cloathed and fixed in reputable families, as domeſtick ſervants; and reformed proſtitutes, in more inferior families.

V. *The Manner of furniſhing this Laundry with Work.*

As many families have not the convenience of waſhing their linen at home, it is to be hoped they will ſend it to the publick laundry, where it will be got up in the greateſt perfection, at a reaſonable price, and returned with ſafety and regularity. Linen likewiſe to be made up, may be done with the ſame degree of care and exactneſs; for which purpoſe there muſt be a receiving ſecretary, and a receiving matron; the latter to take in the linen, and the former to take an exact account of it, according to a method to be fixed on.

VI. *The Method of putting this Scheme in Execution.*

A number of perſons of rank and fortune to be fixed on, and to be called *fathers*, under whoſe patronage a ſubſcription ſhould be raiſed, to build a proper place for this undertaking. The ſubſcriptions to be paid into the hands of one or more bankers to be fixed on; and to be ſubject to the draughts only of ſuch a number of fathers as ſhall be appointed *treaſurer* by the reſt. And as this publick laundry, if encouraged, will, in all probability, more than maintain itſelf, an intereſt, after a certain time, may be paid for the money firſt ſubſcribed to raiſe the building; and the ſaid ſubſcriptions made tranſferable, until it ſucceeds ſo far as to pay the principal.

VII. *Proper Viſitors.*

Twenty-ſix ladies of rank to be appointed yearly viſitors: Two to viſit every week by rotation, to make the reports in writing, and to leave them in the

ſecretary's office to the committee, ſealed up, and directed to the committee of the fathers of the publick laundry, propoſing any amendment or alteration that their reſpective viſits ſhall ſuggeſt. The number of the committee to be fixed on, and no ſubſcriber to be admitted to the committee, but on the death or removal of one of the firſt appointed. The chairman of the committee to be by rotation; and thoſe who are abſent to loſe their turn till it comes round again. Notice always to be ſent to the perſon whoſe turn it is to be in the chair. The firſt committee to appoint officers, matrons, and aſſiſtants, and to fix rules and orders for the receiving of objects, and other things neceſſary for the execution of this plan; by which, it is to be hoped, the numberleſs deſerted wretches, that now ſhock the eye of the benevolent with their diſtreſſes, and wound the ear of the decent by their abandoned behaviour, may be put in a method of gaining a uſeful education, obtaining an honeſt livelihood by their own hand-labour, preſerving their own innocence, and becoming uſeful members to ſociety, without really putting the publick to one ſhilling expence. Servants bred in this laundry muſt exceed all others, as they will have a general knowledge of houſewifery, and will ſet out in the world free from the prejudices of evil habits. And who will not rejoice to ſee this happy change of barrow-women, miſerable proſtitutes, &c. converted into modeſt, decent, happy women, and uſeful domeſtick ſervants."

Remainder of the DOCUMENTS, *relating to the* French *Adminiſtration in* Hanover. (*See p.* 107.)

Lewis Francis Armand du Pleſſis, *Duc de* Richelieu, *and* Fronſac, *Peer and Marſhal of* France, *Knight of the King's Orders, firſt Gentleman of his Majeſty's Chamber, Governor of* Guyenne, *General of the* French *Army in* Germany.

THE breaking of the capitulation of Cloſter-Seven, in ſpite of the moſt ſolemn treaty, and the word of honour given moſt authentically by the generals for the execution thereof, renders null and void, in law and in fact, the treaty made with the country of Hanover, at the time when the king's army entered into it; and this infraction of good faith equally requires the greateſt rigour towards all thoſe who compoſe the Hanoverian army now actually in hoſtilities.

Wherefore we order, That all the goods, moveables, and immoveables, and all other effects, of what nature ſoever they be, belonging to all the officers or others actually with the ſaid Hanoverian army, be confiſcated to the king's uſe, and that the adminiſtrator general of the conquered countries take poſſeſſion thereof, in order to collect the revenues ariſing therefrom, which are to be added to the contributions, and to make uſe of them in the moſt advantageous manner for his majeſty, in whatever places of the conquered countries they may be ſituated.

We ſtrictly require Monſ. le duc de Randan, commander in the country of Hanover, and all ſuperior and particular commanders, to enforce the execution of theſe preſents, and to ſupport the ſame as far as it may concern them.

Done at Zell, the twenty-ſecond of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred fifty-ſeven.

(Signed)

The marſhal duc de Richelieu.

And underneath,

(Signed)

By Monſeigneur Le Lurez.

A LETTER *from the other World to a late C—m—r.*

IT has been much doubted, and often diſputed, whether departed ſpirits know any thing of what happens in your world, after they are ſeparated from it: But, whatever notions you mortals may have, we are not ignorant of what paſſes in it. No ſooner was I acquainted with the murmurings, clamours, and complaints of the ſame divided, diſſatisfied, and diſcontented people (who could not be appeaſed till I fell a victim to their indignation and reſentment) againſt you, than I began to be in pain for you, and to think you (in like manner) would fall a ſacrifice to popular diſcontent. I am ſatisfied you have often lamented my unhappy fate, and begin to think poſterity will do juſtice to my reputation, and acknowledge, I faithfully diſcharged my duty, according to the beſt of my judgment, and the utmoſt exertion of my abilities, for his majeſty's honour and my country's ſervice. I was condemned to death for not doing my utmoſt to engage the enemy, not for cowardice, diſaffection, or even inactivity; and, thro' the great ſeverity of a law which admitted of no mitigation, of which my j——s were ſo ſenſible, and the diſtreſſes of their own minds were ſuch, that they were ready to h—g themſelves, for ſentencing me to be ſh—t; but hoped the pathetick manner, in

in which they recommended me to m—y, might obtain a p—d—n: I fell a ſacrifice to appeaſe a diſſatisfied, diſcontented people;—you live to triumph over the ſame people: Give me leave to congratulate you on (what ſhall I call it) your good luck, or fortunate eſcape.—Your j——s had a feeling for my ſufferings;—What! to condemn a man for not doing his utmoſt!—They may as well condemn a man for doing nothing at all.—What! no mitigation, where it appears to be a mere error in judgment! What expedition can ſucceed, unleſs a pope conducts it? We muſt acquit, if we cannot mitigate; for what avails remonſtrances or recommendations to m——y? Your orders were to attempt a deſcent on the F——h coaſt, in order to attack ſuch town or place, as ſhould be judged proper.—You return, without making any attempt to land on the F——h coaſt, are accuſed and tried for diſobeying his m——y's orders; and—Oh aſtoniſhment! acquitted! Would to God I had ſtaid at G——r, and watered till the day of the reſurrection, rather than appeared off M——a, and engaged the F——h fleet! Since it is more honourable to do nothing, than to attempt, and not ſucceed.—Long may you live to enjoy the ſweets of inactivity and indolence, and the comfortable reflection of not having done any one thing for the ſervice of your k—— and c——y! I would recommend to you a retired life:—Enjoy your own, nor truſt to the precarious fortune of war; take warning; think of your eſcape; nor put your life in jeopardy another time, leſt the torrent of clamour and popular diſcontent ſhould be too violent to ſtem; and I ſhould ſee you in theſe regions much ſooner than is either wiſhed for, or expected by,

Your unfortunate friend.

P. S. I thought my j——s were guilty of an error in judgment. Q. Were yours?

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOU may remember, that I have before propoſed (ſee our laſt Vol. p. 174.) in order to abate the preſent and future ſcarcities of corn, from *combinations* amongſt farmers, millers, &c. that wheat ſhall never be ſold for more than 6s. a buſhel, and barley for no more than 3s. 6d. a buſhel, and other grain in proportion: The meaſure to be *preciſely the ſame* all over England, by which means *ſufficient* encouragement would be given for a *good commodity*; and the temptations to make an *artificial famine* would be deſtroyed. And I ſhould be glad, if the *pernicious* and *growing* practice of incloſing open, *arable* fields, were prohibited *entirely*, as robbing the poor of their bread, and tending to depopulate the nation. This tendency is very manifeſt, as they are incloſed in order to *enrich* the proprietors; which is done by *grazing* the arable land, that being more profitable, and managed with leſs than half the hands. But, in the meanwhile, the poor are ſtarving, and the publick grainery is defrauded of its due: And God Almighty only knows to what extremities this poor nation may be reduced, by the continuance of this injurious practice: Let the *preſent* dearth (whether real or artificial) give us an idea of what we may be *ſtill further* reduced to.—But I will now take notice of a pernicious practice not hinted at before, in any of my former letters, I mean the *adulteration* of that *little* corn that is brought to market. This is a *common* and *dangerous* cuſtom of the bakers, in *mixing alum*, &c. in the bread, which *ought* to be the principal ſuſtenance of man; but by this means it becomes *rank poiſon*. Now it may not be improper to guard againſt this general calamity by a *prudent* and *ſevere* law. I can ſee no reaſon why a baker, who is convicted of cuſtomarily putting poiſon in his bread (by which means he may be the cauſe of the death of *hundreds*) ſhould not be puniſhed *capitally*, as well as he who ſhoots *one perſon* only upon the highway.—I will repeat, what I have obſerved in your Magazine before, my great deſire for the reduction of the preſent *oppreſſive* poor-rates; and I cannot yet think any method ſo effectual for that purpoſe, as the putting down little alehouſes, thoſe *nurſeries* of highwaymen, ſtreet-robbers, houſe-breakers, &c. and this might be done ſufficiently, by making every yearly licence for ale, five pounds, and for wine or ſpirits, ten pounds. And I am convinced that I may *ſafely* propoſe it as a means of *increaſing* the revenue: For, (beſides ſaving *abundance* of trouble in collecting the exciſe) the *extraordinary* price of the licences, and the *additional* conſumption in the *reputable* and licenſed houſes, would *infinitely* exceed the loſs ariſing from a *few ſorry* pot-houſes. This would be an encouragement to labour and induſtry; would prevent numberleſs robberies, &c. and would greatly reduce the exorbitant poor-rates.—And now, Sir, under this article, I will ſubmit a propoſal

to the p———t, which, I think, might ſave great trouble and charge in *paſſing* the vagrants to their habitations. It is well known, that they are paſſed from county to county, which is a very troubleſome and expenſive work, eſpecially when they are obliged to *touch upon another* county in the road: By this means a family may be kept two or three days, before an order can be obtained or ſigned by a juſtice twenty miles off, as I have known, to paſs them to the next pariſh at a mile's diſtance. I wiſh then there was a power *properly* lodged in *every* pariſh, for this purpoſe; and that they were to be paſſed, not from county to county, but from pariſh to pariſh, without reſpecting the particular counties paſſed thro': And that the expence was always equally paid by the county or hundred; ſo no place would be oppreſſed more than another.—As I have took upon me to ſuggeſt ſeveral things *meant* for the publick good, I will preſume to propoſe ſome *regulations* in the *law*. It is a pity that cannot be had, but at ſuch a *tedious* and *expenſive* rate. The proceedings are really ſo *tireſome* and *chargeable*, that many a man has choſe *rather* to give up his right, than *gain* his cauſe. This is a *melancholy* reflection: And it were well if no law ſuit were to be depending *above a year*; and that all the fees and perquiſites were ſettled by p———t *invariably*: (It is, I believe, thus regulated by the great king of Pruſſia in his dominions, to the great felicity of his ſubjects *:) Then a perſon might know *how much* the recovery of his right would coſt him; and whether he ſhould *gain* more (or *ſave* more) by giving it up, or contending for it. Juſtice certainly ſhould be acceſſible to the *loweſt* of the people: And the *meaneſt* ſubject has a *right* to be *heard* and *redreſſed*: But, alas! the *wealthy and powerful only* can *wade* thro' the ſeveral c—ts at W———r; by which means the *injured* competitor, who has but a *ſlender income*, is not only obliged to drop his ſuit, but perhaps *lies* and *dies* in a goal for the *coſts*.—Let the l—w then be comprized in a *ſmaller* compaſs: Let all the acts upon *one* head be reduced to one: Let every year's l—s be clearly ſet forth in *few* words, and reduced conſtantly to their proper claſs: And let *no new* l—w be made without *repealing the old*: And let all the publick laws be printed in a *common* character, and *promulged in every pariſh* in the kingdom, then the law would become plain; and it would be difficult to find one act for the p———ff and another for the d———t: And a man of common reaſon and underſtanding would be able to judge, in ſome meaſure, of the merits of his cauſe, according to the laws of the land †. If taking ſomewhat from the *profits of a particular* profeſſion ſhould be urged againſt this reform—n, by taking away the *myſtery* and *grievance now* attending the l—w, I would only aſk, whether any *particular body of men* ſhould be enriched and aggrandized to *diſtreſs* and *impoveriſh* the *whole* nation? I am,

Feb 11, 1758. SIR,

Your very obedient ſervant,

M. N.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MANY attempts have been made to define what is Virtue, namely, that it is a conformity to the relation, or reaſon of things, to the moral objects of right and wrong, to moral ſenſe, truth, ſelf-love, the will of God, utility, the greateſt happineſs, or publick good, &c. And the authors of the laſt month's Review, in their firſt article, have given the following definition, viz. "Virtue is the principle by which our actions are intentionally directed to produce good towards the ſeveral objects of our free agency." This I own my inability to underſtand, and therefore do only beg leave to make a few obſervations on what they have ſaid in oppoſition to Dr. Brown's definition, viz. That virtue is the voluntary production of the greateſt happineſs. This theſe gentlemen think may be the conſequence of virtue, but that our intentions are the eſſence thereof, and they have very juſtly obſerved, that the ſame objection lies againſt the doctor's definition as he has offered againſt lord Shafteſbury's, and others, namely, "That they are only general terms to things yet unknown." Here is the rock on which moſt, or all of them have ſplit, for not keeping a good look out. This objection, I think, they are liable too, having left knowledge out of their definition; and altho' it migh thave been in their thoughts, as ſome of the words ſeem to imply, yet it appears to me they hold it as neceſſary to the underſtanding, as our ſenſations or objects of ſenſe are, ſuch as moral objects of right and wrong, moral ſenſe, &c. Now knowledge, in my opinion, is obtained by labour, and to be had only from experience and information (I mean the knowledge of external things, and not the relation of

* *See Mr. Grove's Remarks, p.* 4.

† *See our Vol. for* 1755, *p.* 114.

of our ideas) and if ſo, then woe to the deiſtical ſcheme of every uſeful, neceſſary, religious truth, being open to the underſtanding, without inſtruction and experiment.

I humbly conceive, that theſe gentlemen placing the eſſence of virtue in the intention, is equally liable, with the others, to the doctor's objection, for without a priority of knowledge, no intention can be ſaid to be good or bad, for mere intention in neither good nor evil, I muſt know what action is good or bad, before I intend it for the production thereof, and when I do know it, I cannot poſſibly do it without intending it, if I am allowed to be a voluntary being, ſo that the eſſence of virtue ſeems to be in knowledge and action, and not in the intention, which to me appears ſo little concerned with virtue, that I really think there is none at all in it; a papiſt, who perſecutes thro' the vehemence of his zeal, and pretends he does God and religion good ſervice thereby, may plead his good intentions, but I muſt own I think his wickedneſs is the fruit of an indolent ignorance. A voluntary act done from a knowledge it will, or tends to promote good, muſt be intended, and is a virtue; but an act freely done with an intention to do good (if I may ſay ſo) without knowing it, or the like will, has, or ever did, or does tend to do good, in my opinion, deſerves the name of folly, rather than that of virtue. If intentions were the criterion of virtue, none but the Deity could know the good from bad, and then all human laws for rewards and puniſhments muſt ſtand on a ſandy, or, what is worſe, an arbitrary foundation. Our authors, to ſupport their opinion of intention being the eſſence of virtue, ſay, "That the action which may be intended to produce happineſs, may be an occaſion of the production of miſery, but nevertheleſs the action bears in it the eſſence of virtue;" but ſuch an act is not the ſame act that produces happineſs, to which they have oppoſed it, for it is impoſſible for the act that produces happineſs to produce miſery; but if an act only tends to produce happineſs (this is quite another act) ſo far as the agent has knowledge thereof, if miſery enſue, it may be owing to ſome other cauſe independent of the agent, and in this caſe he can have no concern with its conſequence.

Till we follow the ſame track in moral, as we have done of late in natural philoſophy, and take experiment and information as our guide, and go no farther than they lead us, I fancy we ſhall only tire ourſelves in diſputes.

I have met with but two philoſophers who have taken this road, namely, David Hume, Eſq; and lord K——m, and I hope it will not provoke them to wrath, that I ſhould think it is to a bad purpoſe, by their endeavouring to eſtabliſh the neceſſity of human actions, which, if it were true, the origin of evil muſt fall to the ſhare of the Deity, notwithſtanding what is ſaid by our great poet,

That partial ill is univerſal good;

Which is little better than the maxim of the author of the fable of the bees, viz. "Private vices are publick benefits," both of them being contradictions, for as the whole is nothing more than the ſum of all the parts, if any part be miſerable or vicious, the whole cannot be happy, or receive benefit. For any one to demonſtrate the liberty of human beings, I do not expect it; for the actions of one man being external to the mind of every other, are not, in my opinion, ſubjects of ſuch proof, but every man muſt ſeek for conviction in his own mind, and there I think he may meet with ſatisfaction, however, the contrary is not demonſtrated by theſe ingenious writers; but as the paintings of the 'ſquire are too glaring for my eye, I will only juſt take notice of his lordſhip's more nervous argument, "That man cannot act without a motive, and therefore his actions are neceſſary," (for I will not take notice of Trenchard and Collins, who on this ſubject have been playing at cups and balls, ſhifting the ſenſe of their words, as occaſion offered, to bemuſe their readers) now that this is not demonſtration, I only uſe his lordſhip's words againſt Dr. Clark's and Mr. Lock's attempt to prove, that nothing can exiſt without a cauſe, viz. That the contrary does not appear to be a contradiction, neither does the liberty of man; for ſurely it involves us not in any to ſay, that man can act without a motive; but allowing he cannot (with his lordſhip, who abounds in arguments for neceſſity, becauſe the act neceſſarily follows the motive, but then he has been ſparing of proof that the motive is neceſſary, and unleſs that be proved) freedom may be poſſible. Let us try by an inſtance of his lordſhip's own chuſing: "It is true, that, in diſputing upon the ſubject of human liberty, a man may attempt to ſhew, that motives have no neceſſary influence, by eating perhaps the worſt apple that is before him, or, in

ſome

ſome ſuch trifling inſtance, preferring an obviouſly leſſer good to a greater. But is it not plain, that the humour of ſhewing that he can act againſt motives, is, in this caſe, the very motive of the whimſical preference?"

Now this humour, or whimſical preference, ſeems to me to be the mind's own production, if ſo, it argues the man free, notwithſtanding all his lordſhip has ſaid, and, if it be not, it calls for proof of what production it is: But leſt I tranſgreſs by exceeding the bounds you can admit of, I conclude with an humble definition of Virtue, without any further apology, tho' it may ſtand in very great need of one.

Virtue is an act of a free being, founded on his knowledge or belief, that it will, or does tend to produce happineſs upon the whole. I am,

SIR,

Deptford, March 8, 1758. Your moſt humble ſervant, CONVEXO.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, March 7.

HANOVER, Feb. 21. Since the arrival of prince George of Holſtein-Gottorp with a body of Pruſſian horſe, our army has been put in motion. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick is gone with the main body thereof into the country of Bremen: In the mean time general Zaſtrow is upon his march towards Giffhorne. It is ſaid here, that Regenſtein, and the town of Goſlar, have been retaken by our troops.

Letters from Hambourg and Stade, dated February the 20th and 21ſt, ſay, that the allied army was in full march: That the head quarters of prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick were on the 18th at Schneverdingen, and thoſe of prince George at Soltau. That on the 19th the head quarters were at Neuenkirchen, upon the confines of the dutchy of Verden, and on the 20th at Viſſelhoven, on which day the caſtle of Rottenbourg ſurrendered, after a reſiſtance of ſix hours; and the garriſon, conſiſting of about 150 men, were made priſoners of war.

Wilſhauſen, Feb. 23. The French have quitted Otterſberg, leaving behind them all their artillery and ammunition. Verden is in our poſſeſſion; and we are aſſured that the French are preparing to evacuate Zell.

Whitehall, March 6. This morning, at three o'clock, arrived here, by the way of Holland, a courier diſpatched from Hanover on Wedneſday the firſt inſtant, who brings the following account.

That after prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick had diſlodged the French from Rottenbourg, Otterſberg, and Verden, and approached, with his advanced guard, the city of Bremen, the French had left it on the 23d of February, and his ſerene highneſs had taken poſſeſſion of it with his troops. The prince, upon receiving intelligence, that the French general comte de Chabot was poſted, with a conſiderable detachment, at Hoya upon the Weſer, gave orders to the hereditary prince of Brunſwick to repair thither with two battalions of Hanoverians, and two of the Brunſwick troops, together with a few hundred Chaſſeurs, Huſſars, and light troops, in order to diſlodge the French from that poſt. The hereditary prince accordingly made ſo brave an attack upon them there, that, after a vigorous defence, and the loſs of a number of men on their part, he forced them, with bayonets fixed, to ſurrender, and made between fourteen and fifteen hundred men priſoners of war. Hereupon the comte de Chabot threw himſelf, with two other battalions, into the caſtle, with an intent to ſupport himſelf there; and the hereditary prince, not having been hitherto able, on account of the overflowing of the rivers, and the badneſs of the roads, to receive the artillery required for forcing the French general there likewiſe, granted him a capitulation to go out of the place with his two battalions, but upon condition of leaving behind him all their baggage and magazines. The loſs on our ſide is inconſiderable, and does not amount, upon the whole, both of the killed and wounded, to an hundred men.

The Pruſſian Huſſars of the advanced guard, having received information, that a great number of French Huſſars, of Poleretſky's regiment, was at Nord-Drebber, determined to drive them from thence; which reſolution they executed ſo ſucceſsfully, that, after the ſlaughter of three officers, and fifty Huſſars, they made the colonel Poleretſky (who is dangerouſly wounded) with two captains, two lieutenants, and an hundred and thirty Huſſars, priſoners of war; and took beſides ten ſtandards, a pair of kettle-drums, and three hundred horſes.

The two generals, the marquis D'Armentieres, and the marquis de Rochepine, together with the garriſon, evacuated the town of Zell on the 26th of February; as the prince de Clermont, and the duke de Randan, did Hanover on the 28th, obſerving good diſcipline, and without the leaſt plunder.

We

We hear likewiſe, that the French have quitted Brunſwick, Caſſel, Gottingen, Hamelen, Neinbourg, &c. the particulars whereof are ſtill expected. Their plan, at preſent, ſeems to be to retire towards Munſter, Paderborn, and Oſnabrug; but as prince Ferdinand follows them very cloſely with all imaginable expedition, he will probably ſurprize ſome of their detachments on their march, before they arrive at the place of their deſtination.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Tranſlation of the Extract of a Report from a Hanoverian *Officer to prince* Ferdinand *of* Brunſwick. Hoya, Feb. 24.

IN purſuance of your orders, the prince hereditary of Brunſwick began to march to Doevern, yeſterday the 23d, at ſeven o'clock in the morning: It was eleven when we arrived there, being obliged to wait for the Huſſars and dragoons. From thence we marched towards Bremen, where, as we were informed, there were ſome floats of timber: We found but one, and two or three ſmall boats, which might ſerve to carry about eight men each. We were too far advanced to think of retiring; and beſides, the intelligence we had endeavoured to procure about the place, and the diſpoſitions made by the enemy for its ſecurity, gave us ſome proſpect of ſucceſs. We then detached 30 Huſſars upon our left to Haſſel, and lieut. Engel with ten men for the van. Lieut. Luckner paſſed the Weſer with 30 more, in order to cover our right. The battalion of Oberg, and the ſquadron of dragoons, were deſtined to make a feint attack on the left ſide of the Weſer. The three other battalions were to paſs the river, and enter the back part of the town. As we had but one float, the paſſage of the troops over the river took up much time; and the wind roſe ſo high, that after one half of the firſt battalion of Brunſwick guards had paſſed, the other half was ſeparated by it. Upon this, it was reſolved to leave the reſt on the other ſide, viz. one battalion of Oberg's, the ſecond battalion of the Brunſwick guards, the remainder of the firſt battalion of that regiment, and the Heſſian ſquadron. Between four and five o'clock we marched with the regiment of Hauſs, a part of the firſt battalion, and a Haubitzer. When we were got upon the cauſeway, about a mile and a half from the town, through ſome miſtake, which might have coſt us very dear, our detachment fired upon four of the enemy's dragoons that were patrolling. This firing was caught from one to another, and at laſt became general. This unlucky accident was more than ſufficient to diſcover us, and bring us into the greateſt diſtreſs. However, a bold countenance upon the occaſion became neceſſary; and we marched on, with the utmoſt diligence, to the town. We met, at firſt, with no oppoſition, and advanced as far as the bridge: There the fire grew exceeding ſmart, yet we never gave ground, tho' we were ſo hard puſhed. But, as the whole detachment could not equally be brought up, the prince hereditary formed the deſign of turning the enemy, and accordingly marched with that part of his firſt battalion that croſſed the river with him. It was neceſſary, for that purpoſe, to go round the town, and to paſs thro' a garden and a houſe, and ſo attack the enemy in the rear. This ſucceeded; and the bayonet fixed was chiefly uſed on this occaſion; ſo that it may be ſaid, humanity ſuffered for the ſlaughter that then happened. The enemy abandoned the bridge, and the prince joined the Hanoverians again. The regiment of Britanny, and ſome parties of dragoons, were upon their march; and as we did not find ourſelves abſolutely ſure of keeping this poſt, the capitulation hereafter-mentioned was granted. The Lorraine guards are demoliſhed. I cannot yet exactly tell their loſs, but it is very great. On our ſide major Kropf is mortally wounded. Capt. Koppelow has a ſlight wound in his thigh. There are two men killed, and ten wounded, among the ſubalterns and private men. The regiment of Hauſs had 12 men killed, and 60 wounded. The officers, who particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, were M. de la Motte, who has acted with great prudence and courage. Lieut. Engel commanded the attack on the left ſide of the river, and did alone, by his well-judged conduct, fix the enemy's whole attention, which cannot be ſufficiently commended. Capt. Bourdon, of Hauſs's, behaved extremely well. Meſſ. Richler, Koppelow the captain, and his brother the lieutenant, as well as enſign Vitzhum, have all behaved as men of courage and honour ought to do.

By the capitulation of Hoya the garriſon went out with all the honours of war, and the officers with their baggage. The count de Chabot gave his parole of honour, to deliver up all the cannon, ammunition, and proviſions, belonging to the

the French king. All the prisoners taken during the action, as well officers as private men, to be treated as such; but the chaplains, surgeons, and officers servants, to be released.

List of the French *Prisoners of War taken at the Attack of* Hoya, Feb. 23.

Of the regiment of Britanny, two captains, three lieutenants, three of them wounded; 56 private, 15 of whom wounded.—Of Gardes Lorraines, five captains, six lieutenants, four of them wounded; 305 private, 27 of whom wounded.—Of the royal voluntiers, one lieutenant, one private.—Of gens d'armes, one captain.—Of the mestre de camp general, one aid major, and 28 private.—Harcourt's dragoons, two private.—Dampier's horse, one ditto, 19 officers, and eight commissaries.—Sick made prisoners in the hospital at Memsen 250.—In all 670.

Extract of a Letter from the Head Quarters of Prince Ferdinand *of* Brunswick, *dated* Saxenhagen, March 3.

We continue our pursuit of the French. General Oberg, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, and general Schulenbourg, march with a considerable corps on the other side of the Weser, and we advance, at equal distance, on this side. If Minden is not abandoned, it will probably be attacked to-morrow. The prince of Holstein has one day's march of us. He has just made many more prisoners; and the plunder they have taken from the enemy is very considerable. Our Chasseurs, that the duke had left on the Aller, are advanced as far as Hildesheim, where they have joined the advanced guard of prince Henry of Prussia, who had his head quarters at Hessen the first of this month, and has put a garrison into Wolfenbuttle and Goslar.

The following extraordinary Notice lately appeared in the Oxford Journal.

February 11, 1758.

I George Ridler near Stroud in the County of Gloster Broadweaver at the deser of peepel hereabout do give Nautis That I have Inockilated these too Seazons past betweene 2 and 300 for the Smale Pox and but too or three of them died—A Mainy peepel be a feard of the thing but evaith it is No More than Scrattin a bit of a haul in theier Yarm A pushin in a peece of Skraped rag dipt in Sum of the Pocky Matter of a Child under the distemper—That Every body in the Nashion may be sarved I Will God Willin Undertake to Inockillat them with the pervizer they will take too Purges before hand and loose a little blud away, for half a Crown a head; And I will be bould to say Noo body goes beyond me.

NB. Poor Volk at a Shillin a head but all Must pay for the Purgin. (See our Vol. for 1756, p. 7.)

A View of the respective Ages of all the crowned Heads in Europe.

King of Great-Britain		74 years.
Prussia	—	46
France	—	48
Spain	—	44
Naples and Sicily (heir to Spain)		42
Portugal	—	43
Poland (elector of Saxony)		61
Sardinia	—	57
Denmark	—	35
Sweden	—	48
Empress of Russia	—	47
Emperor of the Romans		49
Empress-queen of Hungary		41
The Pope	—	83
The Grand Seignior		42

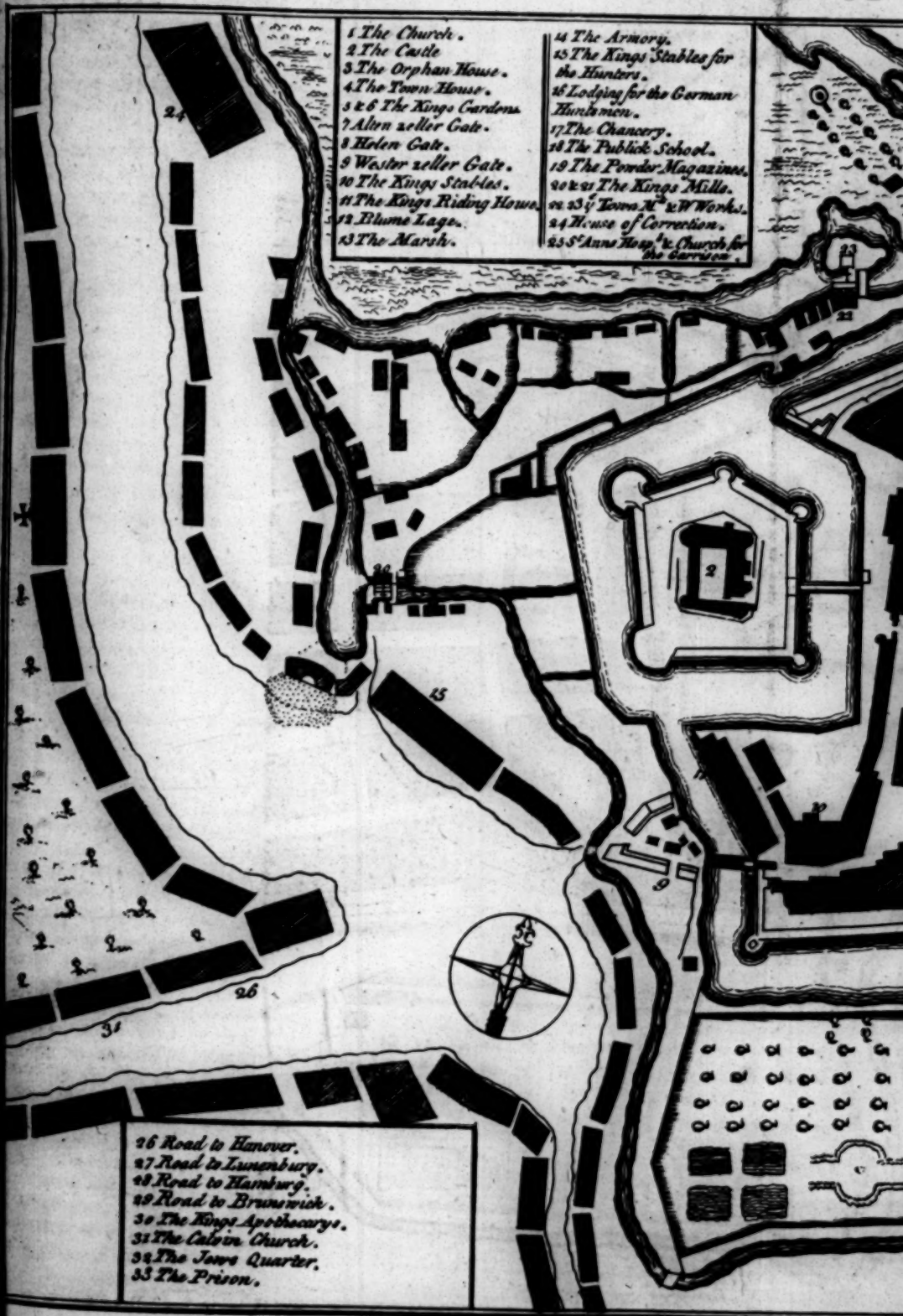
Ages of the Heirs apparent to the crowned Crowns in Europe.

Prince of Wales	—	19
Prussia	—	35
Dauphin	—	28
Eldest Infanta of Portugal		23
Duke of Savoy	—	31
Prince royal of Denmark		9
Sweden		12
Grand duke of Russia		30
Joseph, archduke of Austria		17

An Account of the City of ZELL, *with an Exact* PLAN *thereof.*

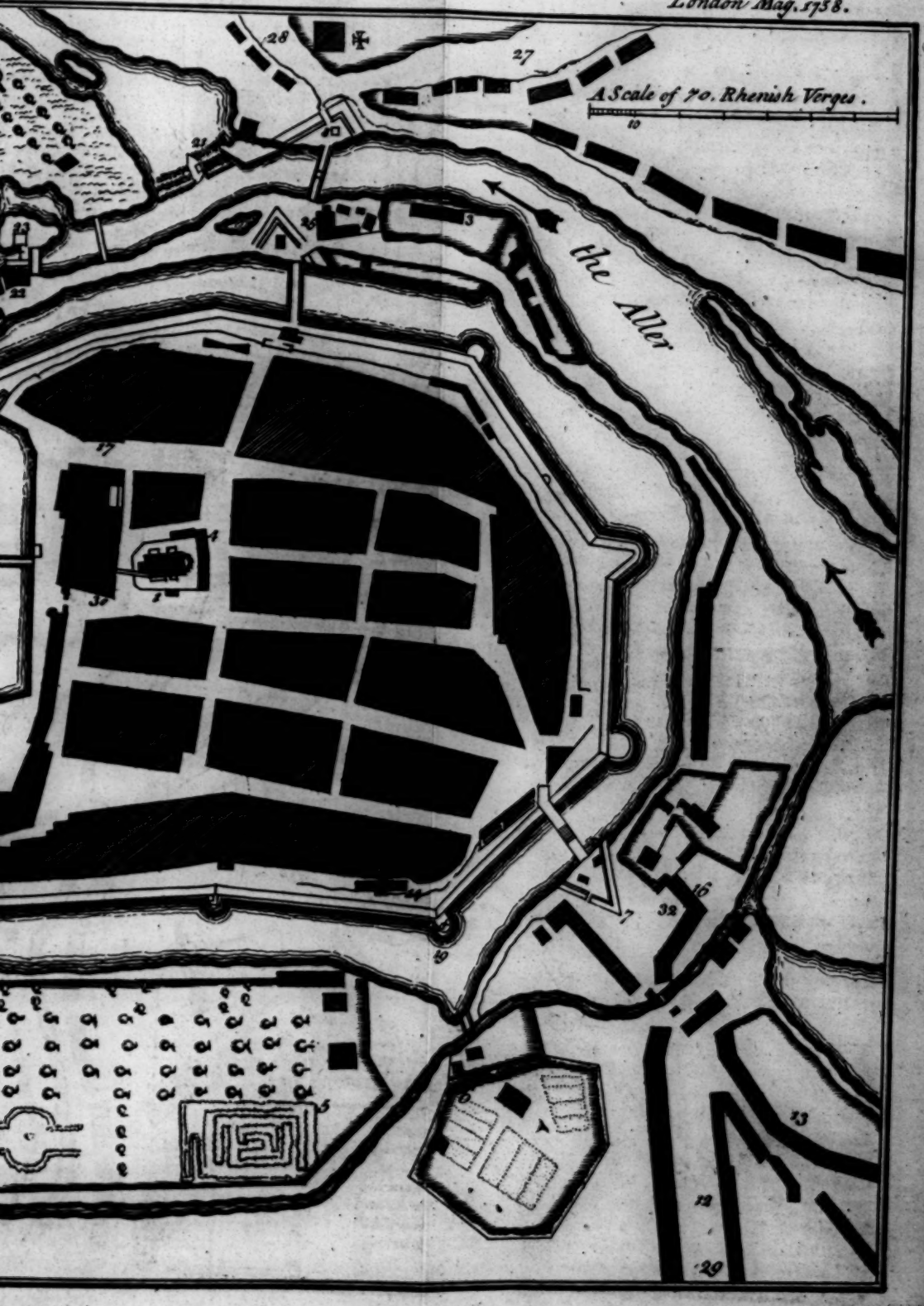
ZELL, the capital of the dutchies of Zell and Lunenburgh, is a city of the circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany, situated at the confluence of the rivers Aller and Fuhse, and lies in 10° of east long. and in lat. 52° 52′. It was formerly the residence of the sovereigns of those territories, the last duke being George-William, a prince of an excellent character, on whose decease his dominions devolved on George I. king of Great-Britain, elector of Hanover, who married the daughter and heir, mother of his present Britannick majesty, our most gracious sovereign. This city is ten German miles from Lunenburgh, six from Brunswick, 16 from Bremen, 13 from Hamburgh, and five from Hanover. It has been [illegible] between

A PLAN OF


1 The Church.
2 The Castle
3 The Orphan House.
4 The Town House.
5 & 6 The Kings Gardens.
7 Alten zeller Gate.
8 Helen Gate.
9 Wester zeller Gate.
10 The Kings Stables.
11 The Kings Riding Howse.
12 Blume Lage.
13 The Marsh.
14 The Armory.
15 The Kings Stables for the Hunters.
16 Loding for the German Huntsmen.
17 The Chancery.
18 The Publick School.
19 The Powder Magazines.
20 & 21 The Kings Mills.
22 23 Y Towns M & W Works.
24 House of Correction.
25 S Anns Hosp & Church for the Garrison.
26 Road to Hanover.
27 Road to Lunenburg.
28 Road to Hamburg.
29 Road to Brunswick.
30 The Kings Apothecarys.
31 The Calvin Church.
32 The Town Quarter.
33 The Prison.

OF ZELL.

London Mag. 1758.



between 500 and 600 years, is a great thoroughfare, and drives a conſiderable trade, particularly with Bremen. It is not very large, conſidered within the walls; but the ſuburbs are of a great extent, and conſiſt of many thouſand houſes, particularly the ſuburbs of the Weſter-Zeller gate, which contain moſtly fine and ſtately houſes of the nobility and gentry. The caſtle is ſtrong and magnificent, tho' not a modern ſtructure. The church is a lofty fabrick, and the inſide finely ornamented. The king's garden is well worth obſervation, as alſo the court of juſtice, and the riding-houſe. The publick and free-ſchool is famous for producing many learned men. The orphan-houſe, lately burnt (ſee our laſt Vol. p. 623.) was a good building, for about 400 children, as well as St. Anne's Hoſpital, which ſhared the ſame fate. The circumjacent country is ſandy, but replete, notwithſtanding, with fine and pleaſant gardens, and large foreſts, and the air is reputed to be very healthy.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS *in* AMERICA, *continued from p.* 81.

BEFORE I finiſh the Hiſtory of Georgia for the year 1742, I muſt take notice, that on the 30th of April, a petition was preſented to the houſe of commons, ſigned by one Thomas Stephens, who called himſelf agent for and on behalf of the people of Georgia in America, containing ſome complaints againſt the conduct of the truſtees for eſtabliſhing this colony, as likewiſe of miſapplications of the publick money, and of abuſes of the civil power. Which petition was very fully and deliberately conſidered, for ſeveral days, in a committee of the whole houſe, and at laſt it was reſolved, That this colony might be an uſeful barrier to the Britiſh provinces upon the continent of America: That the country was a proper place for eſtabliſhing a ſettlement, and might contribute greatly to the increaſing of the trade of his kingdom: That it was neceſſary and advantageous for this nation, that the colony ſhould be preſerved and ſupported; That it would be an advantage to the colony, to permit the importation of rum from any of the other Britiſh colonies *. And that the petition contained falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious charges, tending to aſperſe the characters of the truſtees. In conſequence of which laſt reſolution, the ſaid Stephens was ordered to attend the next day, when upon his knees, at the bar, he was reprimanded by Mr. Speaker, and then ordered to be diſcharged, paying his fees †.

This expedition of the Spaniards againſt Georgia, one would have thought, might have produced a reſolution here at home, to drive the Spaniards entirely out of Florida, and that a proper embarkation for this purpoſe would have been ſent from hence early the next year; but by that time the heads of ſome of our leading politicians had gone a wool-gathering into Germany; for from that time, during the whole of the war, we thought of nothing here at home, but of unſettling or ſettling the imperial diadem, in order thereby to procure ſome ſecularizations in that country. However, general Oglethorpe reſolved not to leave this Spaniſh inſult wholly unreſented. In the beginning of March, 1742-3, he marched, with a detachment of the forces under his command and ſome Indians, towards Florida, paſſed St. John's river, and attacked a much more numerous party of Spaniſh troops that were encamped at Fort Diego, forty of whom were killed in the engagement and purſuit, and the reſt made their eſcape into St. Auguſtine. After this he marched on very near to St. Auguſtine, and having placed the greateſt part of his troops in ambuſh, he marched himſelf, with the reſt, almoſt quite up to the walls of St. Auguſtine, in hopes that the Spaniards, upon ſeeing ſuch a ſmall party, would have ſallied out to have attacked it, in which caſe he was reſolved to have made a retreating fight, in order to draw the enemy into the ambuſh he had prepared for them; but they had not the courage to venture out of their ſtrong hold; and as he neither had force ſufficient, nor was, or indeed could be any way provided for attacking it, he was obliged to march back again to St. John's river, where he continued for ſome time, expecting that the enemy would reſume ſome courage, and march out to endeavour to drive him out of their territory; but as they made no ſuch attempt, and as the affairs of the colony, as well as his own, required his preſence in England, he returned with his troops to Georgia, and after having ſeen all the fortifications of Frederica, &c. repaired and greatly improved, he ſet out on his return to England, and arrived here at London on the 25th of September following.

Before the general's arrival the abovementioned lieut. col. Cook had arrived in England, and had lodged, in the War-office, an accuſation or complaint, conſiſting of no leſs than 19 articles, againſt the general.

March, 1758. T

* *See Lond. Mag. for laſt year, p.* 499. 201.

† *See Annals of Europe for* 1742,

general. Therefore, as ſoon as the general arrived, he inſiſted upon this complaint's being examined into by a board of general officers; but as Mr. Cook gave in a liſt of ſeveral officers, and others, who were then in Georgia, and who, he ſaid, were material witneſſes for proving the facts charged in his articles of complaint, no inquiry could be made until after their return, which was not till May, 1744, when a board of general officers was appointed to make this inquiry, which began June the 7th, and continued that and the following day, when after a ſtrict ſcrutiny into the complaint, article by article, the board were of opinion, that the whole and every article thereof, was falſe, groundleſs, and malicious; and on the report of the ſaid board of general officers, his majeſty was pleaſed to order, that the ſaid lieut. col. William Cook ſhould be diſmiſſed his ſervice.

As our government did not think fit, during the reſt of the war, to project, or encourage the projecting of any expedition from Carolina or Georgia, againſt either the French or the Spaniards, and as neither of them did, or indeed could form a deſign againſt either of theſe colonies with any hopes of ſucceſs, general Oglethorpe had no occaſion to return to that country, ſo that the hiſtory of Georgia, ſince his departure from thence, furniſhes very little of any great importance. Several ſkirmiſhes happened afterwards, during the war, between our friends the Creek Indians, and the Spaniards of St. Auguſtine, in which the former had always the advantage; and neither they, nor the Cherokees, could ever be tempted to break with us, tho' the French of Miſſiſſipi uſed all their art for this purpoſe; and tho' our government here had very much neglected, and greatly diſobliged a Creek Indian chief, whom general Oglethorpe had brought over with him; for, according to our uſual unſteadineſs, our Georgian zeal had by this time very much ſubſided, and the charitable contributions for the eſtabliſhment of this colony had long ceaſed, inſomuch that the truſtees had not, for ſome years, been able to ſend any diſtreſſed families to Georgia. However, the parliament generally continued to grant ſome money yearly for the ſupport of the colony, and paying the troops kept there, until the truſtees ſurrendered their charter to his majeſty, which they did in June, 1752, ſince which time the colony has been under a governor appointed by his majeſty, and the parliament has granted yearly a ſmall ſum, from two to three or 4000l. for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame; beſide a ſum of 15,497l. 3s. 2d. 1f. which was granted in 1754, for ſervices incurred in Georgia between Michaelmas, 1743, and Michaelmas, 1747, and which had never till then been provided for by parliament *.

Having now carried the hiſtory of all our colonies and plantations upon the continent of America, from their firſt eſtabliſhment to the beginning of the preſent war, and in many places briefly ſhewn, of what conſequence they are to the trade and naval power of this kingdom, I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that if we do not drive the French entirely from either the river St. Laurence, or the river Miſſiſſipi, before we put an end to the preſent war, we cannot expect that any one of theſe colonies can ever long enjoy peace or ſecurity, without our being at the expence of erecting a great number of ſtrong fortifications, and maintaining always a numerous garriſon in each of them.

That we might have drove the French from one, or perhaps both theſe rivers, before this time, might be very eaſily made appear, as we were at the beginning of the war, and ſtill are ſo much ſuperior to them at ſea; but it would ſeem as if we had begun hoſtilities, or what we called reprizals, without conſidering which was the moſt proper method for carrying on a war againſt the French in America: To carry it on by land, by which I mean, to march over a wild and deſart country, full of woods and moraſſes, in order to attack and demoliſh their little upland forts, was like climbing up a tall tree, at the riſk of a dangerous fall, in order to deſtroy it by lopping off the branches, one by one, when we had it in our power, and might have deſtroyed it at once, by laying the ax to its root; for this we might have done by carrying on the war by ſea, that is to ſay, by attacking the French at Cape-Breton, Quebec, and New Orleans.

If the French had been ſuperior to us at ſea, can we think that they would have attacked either our weſtern or northern frontier in America? No, they would have begun, by making themſelves maſters of Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. for after they had done this, the whole of the inland country muſt have ſubmitted of courſe; and I am very ſure, that they would not have begun the war by reprizals,

* *See Lond. Mag. for 1754, p. 220, 263.*

prizals, but by an immediate attack upon ſome of theſe ſea-ports, perhaps without a declaration of war, or at leaſt without any ſuch declaration, until their fleet had been upon our American coaſt, and their troops ready to land; for by what we called reprizals, we gave the French due notice to provide for their defence, by ſending ſupplies of men, ammunition, and proviſions, to all their ſea-ports in America, one half of which we could not, in ſuch a wide ocean, propoſe to intercept, eſpecially as we iſſued no commiſſions for privateers; and I believe, we ſhall find, that a tenth part of the ſupplies ſent out by them, has not been intercepted by us.

[*The Hiſtory of our American Iſlands to be begun in our next.*]

ANSWER *to the* QUESTION *in our* Appendix *for laſt Year, p.* 643. *By* Bartonienſis.

$$x^2 - xy + 100 = x + y + 273,$$
$$x^3 + xy^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 6439.$$

Now from the firſt equation $x^2 - xy = x + y + 173$, and $x^2 - xy - 173 = x + y$; alſo from the ſecond equation $\frac{x^3 + xy^2 + 6439}{x - y} = x + y$; put $6439 = a$, $173 = b$; conſequently $\frac{x^3 + xy^2 - a}{x - y} = x^2 - xy - b$; whence $y = \frac{a - bx}{2x^2 - b}$. Let this value of y be ſubſtituted in $x^2 - xy = x + y + b$, and we ſhall have $x^2 - \frac{ax - bx^2}{2x^2 - b} = x + \frac{a - bx}{2x^2 - b} + b$, or $2x^4 - ax = 2x^3 + 2x^2b - 2xb - b^2 + a$, the ſigns of this equation changed, tranſpoſed, divided, and in numbers; we have this adfected equation $x^3 + x^2b + 3046$, $5x - x^4 = 11745$; which ſolved, x will be found $= 18$; and $y = 7$: Therefore the propoſer's age, 18 years and ſeven months.

[*The other mathematical pieces muſt ſtill be deferred.*]

Amongſt the many FAST SERMONS *that have been publiſhed, ſome of them deſerve great Commendation, being ſuited to the Occaſion, and to the Intention of ſuch a ſolemn Ordinance: Mr.* Agate's, *preached at the Church of St.* Lawrence Jewry, *abounds with a great many intereſting Reflections; at the Concluſion he has celebrated the renowned King of* Pruſſia, *as the Champion of the Almighty againſt Papal Tyranny, and then proceeds:*

"SHOULD we take a view of England's heroick actions, ſince the commencement of the war; alas! what a contraſt is here: On one ſide we ſee nothing but courage, vigilance, activity, and ſucceſs. Among ourſelves, what but cowardice, inattention, bribery, corruption, and conſequently no ſucceſs? Moſt, if not all our deſigns, tho' ever ſo well planned, have, by ſome means or other, been ingloriouſly defeated, to the infamy and diſgrace of the Nation. To what cauſes all our attempts againſt our enemies may be aſcribed, I cannot ſay: Whether our ſins may not have ſeparated us from God: Tho' bad as we are, I cannot, for my country's ſake, think ourſelves worſe than our enemies: Whether if a certain elect—e had been ſafe, and free from danger: Or had we ſent a Mor-daunt-leſs commander, it is more than probable the grand, the unhappy, the expenſive, tho' well ſchemed expedition, had not failed of the promiſing ſucceſs: Or whether a viper might not faſten upon him, (which he could not, as St. Paul did, ſhake off without any manner of hurt) and oblige him ſpeedily to return to his native home, there to be purged from the poiſonous venom, that noxious animal might infect him with: For here, you know, he was purified and cleanſed; that is unanimouſly and honourably acquitted. But, *O my ſoul, come not thou into their ſecret; unto their aſſembly, mine honour, be not thou united: for in their anger they ſlew* one *man*, Gen. xlix. 6. And in their abounding mercy ſpared another who perhaps doubly deſerved to die.—O Britannia, where is thy wonted martial courage fled!—Look back to former reigns, and ſee to what heights of honour thou haſt attained. Our cannons roar hath made both France and Spain to tremble: The conduct and bravery of the then famed Engliſh admirals and commanders, deſtroyed their fleets, took their cities, and ſoon reduced them to reaſon, and obliged them to ſue for peace. But, oh! What a falling off is here! Inſtead of the true Britiſh bravery, for which our country was once ſo famed, we now ſeem to ſhrink at the ſmalleſt danger: The undaunted hero is dwindled into puſillanimity and cowardice. The officers and commanders of the preſent times may not, perhaps, be averſe to powder and balls; but then they are of a far different hue and texture from what their forefathers uſed. The one only ſerves to ſet off and decorate their perſons, the other to annoy and chaſtiſe our enemies. But this latter may have ſomething mercurial in its compoſition, and may prove fatal in its operation: And therefore our modern military heroes think it ought to be cautiouſly and ſparingly uſed. But here I muſt ſpread a veil, leſt I ſhould proclaim my country's ſhame. It is an ungrateful topick."



2.

Shall man the great maſter of all,
The only inſenſible prove;
Forbid it fair gratitude's call,
Forbid it devotion and love!

Thee Lord who ſuch wonders cou'd raiſe,
And ſtill can deſtroy with a nod,
My lips ſhall inceſſantly praiſe,
My ſoul ſhall be wrapt in my God!

Epitaph on GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS *King of Sweden.*

SEEK not reader here to find
Entomb'd the throne of ſuch a mind,
As did the brave Guſtavus fill,
Whom neither death nor time can kill.
Go and read all the Cæſars acts,
The rage of Scythian cataracts,
What kingdoms Goths and Vandals won.
Read all the world's heroick ſtory,
And learn but half this hero's glory:
Theſe conquer'd living, but life flying,
Reviv'd the foes he conquer'd dying.
And Mars hath offer'd at his fall,
An hecatomb of generals:
The great comparer cou'd not tell,
Whence to draw out his parallel.
Then do not hope to find him here,
For whom earth was a narrow ſphere:
Nor by a ſearch in this ſmall marble room,
To find a king ſo far above a tomb.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* MARCH, 1758.

The DOUBTFUL LOVER. *From* Metaſtaſio.

1.

BEHOLD the fatal hour arrive,
Nicè, my Nicè, ah farewell!
Sever'd from thee can I ſurvive,
From thee whom I have lov'd ſo well?
Endleſs and ſharp ſhall be my woes,
No ray of comfort ſhall I ſee,
And yet who knows, alas! who knows,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

2.

Permit me, while in eager chace
Of loſt tranquillity I rove,
Permit my reſtleſs thought to trace
The footſteps of my abſent love.
Of Nicè, whereſoe'er ſhe goes,
The fond attendant ſhall I be,
And yet who knows, alas! who knows,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

3.

Along the ſolitary ſhore
I'll wander penſive and alone,
And wild re-echoing rocks implore
To tell me where my nymph is gone.
From early morn to ev'ning's cloſe,
My voice ſhall ceaſeleſs call on thee,
And yet who knows, alas! who knows,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

4.

Oft-times ſhall I to meads and bow'rs,
To groves, my former haunts, repair,
Delightful haunts! where all my hours
Glided in joy, for thou wert there.
Painful remembrance oft ſhall dwell
On ſcenes of pleaſure, which with thee
Quick paſs'd—yet who, alas! can tell,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

5.

There flows the fountain, ſhall I cry,
Where bluſhing ſcornful ſhe would ſtand,
Then look with ſoftly pitying eye,
And let me ſeize her yielding hand.
There dawn'd my hope, there firſt the vows
Were heard of mutual conſtancy,
And yet who knows, alas! who knows,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

6.

How many youths ſhall I behold
Around thy new abode repair;
What tales of love ſhall there be told?
What vows of truth be offer'd there?
O heavens! amid ſo tender vows,
Such ſoothing tales, if I might be—
O heavens! and yet, alas! who knows,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

7.

O think what ſweet tormenting ſmart
Thy poor forlorn Fileno proves;
O think how faithful is his heart,
Who has no hope, yet hopeleſs loves!
Think on the ſilent ſad farewell
Of him divided far from thee;
O think, yet who, alas! can tell,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

PROLOGUE *to* AGIS. *Written by a Friend. Spoken by Mr.* GARRICK. *(See p.* 107.*)*

IF in theſe days of luxury and eaſe,
A tale from Sparta's rigid ſtate can pleaſe;
If patriot plans a Britiſh breaſt can warm;
If kings aſſerting liberty can charm;
If virtue ſtill a grateful aſpect wear,
Check not at Agis' fall the gen'rous tear.
He view'd his ſubjects with a parent's love;
With zeal to ſave a ſinking people ſtrove;
Strove their chang'd hearts with glory to inflame;
To mend their morals, and reſtore their name;
Till faction roſe with murder at her ſide;
Then mourn'd his country, perſever'd, and dy'd.
That country once for virtue was revere'd,
Admir'd by Greece, by haughty Aſia fear'd,
Then citizens and ſoldiers were the ſame;
And ſoldiers heroes, for their wealth was fame.

Then

Then for the brave the fair reſerv'd her charms,
And ſcorn'd to claſp a coward in her arms.
The trumpet call'd, ſhe ſeiz'd the ſword and ſhield,
Array'd in haſte her huſband for the field;
And ſighing whiſper'd, in a fond embrace,
"Remember! death is better than diſgrace."
The widow'd mother ſhew'd her parting ſon
The race of glory which his ſire had run.
"My ſon, thy flight alone ſhall I deplore;
"Return victorious! or return no more!"
While beauty thus with patriot zeal combin'd, [twin'd;
And round the laurel'd head her myrtle
Whilſt all confeſs'd the virtuous were the great, [ſtate.
Fame, valour, conqueſt, grac'd the Spartan
Her pow'r congenial with her virtue grew,
And freedom's banner o'er her phalanx flew;
But ſoon as virtue dropt her ſick'ning head,
Fame, valour, conqueſt, pow'r, and freedom fled. [heart!
May this ſad ſcene improve each Briton's
Rouze him with warmth to act a Briton's part!
Prompt him with Sparta's nobleſt ſons to vie;
To live in glory, and in freedom die!

EPILOGUE, *ſpoken by Mrs.* PAITCHARD.

A KING in bloom of youth, for freedom die!—
Our bard, tho' bold, durſt not have ſoar'd ſo high.—
This is no credulous admiring age,
But ſacred ſure the faith of Plutarch's page.
In ſimple ſtile that ancient ſage relates
The tale of Sparta, chief of Grecian ſtates:
Eight hundred years it flouriſh'd great in arms,
On dangers roſe, and grew amidſt alarms.
Of Sparta's triumph you have heard the cauſe,
More ſtrong, more noble, than Lycurgus' laws: [inſpir'd,
How Spartan dames, by glorious charms
The ſon, the lover, and the huſband fir'd.
Ye fair of Britain's Iſle, which juſtly claims
The Grecian title, land of lovely dames,
In Britain's cauſe exert your matchleſs charms,
And rouze your lovers to the love of arms.
Bid, not extinct, the ſpark of valour lies,
Your breath ſhall raiſe it flaming to the ſkies.
Now Mars his bloody banner hangs in air,
And bids Britannia's ſons for war prepare.
Let each lov'd maid, each mother bring the ſhield, [field.
And arm their country's champions for the
Arm'd and inflam'd each Britiſh breaſt ſhall burn,
No youth unlaurel'd ſhall to you return.
Then ſhall we ceaſe t' exult at trophies won,
In glory's field, by heroes—not our own.
France yet ſhall tremble at the Britiſh ſword,
And dread the vengeance of her ancient lord.

To a STATESMAN.

The BAT *and the two* WEASELS. *A* FABLE. *By Mr.* H.

OF weaſels ſome eat birds. Again,
Others eat mice. So ſays Fontaine.
If I am wrong tho' in this fame,
Mark me, the Frenchman is to blame.
A ſmart young bat, for wenching ſake,
Was out one night upon the rake:
(Nay—frown not: Bats, as well as men,
Muſt—that they muſt, Sir, now and then:)
And whilſt a weaſel was at reſt,
Popt by miſtake into his neſt.
Who's there, cries Smallguts, wife! my dear!
Some rogue, ſome thief's got in, I fear.
Who's there? I ſay; O, Sir! is't you?
This viſit you'll be like to rue.
A'n't you a mouſe? Speak: Are you not?
Speak, ſirrah, or you go to pot.
You know, you dog, I hate you all,
Damnably hate you, great and ſmall.
Some trifle fluſter'd, quoth th' intriguer,
Why—my dear Sir, you're vaſtly eager,
Sure any bird would think you mad;
A mouſe too! very high, egad!
Pray have mice wings? Look: Wings, like theſe, Sir?
Anſwer me only, if you pleaſe, Sir?
I, heav'n be thank'd, am of the feather,
And glad I am we're here together.
The honeſt landlord gaz'd, and gaz'd;
Never was weaſel ſo amaz'd.
The matter ſettled, off goes bat:
Odzooks! quoth he, I hit it pat.
Well puſh'd: A good come-off enough!—
For once my wit has ſav'd my buff.
But ſoftly—who lives here? I'll call.
Another weaſel—faith—that's all.
Mine boſt, who lik'd a fowl for ſupper,
Quick ſeiz'd our hero by the crupper.
Hallo! Here! Murder! Help! cries he;
What means this outrage, Sir, on me?
D'ye take me for a bird?—the devil!—
What is all this? pray—Sir—be civil.
"Blood! I'm a mouſe." The weaſel ſaw
The mouſe's head and little paw:
"He begg'd his pardon; 'twa'n't intended—
'Gainſt one—he'd ſooner—have defended:
Hop'd he'd forgive it—a miſtake—
Which any one at night might make."—
Be ſure he made not much ado;
Away the rogue in buckram flew.
Thus prudent folks will act. When-e'er
You are hard preſt; change looks;—'tis fair:
Be this thing here, and t'other there.

Herodes Redivivus; or Marſhal Richelieu's *ſetting Fire to the Orphan Houſe at* Zell.

——— *Crudelis ubique*
Luctus, ubique pavor, & plurima mortis imago.
VIRG.

Wrote on INNOCENT'S DAY.

O FAM'D Pythag'ras! if thy ſyſtem's true,
Another Herod we in Richelieu view:
But the ſame fact from different motives ſpring, [king;
That fear'd ſome infant wou'd deſtroy the
This had no plea for ſhedding orphans blood,
A deed unworthy of the brave or good!

O Richelieu! ſcandal to the Gallic name,
And, Jew-like, "damn'd to everlaſting fame:" [boaſt,
How art thou fallen? What is now thy
For honour, glory, peace, and virtue loſt?
For blood thus ſhed, and for the flames of Zell,
Tyrant, atone, or dread the flames of h-ll.

ANTI-TYRANNUS.

The DEATH *of* CHLOE.

WHEN Phœbus aroſe yeſter morn,
And ſhone on my Chloe and me,
I look'd on all grandeur with ſcorn;
For who were ſo happy as we?
But, ah! could I think with the light,
To bid ev'ry pleaſure farewell!
Alas! could I think that ere night,
They would ring my beloved one's knell.
Ah, luckleſs! ah, ſorrowful day!
No more ſhall my Chloe be ſeen;
No more ſhall ſhe chant the ſweet lay,
Or dance on the ſmooth-ſhaven green!
Her ſong drew the ſwains all around;
The nymphs too delighted would hear;
E'en envy applauded the ſound,
Which charm'd while it wounded her ear.
But envy no more on theſe plains
Shall rear her deteſtable head,
For they've left my poor Chloe's remains
In the ſad, ſilent vaults of the dead:
At midnight, unheard and unſeen,
I'll ſteal to the grave of my fair;
Think how happy we two might have been;
Then ſigh out my ſoul in deſpair.

EPIGRAM.

TO faſt for our ſins!—why 'tis decent enough; [ſtuff:
But to faſt for ſucceſs on our arms is mere
It may likewiſe be healthy—ſet the ſtomach quite right, [fight.
But I wiſh it would give us a ſtomach to

COFFEE-HOUSE CHARACTERS.

Hic ſunt, aut uſquam.

PLEADWELL, long vers'd in quirks of law,
Expert at finding out a flaw,
Now gravely takes up the Gazette;
But, ere he dwells on foreign news,
The bankrupts of the day he views,
And ſhakes his head at thoſe in debt.
Enters the man of phyſick now,
With viſage lank, and clouded brow,
As if for want of morning fee;
And, as he kens the liſt of pills,
And *Jeſuits Drops* for mortal ills,
Damns *R* * * *k* for pois'ning more than he.
The criticks of the inns of court,
Who laugh at ev'ry ſage *report*,
The *publick* paper take with ſpirit.
'Tis theirs to conveſe caſts of plays.
To give their cenſure, or their praiſe,
Sed quære, can they judge with merit?
Brimful of politician's rage,
Yon Maſter-Taylor cons each page,
And ſpells each word with low-bent head.
Go! quit this literary ſphere,
Nor mingle with the *Genii* here,
'Till thou, alas! haſt learn'd to read.
We all meet here for various ends,
As humour leads, as fancy bends,
This for a luſty ſervant maid;
That, if the Camel's in the Strand,
Or if loſt goods are come to hand,
Or Miſtreſs *Phillips* keeps on trade.
One thirſts to know if * * * * * has thriv'd,
Or if a packet be arriv'd,
That ſpeaks of any foreign truce:
And one fatigues his buſy eye,
In ſearching at what ſhop to buy,
Venetian cream, or Eau de Luce.
Awhile we ſip the milky ſtream,
And lean our noddles o'er the ſteam,
Then ſee if ſtocks are under par:
We yawn and ſtretch (an idle ſcene)
And if the waiter's deaf—why then—
We drop our two pence at the bar.

——TT.

* * * * * Whoever the reader pleaſes.

Sent to a great and noble Peer (in the Adminiſtration) ſome Time ago.

FIR'D with hot rage the phrentick ſons of France, [vance:
The ſuff'ring world to bondage would ad-
Nations muſt ſink to raiſe her motley frame,
And thouſands bleed to eternize her name.
But, lo! her glories fade! her empire's paſt!
She madly conquers—yet ſhe'll fall at laſt.
Loſt and confounded, ſhe ſhall blindly rove,
And more bewilder'd ev'ry ſtep ſhe move.

G.

The ruined Margaretta', *Soliloquy, in her Garret,* Drury-Lane, *after reading the Propoſal for ſaving deſerted and proſtitute Girls, in the publick Laundry.* *(See p.* 132.)

By Mr. LOCKMAN, *Secretary for the Free Britiſh Fiſhery.*

HOW chang'd my ſtate!—Thrice bliſsful was the day,
Till, from my darling home, I ſtole away:
Where, cheriſh'd by a father's watchful eye,
He fondly bid me all temptations fly:
Where, by a mother rear'd, in virtue's ſchool,
She ſhone th' example, whilſt ſhe gave the rule.
Religion then roſe powerful in my mind,
And each vain impulſe, ſprung from earth, refin'd.
Then roſy health inſpirited my frame,
And joy ſmil'd round me whereſoe'er I came,
Now (ſad reverſe!)—No more a ſpotleſs maid,
My heart was ſoon to ev'ry vice betray'd.
Thoughtleſs, I headlong to deſtruction ran,
Fir'd by looſe paſſions, and ſeduc'd by man.
Man! form'd by nature with unnumber'd charms,
In a young virgin's boſom wakes alarms:
Happy, when virtue's ſtar illumes her way!
Wretched, when luſt's wild ſplendors drag aſtray!

Beauty,

Beauty, or what is peerleſs beauty thought,
Too oft, by love's ſoft-ſoothing wiles, is caught. [blance dreſt;
Such are falſe oaths, in truth's fair ſem-
Pray'rs, ſighs, and tears, to melt the yielding breaſt.
Theſe promiſe pleaſures, an eternal round,
'Mid jocund vot'ries, with bright roſes crown'd: [ſtreams,
Where muſick lulls the ſoul near cryſtal
Charm'd when awake, enraptur'd when in dreams.—
Fallacious ſhadows! ſcenes of miſ'ry all!
Who doubts this truth may ſee it in my fall.
My tender parents, ſunk with ſorrows, dead;
Quite broke my heart, and ev'ry comfort fled.— [foe?
Earth! can'ſt thou ſtill ſuſtain my barb'rous
Not ſwallow up the author of my woe?
Oh! for ſome honeſt cell, my head to hide,
Where, nor dire want, nor fear, nor ſhame reſide!
Lead me (ſome angel!) to ſuch calm retreat,
I'll call it heav'n, and worſhip at thy feet.

The REBUS, *in our laſt, p.* 92. *anſwered.*

WAR doth mankind more than the plague deſtroy;
'Tis uſual bells to *ring* for grief and joy;
What things fit to, when they fit well's a *t*;
Reverſe *n*, *o*, and then *o*, *n*, 'twill be *t*;
Which joined, *Warrington* you'll quickly ſee.

LANCASHIRE *.

A VALENTINE.

FOR ever ſacred be this day,
That tunes to Sally's praiſe the lay,
That wakes with harmony the lyre,
And moves my breaſt with ſoft deſire,
That bids each art around me move,
To fire my Sally's heart to love.
Laſt night, with ſacred awe, thy ſhrine
I humbly ſought—fair Valentine;
And did with myſtick rites implore,
The faireſt maid in all thy ſtore:
Thy maze I ſought with anxious mind,
The type of ev'ry joy to find;
And humbly offer'd up a pray'r,
"Deign I beſeech the wiſh'd-for fair."
At length ſome Sylph a label threw
Full in my hand, which forth I drew,
And ſtrait theſe ſacred lines I ſaw
With fervent love, and reverend awe.
"The maid that's deſtin'd to be thine,
By love-commanding Valentine,
Has ev'ry requiſite to pleaſe,
A winning air, and graceful eaſe;
Her form's majeſtick, and her mind
With ev'ry virtue is refin'd;
Upon her cheeks freſh roſes blow,
The lilly paints her arched brow;
Ambrofial ſweets perfume her lips,
Richer than bee from flowret ſips;
The diamond ſparkles in her eye,
Bright as the ſpangles in the ſky;
Her neck, where ſoon thy arms ſhall grow,
And breaſts excel the driven ſnow;
Her waiſt—perfection's trueſt plan,
The fineſt ever graſp'd by man;
In fine—her ev'ry beauteous part
Is worth thy love, is worth thy heart."
I glow'd with joy—who could refuſe
This world of charms—dear Sally Hughes?

* *Anſwered alſo by Mr.* J—— C——p.

A REBUS.

AN expreſſion (inverted) that gentlemen uſe [amuſe:
In a bowling-green, bowling themſelves to
Half of a negative, and that part of a (wine,
That's an exc'lent incentive to drinking of wine; [darts,
Will ſhew you a lady that has ſtol'n Cupid's
Which ſhe takes great delight to ſhoot into men's hearts.

J. A.

To Mr. WHITEHEAD, *on his Verſes to the People of* England, 1758. *(See p.* 93.)

Non quivis fracta pereuntes Cuſpide Gallos.

EREWHILE the Muſe with honey'd ſweetneſs play'd
In ſoothing notes beneath the quiet ſhade;
The tender ſtrains the royal ear regards,
And from the throne the hand of pow'r † rewards:
But, why the vot'ry of Bellona's car,
Why wakes thy voice the roaring Din of War?
Oh! ſtill encircled in the ſmile of Peace,
In ſofter ſounds the tuneful Art encreaſe;
Still, flow with native eaſe thy warbling lyre;
Nor e'er preſuming with too vent'rous fire,
Crown'd with the Olive, to the Palm aſpire.

† *Mr. Whitehead made poet laureat,* 1757.

ACADEMICUS *to* CONVEXO. *(See p.* 82.)

SIR,

WHATEVER reaſons you may have for aſſerting, that by ſight we *only* perceive colour, and that reſiſtance is not a ſenſation, as allowing theſe aſſertions to be true, would be contradicting the teſtimony of my ſenſes, you muſt pardon me, if I maintain, that by ſight we perceive colour and extenſion, and by our touch extenſion and reſiſtance; to certain combinations of theſe ſenſations we give the names, houſes, mountains, trees, &c. — You grant, that whatever we perceive, can exiſt only in the mind; it follows then, that houſes, mountains, trees, in a word, all the *viſible* and *tangible world* (if I may be allowed that expreſſion) *exiſt only in the mind.* As you grant likewiſe, that you cannot alledge a reaſon why the Deity ſhould make uſe of matter to excite out ſenſations; this likewiſe follows, that you *maintain the very opinion* you was endeavouring to *refute.* I am, SIR,

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

☞ In the draught of the machine for procuring water from the air, in our laſt, p. 61. the upper tube K ſhould not have been curved ſo much, and the fire ſhould have been ſpread over the whole of LL from pillar to pillar. The veſſel ABCD ſhould not have been placed ſo far above the bottom veſſel.

The examination of Mr. Colepeper's remarks, and the continuation of the liſts of ſhips taken on both ſides, will be inſerted in our next.

THE

THE
Monthly Chronologer.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

ADmiralty-office. Capt. Brett, of his majeſty's ſhip Falmouth, arrived in Plymouth Sound, gives an account, that, on the 27th of January, in lat. 47. 32. long. from the Lizard, 13 15. W. he chaced and took la Moreſſe de la Rochelle, a French ſhip of 200 tons, laden with ſugar, indigo, and coffee, from Port François, bound to Old France.

His majeſty's ſhips the Flamborough and Richmond are arrived in the Downs, with a French privateer taken by them, called le Vilmure, of Dieppe, mounting ſix guns and 50 men.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, when Edward Humphreys, for houſe-breaking, received ſentence of Death: Twenty-ſeven to be tranſported for ſeven years; four were whipped, and one burnt in the hand.

MONDAY, 27.

A houſe, at Harrow on the Hill, was conſumed by fire.

Two oxen were ſold to a butcher in the Borough, by a Northamptonſhire grazier, for ſixty guineas.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

The collection at the anniverſary ſermon, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, and at the feaſt, for the Welch charity ſchool, amounted to 100l. 15s.

At a court of common-council, Thomas Nugent, Eſq; was elected common ſerjeant of this city, in the room of Tho. Garrard, Eſq; deceaſed.

At a meeting of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers for the year enſuing: Lord viſc. Folkeſtone, preſident; Lord Romney, earl of Litchfield, earl Harcourt, lord Willoughby of Parham, Dr. Stephen Hales, Charles Whitworth, James Theobald, and Edward Hooper, Eſqrs. vice-preſidents; Joba Goodchild, Eſq; treaſurer; Mr. William Shipley, regiſter; and Mr. George Box, ſecretary.

SATURDAY, 4.

Ended a court-martial, held at Portſmouth, on Commodore Pye, who was honourably acquitted of the charges brought againſt him.

MONDAY, 6.

The dwelling-houſe, with all the furniture, the barns, ſtables, and outhouſes, with the ſtock of wheat and barley, of farmer King, of North-Sway, near Lymington, Hants, were conſumed by fire.

The Eaſt-India ſhips, under convoy of the Grafton and Sunderland, ſailed from St. Helen's.

The fleet for Guinea alſo ſailed from St. Helen's, under convoy of the Naſſau, Harwich, Rye, and Swan.

The court of enquiry into the loſs of his majeſty's ſhip Invincible (ſee p. 99.) was held on board the Royal George, when the maſter was acquitted, it being proved that her loſs was an unavoidable accident. The Dublin of 74 guns, is ſince ſailed, in her room, to join admiral Boſcawen.

TUESDAY, 7.

Seignior Zon, reſident from Venice, had his audience of leave, and his ſucceſſor, count de Colombo, his firſt private audience of his majeſty.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Florence Henſey, M. D. was committed to Newgate, charged with high treaſon.

FRIDAY, 10.

General Yorke ſet out on a commiſſion to his Pruſſian majeſty.

SATURDAY, 11.

Mr. Smith's powder-mills, at Hounſlow, blew up, but no lives were loſt. The exploſion occaſioned ſome neighbouring towns to report they had felt the ſhock of an earthquake.

SUNDAY, 12.

Sir Edward Hawke, in the Ramillies, with the Newark, Torbay, Alcide, Intrepide, and Union, ſailed from Spithead. He called at Plymouth for more ſhips, and then ſailed for the bay of Biſcay.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

A ſword, ſet with diamonds, value 30,000l. being a preſent from his majeſty, to prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, was put on board a man of war, for Stade.

THURSDAY, 16.

The collection at St. Lawrence's church, and at Merchant Taylor's Hall, at the anniverſary ſermon and feaſt of the London Hoſpital, amounted to 1111l.

THURSDAY, 23.

The land-tax bill, that for regulating the marine forces, whilſt on ſhore, with ſeveral other bills, received the royal aſſent, by commiſſion.

SATURDAY, 25.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

THE plague is broke out at Smyrna. His majeſty's ſhip Ambuſcade has taken and ſent five Turkey ſhips into Leghorn. Minden ſurrendered on the 14th in the morning, and the garriſon, conſiſting of 3516 men, were made priſoners of war, amongſt whom a lieutenant-general, and two brigadiers general of the French armies.

Admiralty-Office.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Holmes *to Mr.* Cleveland, *dated from on board the* Seahorſe, *at anchor off* Embden, March 21, 1758.

"It is with the greateſt pleaſure that I acquaint my lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty of the ſucceſs of his majeſty's ſhips in this river. The enemy had not ſuffered the buoys to be laid this year, thinking by that means to obſtruct any attempts for the recovery of Embden by ſea. It was therefore, with equal ſurprize and concern, that they obſerved the arrival of his majeſty's ſhips Seahorſe and Strombolo; and after having doubled the number of their workmen upon the batteries they had begun, they ſet about raiſing three more towards the ſea with all expedition, expecting to be attacked from that quarter. On the 17th, the Seahorſe and Strombolo anchored between Delfziel and Knok, and, on the 18th, they came to their ſtation between Knok and Embden, by which the enemy ſaw themſelves cut off from all communication down the river. They continued working on their batteries towards the ſea, but at the ſame time made all the neceſſary preparations for evacuating the place.—The garriſon conſiſted of, French foot of prince d'Eu's regiment, 1300.—Horſe of general Luſignan's regiment, 300.—Ditto of the regiment Belleſont du Roy, 300. — Ditto Orleans, 300.—Ditto Bourbon Buſſet, 300.—Auſtrian foot of the regiment of prince Charles of Lorraine, and col. Van Pflatz, 1100. — Two companies of artillery, of 60 men each, 120.—In all 3720.—On the 19th, at ſix in the morning, the French troops were under arms, and marched out of the town before night. And, on the 20th, the Auſtrians began their march at nine in the morning. About noon, and not before, I had intelligence of theſe operations, and that they had been tranſporting their baggage and cannon up the river, in ſmall veſſels over night; and that one of them was lying round a point of land, at ſome diſtance from us, to go up by next tide. So ſoon as we could ſtem the tide, I diſpatched the armed cutter Acrias, and two of my boats, in purſuit of the enemy. They came up with the veſſel we had intelligence of, and took her. I reinforced them by another boat, and the whole detachment, commanded by capt. Taylor, continued the chace up the river. The enemy at this time lined both ſides of it, and gave the firſt fire on the boats, who were then coming up with three of their armed veſſels. The fire was briſkly returned on our ſide; and, in ſight of their army, and under their fire, capt. Taylor came up with one of them, attacked her, run her a-ground, and carried her, after ſome firing on both ſides. The officers and men left the veſſel to recover the ſhore, in attempting of which, ſome of them were dropt by the fire from the boat. The other two veſſels, which had the cannon on board, got clear under favour of the night, and cover of their army. The firſt veſſel taken, had the ſon of lieutenant-colonel Schollheims, of prince Charles of Lorraine's regiment, and one corporal and one pioneer on board, with ſome baggage belonging to his father. There was ſome money found, which, partly from the ſpecie, and partly from the manner of its being made up, was concluded to be pay for the troops, and therefore detained, together with the corporal and pioneer, and all the little implements of war they had with them. As for the lieutenant-colonel's ſon, he is but a boy, and not of an age to be regarded as an enemy; for which reaſon I have ſent him aſhore to be returned to his father, with all his and his father's things; and have wrote to his father, that, upon his giving me his honour that the money is truly his private property, it ſhall be returned. The other veſſel that was taken, had on board major de Bertrand, M Von Longen, commiſſary of war; M. Trajane, adjutant de la Place; M. Le Bouffe, lieutenant of artillery, and a guard of private men, with three hoſtages, which they had carried off from Embden, viz. Eodo Wilhelm Zur Michlen, doctor of laws, preſident of the college de Quarantes, and adminiſtrator of the royal and provincial college at Aurich; baron Von Hane, of Leer, adminiſtrator at Embden; and Haiko George Eden, adminiſtrator of Leer. M. Eodo Wilhelm Zur Michlen received a ſhot in the veſſel during the ſcuffle, but it is not dangerous: From him I had the account I have already given to their lordſhips, of the happy effect the preſence his majeſty's two ſhips have produced, by occaſioning the ſudden evacuation of the enemy out of the town of Embden."

The duke of Richmond has ordered a room at Whitehall to be opened (for the uſe of thoſe who ſtudy painting, ſculpture, and engraving) in which is contained a large collection of original plaiſter caſts, from the beſt antique ſtatues and buſts now at Rome and Florence; where any painter, ſculptor, carver, or other artiſt, to whom the ſtudy of theſe geſſes may be of uſe, will have liberty to draw, or model, at any time; and upon application to the perſon that has the care of them, any particular figure ſhall be placed in ſuch light as the artiſt ſhall deſire. And any young man or boy, above the age of 12 years, may alſo have the ſame liberty, by a recommendation from any known artiſt. On Saturdays, Meſſrs. Wilton and Cipriani are to attend to ſee what progreſs each has made, to correct their drawings and models, and give them ſuch inſtructions as ſhall be thought neceſſary. There will be given, at Chriſtmas and Midſummer, annually, to thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves by making the greateſt progreſs the following premiums. A figure will be ſelected from the reſt, and a large ſilver medal will be given

for the beſt deſign of it, and another for the beſt model in baſſo relievo. A ſmaller ſilver medal for the ſecond beſt deſign, and one for the ſecond beſt baſſo relievo. The ſervant who takes care of the room has ſtrict orders not to receive any money.

The company of bakers of London, the bakers of Southwark, and the Tower Hamlets, have advertiſed, enjoining their brethren to pay obedience to a bill, now depending, to prohibit the uſe of alum, in making of bread.

The bounties to ſeamen, &c. (ſee p. 51.) are continued to the 10th of April.

Miſs Babb Wyndham, of Saliſbury, has ordered her banker to remit 1000l. as a preſent to the king of Pruſſia.

A ſturgeon, 12 feet long, and a ſalmon that weighed 65 pounds and an half, were lately caught in the Severn. (See our laſt Vol. p. 618.)

The freedom of the city of York has been preſented to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, in gold boxes.

At the aſſizes at Oxford, five perſons received ſentence of death, four of whom were reprieved: At Glouceſter four, one of them Thomas Roberts, for the murder of Mr. Benjamin Hedges, of Alvechurch, in Worceſterſhire, at Horſfield, near Briſtol, who was hanged, and delivered to be anatomized: At Saliſbury four, one of whom was reprieved: At Ayleſbury one: At Wincheſter ten: Dorcheſter was a maiden aſſize: At Exeter 18: At Hereford two, who were both reprieved: At Monmouth one: At Bury St. Edmund's three: At Rocheſter three; a ſoldier for the murder of a child, a ſailor for the murder of a ſhip carpenter, who were executed as uſual, and Page the highwayman, who had been acquitted at the Old-Bailey and at Hertford.

Two princes of Brunſwick having been mentioned in the late accounts from Germany, and in ſome of them not properly diſtinguiſhed, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that prince Ferdinand, who has the chief command of the allied troops, is brother to the reigning duke of Brunſwick-Wolffembuttel, and a general officer in the king of Pruſſia's ſervice: The other, the hereditary prince (whoſe name is alſo Ferdinand) is the ſon of Charles the reigning duke, who married a ſiſter of his preſent Pruſſian majeſty.

Letters from the Eaſt-Indies, by the Walpole, juſt arrived, bring an account, that capt. William James, in the Eaſt-India company's ſhip the Revenge, has taken a large French ſhip on the Malabar coaſt, reckoned very rich, the French having offered to give 200,000 rupees for her ranſom.

Some rich preſents are brought over in the Walpole Indiaman from the king of Pegu, which are to be preſented to his majeſty and his royal highneſs the prince of Wales. The letter which that prince has ſent to his majeſty, is wrote on a plate of gold, and contains the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of friendſhip, with an offer of all advantages in trade, in his dominions, that the Britiſh nation can deſire.

Advices from the kingdom of Samarcand, by the way of Bender Ric, on the north-eaſt ſide of the gulf of Boſſora, ſay, That an infinite hoſt of men, women, and children, attended by numerous herds of camels, oxen, cows, ſheep, goats, and aſſes, are making their way into that kingdom, from the regions far ſtretched north-eaſtward of the Caſpian ſea, beyond the ſandy deſarts of the kingdom of Bokara. Several particulars are related concerning them, viz. That there is a perſon amongſt them clothed in white garments, with a plate beſet with precious ſtones on his breaſt, a mitre on his head, with a venerable grey beard reaching down to his girdle; to whom all ranks and degrees pay an implicit obedience: That they abſtain from all nouriſhment and labour every ſeventh day, and keep the new and full moons with great mirth and feſtivity; and laſtly, that they make frequent repetition of the words, SALEM HAKKADOSH.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. JEREMIAH Curteis, Eſq; was married to Miſs Righton.

William Craggs, Eſq; to Miſs Nancy Fowler.

25. Thomas Mildmay Cockayne, Eſq; to Miſs Jones.

March 4. George Thornley, Eſq; mayor of Stockport, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Bowker, with a fortune of 3000l.

6. Thomas Grubb Hunt, of Saliſbury, Eſq; to Miſs Keene.

13. Robert Hart, of Tooting, Eſq; to Miſs Sally Speeding.

15. Mr. Robert Withy, bookſeller, in Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Johnſon.

Hon. capt. Howe, of the Magnanime, to Miſs Hartopp.

John Levens, Eſq; to Miſs Hannah Reding.

17. Mr. Adams, to Miſs Lætitia Pole, a deſcendant of the famous Pole, earl of Suffolk.

19. Bartholomew Bickham, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Sally Weſton.

22. Mr. Benjamin Lara, of St. Mary-Axe, to Miſs Jeſorum, with a fortune of 10,000l.

26. John Fane, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Bertie.

Samuel Woodroffe, of Muſwell-hill, Eſq; to Miſs Pennington.

March 3. Lady of the Hon. George Hobart delivered of a ſon.

10. —— of —— Obrian, Eſq; ſiſter to the earl of Halifax, of a daughter.

Counteſs of Orkney, of a daughter.

11. Lady Monſon, of a ſon.

22. Lady of Nathaniel Curzon, Eſq; of a ſon.

23. —— of Sir Stephen Herbert, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Feb. 24. SIR Edward Blount, of Soddington, in Worceſterſhire, Bart.

Lady dowager viſcounteſs Allen, of the kingdom of Ireland.

25. Samuel Hill, Eſq; regiſter of the court of Admiralty, &c. worth 300,000l.

That excellent and worthy prelate, Dr. Robert Clayton, biſhop of Clogher, in Ireland, whoſe writings will long preſerve and endear his name.

27. John Lovett, Eſq; a commander in the Navy.

Sir Luke Schaub, Knt. a native of Switzerland.

Mark Batt, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Cornwall.

——— Daſton, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a great eſtate in Cambridgeſhire.

Thomas Prowſe, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Thomas Prowſe, Eſq; member for Somerſet, aged 22.

Richard Sanbourne, of Bartlet's-Buildings, Holborn, Eſq;

March 1. Mr. John Brindley, of New Bond Street, an eminent bookſeller and bookbinder.

2. Rev. Dr. Newcomb, dean of Glouceſter, aged 84.

3. Rowland Newby, Eſq; an eminent Portugal merchant.

6. The Right Hon. Henry, earl of Darlington, viſcount and baron Barnard, one of the lords of the Treaſury. He is ſucceeded, in title and eſtate, by his eldeſt ſon Henry, viſc. Barnard, now earl of Darlington.

7. Lady of Sir Robert Long, Bart. member for Wiltſhire. She was ſiſter to earl Tylney.

8. Mrs. Judith Romilly, aunt to Sir Samuel Fludyer, knight and alderman.

John Cox, of Penſhurſt, in Kent, Eſq;

9. Rt. Hon. Robert, lord Rollo, a Scots peer, ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon col. Henry Rollo, now lord Rollo.

10. George Baker, of Peckham, Eſq; aged 70.

Mrs. Margaret Vaughan, mother of William Vaughan, Eſq; member for Merionethſhire, aged 78.

Capt. Robert Wilkinſon, of South-Audley-Street, aged 93. He loſt both his legs at the battle of Ramillies.

11. Rev. Dr. Clarke, rector of Long-Ditton, in Surry, aged 90.

13. Richard Newman, of the Middle-Temple, Eſq;

14. Mrs. Nunn, a widow lady, of Maidſtone, in Kent, aunt to general Belford.

15. Philip Scarth, Eſq; treaſurer of Chriſt's Hoſpital.

Mrs. Buſh, of Kingſton, in Surry, aged 100.

Thomas Nettleton, Eſq; high ſheriff of Southampton, in 1739.

Rev. Dr. Sharp, prebendary of Durham, and archdeacon of Northumberland.

James Seymour, of Hull, Eſq;

17. Right Hon. James Hamilton, earl of Clanbrazil, in Ireland; ſucceeded in title and eſtate, by his only ſon, James viſcount Limerick, now earl of Clanbrazil.

19. His grace Dr. Matthew Hutton, lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, in which ſee he ſucceeded Dr. Herring, in April laſt.

20. Gwynn Vaughan, Eſq; a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms.

Thomas Bakewell, of Warminſter, in Wiltſhire, Eſq;

22. Mr. Richard Leveridge, the celebrated ſongſter, aged 88.

Lady Anne Taylor, daughter of the late lord Barrymore.

Mrs. Hannah Holbrooke, of Teddington, aged 96. She was aunt to the primate of Ireland.

Mr. John Jennings, of Albemarle-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, one of the people called Quakers, aged 76, very rich.

William Briſtow, Eſq; commiſſioner of the revenues and exciſe, in Ireland.

24. Sir Thomas Moſtyn, Bart. member for Flintſhire. Succeeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Roger Moſtyn, Bart.

25. Lady Mary Nevill, ſiſter to the earl of Litchfield.

Philip Aſtley, of Richmond Green, in Surry, Eſq;

28. Richard Chamberlayne, of Iſlington, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex, aged 75.

On Feb. 28. at Clogh, near Ballymena, in Ireland, Nathaniel Wiley, aged 106.

Henry Neadeham, Eſq; a member of the aſſembly at Jamaica.

The famous cardinal Tencin, archbiſhop of Lyons, aged 78.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Feb. 25. The king has been pleaſed to preſent Walter Harte, A. M. to the vicarage of St. Auſtell and St. Blaſy, in the county of Cornwall and dioceſe of Exeter, void by the death of Stephen Hewgoe the laſt incumbent.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Rev. William Huddleſton, B. A. was preſented to the vicarage of Harbury, in Somerſetſhire.—Mr. Richard Hardy, to the vicarage of Ketley, in Wiltſhire.—William Burton, B. A. to the rectory of Bradenby, in Weſtmoreland. — Mr. Williams, to the vicarage of Dutton, in Wiltſhire. — Mr. George Burvil, to the rectory of Leyborne, in Kent.—Mr. Thomas Dineley, to the vicarage of Milton-Albury, in Cumberland. —Rev. Mr. Jackſon, to the rectory of Careton St. Mary's, in Norfolk — Mr. Henley, to the vicarage of Dunkton, in Bucks. — Mr. Monins, to the rectories of Charlton and Ringwold, in Kent. — Dr. Thomas, to the deanery of Ely.—Mr. William Brent, to the living of Lamerton, in Cornwall. — Dr. Lillington, to the rectory of Leigh, in Kent. —Mr. Brookes, to the vicarage of Lothenby, in Northamptonſhire.—Mr. Sam. Torring,

to

to the rectory of Venlay, in Glouceſterſhire. —Mr. William Partington, to the rectory of Clotworthy, in Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. Buckle, to the rectory of Hackwell, in Norfolk.—Mr. Brown, to the rectory of Thelnetham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Bennett, to the rectory of Levingham, in Suffolk. — Mr. Bowneſs, to the vicarage of Corton, in Suffolk. — Mr. Ward, to the rectory of Clopton, in Suffolk. —Mr. French, to the rectory of Horringer-Magna and Parva, in Suffolk.—Mr. Allen, to the vacarage of Altorbey, in Suffolk.—Mr. Robert Cayley, to the rectory of Stotley, in Suffolk.—Mr. Thomas Cranſon, to the vicarage of Bracton, in Berks. — Mr. More, choſen lecturer of Garlick-hill, Mr. Totton, of Hexham, in Northumberland, Mr. Sellon, of St. Giles's in the Fields, by a majority of 707, and Mr. Kidgell, of St. Bennet, Grace-church-ſtreet.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable John Chaffy, M. A. to hold the rectory of Broadchalk, in Wiltſhire, with the rectory of Caudlepurſe, in Dorſetſhire.—To enable Joſhua Stephenſon, M. A. to hold the rectories of Warkton and Sladwell, in Northamptonſhire. — To enable John Pinſent, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Takeley, with the rectory of Eaſton, in Eſſex.—To enable Samuel Willis, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stawby, in Somerſetſhire, with the vicarage of Holcombe-Regis, in Devonſhire. —To enable Edward Rolle, B D. to hold the rectory of St. John's, in Wiltſhire, with the vicarage of Moorhuck, in Somerſetſhire.—To enable John Cooth, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Blandford-Forum, with the rectory of Portland, in Dorſetſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Feb. 25. The king hath been pleaſed to grant unto Booth Gore, of Artamon, in the county of Sligo, and in the kingdom of Ireland, Eſq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the ſaid kingdom.—To appoint George Lewis Scott, Eſq; to be a commiſſioner of the Exciſe, in the room of Thomas Farrington, Eſq; deceaſed.—To grant unto Henry Flitcroft, Eſq; the office of comptroller of his majeſty's works in England, in the room of Thomas Ripley, Eſq; deceaſed.—To grant unto Stephen Wright, Eſq; the office of maſter maſon of all his majeſty's works, in the room of Henry Flitcroft, Eſq;

Whitehall, March 14. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto John Lide, of Warbleton, in the county of Suſſex, Eſq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Godfrey Lee Farrant, Eſq; appointed principal regiſter of the high court of delegates, &c. in the room of Samuel Hill, Eſq; deceaſed. — Richard Neale, Eſq; principal ſurveyor of the cuſtoms, at Pill, in Somerſetſhire.—John Bridger, jun. Eſq; ſtandard bearer to the band of gentlemen penſioners, in the room of Knight Mitchell, Eſq; who reſigned — John Litchfield, Eſq; major of, and John Brown and Ruſſels Manners, Eſq; captains, in Cope's dragoons.—John Walſh, Eſq; cornet in Ligonier's horſe. — Richard Powney, Eſq; elected high ſteward of the corporation of Maidenhead, Berks, in the room of Sir John Werden, deceaſed; and Robert Vanſittart, Eſq; recorder, in the room of Mr. Powney.—Walter Long, Eſq; a judge of the ſheriffs court, in the room of Mr. Nugent (ſee p. 149.) and Thomas Harriſon, Eſq; a city council, in the room of Mr. Long.

Alterations *in the* Liſt *of* Parliament.

KNareſborough. Hon. Robert Boyle, in the room of Richard Arundel, Eſq; deceaſed.

Queensferry, &c. Robert Haldane, Eſq; ——— col. George Haldane, promoted.

Durham. Hon. Raby Vane, ——— the preſent earl of Darlington.

B—KR—TS.

EDWARD Hill, of Watling-Street, merchant.
William Raſtrick, of Leeds, merchant.
Robert Rumſey, of Wooburn, dealer and chapman.
Richard Creeſe, of Newington-Butts, in Surry, carpenter, dealer and chapman.
Jacob Hancock, St. George Hanover-Square, painter.
William Stuart, of Northampton, ironmonger.
Wm. Charlwood, of Walton upon Thames, ſhopkeeper.
Allan Davilon, of Budge-Row, dealer.
John Marſden, of Pontefract, linen-draper.
William Hyatt, of David-Street, brewer, dealer and chapman.
Henry Ray, of Saffron-Walden, Eſſex, draper, dealer and chapman.
John Corleſs, of Warrington, grocer.
John Lambert, of Leeds, linen-draper, dealer and chapman.
Jonathan Parker and Joſeph Forſter, of Whitechapel, in Middleſex, chymiſts, druggiſts, and partners.
George Cox, of Aylſham, in Norfolk, grocer and tallow-chandler.
Michael Criſfield, of Bath, coach-maſter and horſe-dealer.
William Watkyns, of Hereford, vintner.
Joſeph Read, of Hoſier-Lane, vintner.
James Suidre, of Weſtminſter, apothecary.
John Lethbridge, jun. of Newton-Abbot, in Devon, money-ſcrivener, merchant, lime-burner and chapman.
William Edwards, of Briſtol, taylor.
John Battiſon, of Ruſſel-Court, hatter.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, March 25, 1758.

Amſterdam	—	36	5
Ditto at Sight	—	36	3
Rotterdam	—	36	5
Antwerp	—	No Price.	
Hamburgh	—	36	3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30	5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uſance	—	30	3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30	
Cadiz	—	37	7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37	7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37	7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47	1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.	
Genoa	—	46	5-8ths.
Venice	—	49	
Liſbon	—	5s.	5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s.	4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7	3-qrs.

The

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for March, 1758.

Divinity and Controversy.

1. A NEW Office of Devotion, pr. 1s. Noon.

2. Admonitions for the holy Week, pr. 1s. Noon.

3. Select Works of Archbishop Leighton, pr. 6s. Wilson.

4. The Creed of the Apostle Paul, pr. 3d. Griffiths.

5. Christ or Antichrist, pr. 6d. Robinson.

6. A Compendium of Social Religion. By Daniel Turner, pr. 2s. 6d. Ward.

Physick, Arts, and Sciences.

7. A Free and Candid Examination of the Analysis of Dr. Rutty's Synopsis, pr. 1s. Cooper.

8. Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness. By John Monro, M. D. pr. 1s. Dodsley.

9. An Essay on the Diseases of the Head and Neck. By J. N. Stevens, M. D. Hitch.

10. Hist. Febris Miliaris, &c. Auctore Joan. Fordyce, M. D. pr. 2s. Wilson.

11. English Architecture, pr. 2l. 2s. Osborne.

12. The Laws of Chance. By S. Clarke, pr. 4s. T. Payne.

13. The Handmaid to the Arts, pr. 6s. Nourse.

14. Supplement to Wood's Farriery, pr. 3s. 6d. Withy.

History. Biography.

15. Smollet's History of England, N° I. pr. 6d. Baldwin. To be continued Weekly.

16. Tindal's Rapin, N° I. pr. 6d. Robinson. To be continued Weekly.

17. Tindal's Continuation of Rapin, Vol. III. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

18. The History of the four last Years of the Queen. By Dean Swift, pr. 5s. Millar. (See p. 156.)

19. The History of Philip, King of Macedon. By Dr. Leland, 2 Vols. 4to. Johnston.

20. The Life of Adm. Vernon, pr. 3s. Fuller.

Political.

21. Considerations upon War, pr. 5s. Osborne.

22. A Letter to Mr. Pitt, pr. 1s. 6d. Scott.

23. An Address to the Great Man, pr. 1s. Robinson.

24. A Proposal for amending the Militia Act, pr. 1s. Corbett.

25. Reply to the Answer of the Military Arguments, &c. pr. 1s. Cooper.

26. A Vindication of Mr. Pitt, pr. 1s. 6d. Staples.

27. A Review of the Sixth Letter to the People of England, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.

28. Characteristicks on the present Political State of Great-Britain, pr. 4s. Millar. (See p. 123.)

29. A Seventh Letter to the People of England, pr. 1s. 6d. Harris.

30. Considerations, whether Tenants by Copy of Court Roll, &c. are Freeholders qualified to vote in Elections, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

31. Considerations on the Letter to the Mayor of ———. Lewis.

32. Considerations on the Heads of a Bill for promoting Industry, &c. pr. 1s. Millar.

Miscellaneous.

33. Dr. Hales's Treatise on Ventilators. Part II. Manby. (See p. 116.)

34. Compleat Introduction to the Art of Writing Letters. By S. Johnson, pr. 2s. Staples.

35. The Compleat Sportsman, pr. 3s. Cooke.

36. Humorous Ethicks, pr. 6s. Owen.

37. Chiron, or the Mental Optician, two Vols. pr. 5s. Robinson.

38. A Compleat System of Family Book-keeping, pr. 4s. Kinnersley.

39. The Story of the Tragedy of Agis, pr. 6d. Cooper. (See p. 107.)

40. The British Phœnix, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

41. The last War of the Beasts, pr. 3s. Seysert.

42. Pine's Virgil, pr. 15s. Hitch.

43. The Theatrical Review, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooke.

44. The whimsical Lucubrations of Lancelot Poverty-Struck, pr. 2s. Cooke.

45. The Folly of appointing Men of Parts to great Offices, pr. 6d. Cooke.

46. The Dramatick Execution of Agis, pr. 6d. Cooke.

47. Virtue Triumphant; or Elizabeth Canning in America, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooke.

48. The Atalantis for 1758, pr. 3s.

49. An Account of the Customs and Manners of the Mickmakis and Maracheet Indians, pr. 2s. 6d. Staples.

Poetry and Entertainment.

50. Agis: A Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar. (See p. 156.)

51. Olinda and Sophronia: A Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Withers.

52. The Inauguration of Frederick the Great, &c. pr. 1s. Hooper.

53. An Ode to the Country Gentlemen of England. By Dr. Akenside, pr. 6d. Dodsley.

54. A Collection of Poems. By several Hands. Vol. V. and VI. Dodsley.

55. Imitations of Horace. By Thomas Nevill, M. A. pr. 2s. Dodsley.

56. Tombo Chiqui: A Dramatick Entertainment, pr. 1s. Hooper.

57. Almira, pr. 3s. Corbet.

Sermons.

58. Several Discourses. By the Bishop of London. Vol. IV. pr. 5s. Whiston.

59. Twelve. By W. Romaine, M. A. pr. 4s. 6d. Withers.

60. Before the Commons, Jan. 30. By John Thomas, D. D. pr. 6d. Meadows.

61. Preached on Feb. 12, 1758. By C. Davis, M. A. pr. 6d. Keith.

62. The Jew's Thanksgiving Sermon for the Victory at Lissa. Preached at Berlin, pr. 6d. Reeve.

63. At

63. At the Funeral of Mr. Wallis. By J. Browne, pr. 6d. Keith.

64. Occaſioned by the Death of Dr. Stennett. By Dr. Gill, pr. 6d. Keith.

65. On the Faſt Day, before the Commons. By Dr. Butler, pr. 6d. Tonſon.

66. On ditto, by Mr. Aſhton, pr. 6d. Waller.

67. On ditto, preached at the Horſe-Guards. By Joſhua Kyte, M. A. pr. 6d. Davey.

68. On ditto, by a Clergyman, pr. 6d. J. Payne.

69. On ditto, by Henry Bryant, M. A. pr. 6d. Brotherton.

70. On ditto, by George Fothergill, D. D. Rivington.

71. On ditto, by Philip Furneaux, pr. 6d. Buckland.

72. On ditto, Subſtance of two. By E. Radcliffe, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

73. On ditto, by J. Witherſpoon, pr. 6d. Field.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

MARSHAL Richelieu having been recalled, and the count de Clermont ſent to command the French army in Lower Saxony: The latter arrived at Hanover the 15th ult; and, it is ſaid, that preſently after his arrival, he wrote to his ſovereign, that he had found his majeſty's army divided into three bodies, one above ground, the other under ground, and the third in the hoſpitals. Therefore he deſired his majeſty's inſtructions, whether he ſhould endeavour to bring the firſt away, or if he ſhould ſtay till it had joined the other two. It is indeed evident, that he neither carried diſcretionary orders along with him, nor proper inſtructions for withdrawing his army from that country; for he has neither ventured to ſtand a general engagement, nor did he withdraw his troops from their diſtant quarters, until by the enemy's approach, they were forced to retire with ſuch precipitation as to leave all their ſick, and a great part of their artillery, ammunition, and baggage, behind them, beſides loſing, in their retreat, a conſiderable number of officers and ſoldiers, who were cut off or made priſoners by the enemy. The two chief bodies of their army, however, which were at Zell and Hanover, retired in pretty good order to Hamelen, where they have collected all the troops they could get together, except eight battalions and eight ſquadrons, with ſome Huſſars, &c. amounting, in the whole, to between 3 and 4000 men, which they left in garriſon at Minden, in order to retard the approach of the combined army under prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick; and as the prince could not leave that garriſon behind him, as ſoon as he had reduced Hoya, as before mentioned *, he marched to attack Minden, which he inveſted on the 5th inſt. but as he could not get his cannon up, by reaſon of the badneſs of the roads, the trenches were not opened till the 9th, from which day the attack was ſo briſkly carried on, that the garriſon were forced to capitulate, and to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war on the 14th. From hence we may judge, that the French are very much afraid of coming to a general engagement, otherwiſe they would not have expoſed themſelves to the loſs of ſuch a number of men, meerly for the ſake of retarding the approach of the enemy for nine days only.

When the French began to think of abandoning the city of Hanover, the inhabitants were in a terrible fright, leſt they ſhould be expoſed to a general plunder, but the duke of Randan, the French governor, took particular care that none of the French ſoldiers ſhould attempt to plunder, and before he left the place, inſtead of deſtroying their magazine of proviſions, as was done in moſt other places, he was ſo generous as to cauſe the whole to be diſtributed among the poor of that city, or ſold at a very low price. For this humane and generous behaviour the regency of Hanover have ſince ſent him a letter of thanks, as well as another to count de Clermont; and on the 5th inſt. which was obſerved as a day of ſolemn thankſgiving at Hanover, for their delivery from their enemies, the clergy did not fail to celebrate this generoſity and charity in their ſermons; which, ſurely, muſt give that general a much more durable ſatisfaction, than any he could have had from ſatiating a brutal revenge.

We have lately had no accounts of any importance from Pomerania, but we may very ſoon expect ſome; for in Sweden they are preparing, with the utmoſt diſpatch, to ſend a reinforcement of 12 or 13,000 men to their army in that country; and on the other ſide an army of Ruſſians is upon their march to penetrate into the eaſtern part of that dutchy, whilſt two other Ruſſian armies ſeem to be bending their march, one towards the ſouthern part of Sileſia, and the other directly towards Frankfort upon the Oder.

From Sileſia we hear, that the Auſtrian garriſon of Schweidnitz ſtill holds out; and that detachments from their army have beat the Pruſſians from, and recovered poſſeſſion of Troppau in the Auſtrian Sileſia, and Liebau upon the confines of that Dutchy.

Baron Ponickau, the Saxon miniſter at the diet of the empire, has communicated ſome long depoſitions, from which it appears, how the king of Pruſſia came by all the ſecret tranſactions of the Saxon court, ever ſince the beginning of the year 1753, by means of one Frederick-William Menzel, who was a clerk of the cabinet to his Poliſh majeſty, and whoſe treachery was not diſcovered till September, 1757, when he, and his brother-in-law, by whom he kept a cor-

* *See before, p.* 138.

correſpondence with the Pruſſian miniſters, were taken into cuſtody, and both confeſſed their crime. Whereupon it may be obſerved, that this authenticates all the ſecret ſtate papers which his Pruſſian majeſty has communicated to the publick.

The French have again begun to prepare for frightening us with an invaſion, by ordering a ſquadron of 26 ſhips of the line, and nine frigates, to be fitted out at Breſt; and by forming a conſiderable army upon the coaſt of the French Netherlands; but they have not begun to talk of preparing any flat-bottomed boats; and probably we ſhall not now be ſo eaſily frightened as we were in the years 1755 and 1756, as placemen will probably be employed to diſſipate, inſtead of propagating any ſuch ridiculous apprehenſions among the people.

In our Magazine *for* October *laſt, we gave, from the Marquis of* TORCY's MEMOIRS, *ſome Account of Prince* Eugene's *viſiting this Court and City, in* 1711-12, *and of the famous Mobock Club then ſet up; and we ſhall now, from Dean* SWIFT's *Hiſtory, juſt publiſhed, give our Readers what he ſays upon that Subject. The reverend Dean, after giving an Account of Prince* Eugene's *Arrival here, proceeds as follows:*

PRINCE Eugene's viſit to his friends in England continued longer than was expected; he was every day entertained magnificently by perſons of quality of both parties; he went frequently to the treaſurer, and ſometimes affected to do it in private; he viſited the other miniſters and great officers of the court, but on all occaſions publickly owned the character and appellation of a Whig; and in ſecret, held continual meetings with the duke of Marlborough, and the other diſcontented lords, where Mr. Bothmar uſually aſſiſted. It is the great ambition of this prince to be perpetually engaged in war, without conſidering the cauſe or conſequence; and to ſee himſelf at the head of an army, where only he can make any conſiderable figure. He is not without a natural tincture of that cruelty, ſome time charged upon the Italians; and being nurſed in arms, hath ſo far extinguiſhed pity and remorſe, that he will, at any time, ſacrifice a thouſand men's lives, to a caprice of glory or revenge. He had conceived an incurable hatred for the treaſurer, as the perſon who principally oppoſed this inſatiable paſſion for war; ſaid he had hopes of others, but that the treaſurer was *un mutbom diable*, not to be moved; therefore, ſince it was impoſſible for him or his friends to compaſs their deſigns, whilſt that miniſter continued at the head of affairs, he propoſed an expedient, often practiſed by thoſe of his country, that the treaſurer (to uſe his own expreſſion) ſhould be taken off, *a la negligence*; that this might eaſily be done, and paſs for an effect of chance, if it were preceded by encouraging ſome proper people to commit ſmall riots in the night: And in ſeveral parts of the town, a crew of obſcure ruffians were accordingly employed about that time, who probably exceeded their commiſſion; and mixing themſelves with thoſe diſorderly people that often infeſt the ſtreets at midnight, acted inhuman outrages on many perſons, whom they cut and mangled in the face and arms, and other parts of the body, without any provocation; but an effectual ſtop was ſoon put to theſe enormities, which probably prevented the execution of the main deſign.

I am very ſenſible, that ſuch an imputation ought not to be charged upon any perſon whatever, upon ſlight grounds, or doubtful ſurmiſes; and that thoſe who think I am able to produce no better, will judge this paſſage to be fitter for a libel than a hiſtory; but as the account was given by more than one perſon who was at the meeting, ſo it was confirmed paſt all contradiction by ſeveral intercepted letters and papers: And it is moſt certain, that the rage of the defeated party, upon their frequent diſappointments, was ſo far inflamed, as to make them capable of ſome counſels yet more violent and deſperate than this, which, however, by the vigilance of thoſe near the perſon of her majeſty, were happily prevented.

Thus far the Dean; but we wiſh the Dean had told us, whether he had himſelf converſed with any one perſon who was at the meeting where this wicked plot was hatched, or ſaw and read any intercepted letter or paper that gave an account of it; for if he had his information only from our miniſters, his being told ſo, may be ſuppoſed to have been a miniſterial artifice, deſigned to inflame his zeal for their ſervice, and to rivet his averſion for their enemies.

An ACCOUNT *of the* TRAGEDY *of* AGIS.

WHEN a dramatick writer preſents his firſt piece to the publick, he has reaſon to expect ſome indulgence to his faults, and that the candour of his readers will attribute them rather to his want of experience than any defect of genius: But if he ſhould happen to fall ſhort in a ſecond attempt, he may be ſure that they will not ſcruple at once to pronounce him unequal to his taſk. The * author of *Agis* had before given us a ſpecimen of his talents and capacity for dramatick compoſition, in the tragedy of *Douglas*; (which it cannot be deemed ill-nature to ſay) that there was ſome room left for improvement. It is true, indeed, that the tragedy of *Agis*, or at leaſt the firſt draught of it, was written long before *Douglas* appeared. But as we muſt neceſſarily ſuppoſe that the play has undergone many alterations ſince it muſt be looked upon as the ſecond and moſt effort of our author's genius. How far this is able to extend will be then ſeen from the following account of the piece before us.

* *The Rev. Mr. Hume, a clergyman of the kirk of Scotland; to which profeſſion he has, in the* ward appearance, *bid adieu, on account of the cenſures paſſed on him by his reverend brethren, for writing the Tragedy of Douglas.*

As the ſubject of *Douglas* was rather of the *domeſtick* kind, that of Agis is of a more *publick* nature, as it treats of liberty, and the ſtate of a once flouriſhing republick. Agis, the principal character, is king of Sparta, and is repreſented as an humane, generous prince, and ſtudious to maintain the liberties of the common people. In this deſign A he was oppoſed by Amphares, one of the ephori or chief magiſtrates, who is ambitious, turbulent, and moreover a rival to Lyſander, an Athenian and friend to Agis, in the love of Euanthe an Athenian lady already betrothed to Lyſander: Amphares is ſeconded in his ſchemes by Sandane, a proud and imperious lady, wife to Leonidas, who had alſo been king of Sparta, but expelled by the people for his tyranny, and they both plot together the reſtoration of this prince, and the deſtruction of Agis. This is the principal object of the Tragedy: As the diſtreſs of Euanthe is in a manner foreign to the main ſtory, and B the introduction of Agiſiſtrata, the mother C of Agis, in the firſt act, ſerves no other purpoſe than only to prepare us for her appearance at the end of the play to weep over the corpſe of her murdered ſon.

Act I. Is opened by Sandane, who is anxious to know the iſſue of a battle then reported to have been fought, between Lyſander, general of the Spartans, in behalf of D Agis, and the Achaians on the part of the exiled king Leonidas. Amphares comes in to her; and after a little converſation about their deſigns againſt Agis, that monarch appearing with his mother, Sandane withdraws; and in the next ſcene Agis upbraids Amphares, who exculpates himſelf, and profeſſes friendſhip. Amphares being gone, Agis's mother adviſes him to be cautious, and makes her exit, in order to "lead a ſpotleſs choir of matrons and virgins" to the temple of Hercules. After a ſoliloquy by Agis, Euanthe, who is in love with Lyſander, comes in, and aſks him, "what tidings from the camp:" He anſwers—"None". And as E ſhe expreſſes her fears for Lyſander, Agis comforts her by ſaying,

—"Small the chance of what Euanthe fears:
In the long wars of ſtill—contending Greece
Leaders of armies have but rarely fallen."

Agis then goes to the ſenate, and Euanthe makes a ſoliloquy: After which Rheſus, a Thracian by birth, enters and tells her, that G Lyſander had conquered, and was already in Sparta with Agis, in the ſenate. Upon enquiry ſhe finds that one Polidorus, an Athenian, who had conducted her to Sparta, was ſlain in the battle: Then ſeeing ſome men ſtanding near the temple, in uncouth garb and ſtrange arms, ſhe aſks Rheſus about them, who tells her, that they are Thracians, and that he will learn of their herald their buſineſs there. He goes out for H his purpoſe, and after a ſhort ſoliloquy Euanthe quits the ſtage.

Act II. Euanthe enters, and preſently (after a jolly huzza behind the ſcenes) Lyſander runs in, with

—O my life! my love! &c.

And they embrace. He then tells her, that "Hymen ſhall crown at laſt their *eventful* love;" but ſhe deſires him not to ſpeak of Hymen, "while cruel diſcord waves her horrid brand;" And while poor Polidorus is unburied. [Of this gentleman, for whom ſhe ſeems to have much regard, we ſhall hear no more.] After ſome chat, Lyſander makes the following ſpeech:

Of common clay, and in one common mould
Mankind are made; but the celeſtial fire
That gives them life and ſoul, is liberty:
And I, Prometheus-like, to gain that fire
For Sparta's ſons, would brave the bolt of Jove.

This favours not a little of the rant; and Euanthe very properly replies, "to me you need not vaunt your daring mind". She then tells him, that Amphares had proffered love to her, which enrages him the more. A ſlave then comes in, and gives him a letter from *one* Celimene, a Spartan dame, which is "to caution Agis to be upon his guard". This Lyſander purpoſes to ſhew to Agis, who, after a while, comes in, when Euanthe goes out, and Lyſander gives him the billet. [This circumſtance of Celimene's letter might as well have been omitted, as no incident in the play depends upon it, and after this ſcene we hear no more of the lady.] Agis, however, diſregards the notice, and an officer comes in, who confirms the arrival of a thouſand Thracians, pretended to be hired by Amphares for Seleucus's ſervice, and on their march to Sardis. Rheſus next enters, and relates, that theſe troops are commanded by his brother Euxus, under Rhinalces: He is therefore deſired to uſe his influence with his brother to bring them off; and Lyſander in vain adviſes Agis to quit the city, and join the late victorious army: Nor can Lyſander himſelf be perſuaded by Agis to go and head the forces, having promiſed his beloved Euanthe not to leave her. At length they ſeparate with an F hug and a *farewell*; Lyſander goes out; ſenators come in, to tell Agis that "aſſembled Sparta waits;" and then comes in the proceſſion of matrons and virgins, which Agis's mother had talked of in the firſt Act; and an ode is performed to excellent muſick by Dr. Boyce. When this is ended, Amphares enters, and in a ſoliloquy acquaints us, that the Thracians had reached their poſts, and only waited for the ſignal, and that the queen and all, by going to the temple, were caught in the net he had ſpread for them.

Act III. Euanthe entering, by her fright gives us to know, that Amphares's ſchemes had taken effect; and meeting Sandane, ſhe implores her protection. Sandane abuſes her with many ſarcaſms, adviſes her to "accept Amphares for Lyſander," and going off tells her,

Minion, for this expect—thou pageant! thou!
That dar'ſt to brave, exaſperate a queen,
Thou ſhalt repent thy pride.—

[This ſcene may perhaps put the reader in mind of Roxana and Statira, Octavia and Cleopatra, or the princeſs Huncamunca in

Tom Thumb.] Lyſander preſently enters in the diſguiſe of an Helot or Spartan ſlave; and making himſelf known to Euanthe, is told by her, that as ſhe fled "amidſt the claſh of arms," ſhe heard a Spartan call out, that Agis was ſafe, and had gained the ſanctuary of the temple. The reſt of this ſcene is taken up with *pro* and *con* between them, whether or no Lyſander ſhould endeavour to eſcape to the army. Euanthe will not have him leave her, and again puts him in mind of Amphares's love to her. At laſt they come abſolutely to an open quarrel; ſhe reviles him; is (according to the marginal direction) *ready to faint*; he relents; agrees to ſtay with her; but at laſt ſhe bids him "go, and fight for Agis", with this prudent caution, however, *to keep in the rear*.

"Calm in the rear direct the courſe of battle;
The dreadful van let other warriors lead."

While they are thus talking, Amphares ſuddenly enters, bids Lyſander (whom he conceived to be nothing but a common ſlave) to be gone, and then avows his paſſion to Euanthe, who, we may be ſure, treats him with ſcorn. At length he lays violent hands on her; and as ſhe is calling out for help, Lyſander re-enters with a dagger; Amphares avoids the blow; Euxus and the Thracians come to his aſſiſtance; Lyſander is diſcovered; Amphares orders the troops to ſurround him; he ſnatches a ſword from one of the ſoldiers and defends himſelf: Amphares then points his ſword at Euanthe's breaſt; at which Lyſander throws down his, crying, "I cannot bear to ſee Euanthe die!" Being now a priſoner to Amphares, they exchange a few reproaches on each other, till Lyſander is ordered to one priſon, and Euanthe to another: A pathetick parting between the two lovers of courſe enſues. Amphares makes a ſoliloquy, till Sandane enters, to whom he tells the ſcheme he has laid to make Agis quit the ſanctuary, and that the Ephori were to meet this very night to pronounce ſentence of death on Agis as well as Lyſander. It is obſervable, that both in this Act, as well as the next, Agis, the principal character, never once makes his appearance.

Act IV. Opens with a ſoliloquy by Lyſander, in priſon, *on the immortality of the ſoul.* [Let the reader judge, if it ought to be ranked in excellence with that of Cato on the ſame ſubject, or the more impaſſioned one of Hamlet. Both the latter are in character for the ſpeakers, and naturally ariſe from their ſituations; whereas this, perhaps, might have been delivered with equal propriety by any one elſe beſides Lyſander, or in any other ſituation.]

After this, enter the two Thracian brothers, Rheſus and Euxus; and ſome time is ſpent to perſuade the latter to befriend Lyſander's deſigns, for the deliverance of Agis. Rheſus undertakes, in the diſguiſe of a Thracian ſoldier, to get admiſſion to Agis, to acquaint him of them: But in the midſt of their conſultation advice is brought, that Amphares is coming: Rheſus goes out, and Lyſander retires. Amphares comes in to Euxus; bids him take a picture of Euanthe from Lyſander, which he wore upon his breaſt; and, in the mean while, makes a bitter ſoliloquy againſt woman-kind, till Sandane enters, when, among other things, he acquaints her, that he had ſent a perſon in Lyſander's name to enveigle Agis, under pretence of guiding him, from the protection of the ſanctuary; that Agis had conſented to quit it, in hopes that his eſcape would put an end to the faction againſt him; and that this ſame perſon was to go to him again at midnight, with the picture abovementioned, as a credential from Lyſander. Sandane commends the ſcheme, and adds, that Agiſiſtrata, the mother of Agis, ſhall die likewiſe. A Spartan now comes to tell them, that the Thracian guards had ſeized a ſpy, who in their habiliments had endeavoured to get into the temple. Sandane then goes out, and Euxus enters with the gorget or picture, which he gives to Amphares, who informs him of the laſt mentioned circumſtance, and leaves him. Euxus, knowing that his brother was this ſpy, calls to Lyſander, and tells him, that as Rheſus was taken, he would ſet him free, and arm him like a Thracian. While this is doing behind the ſcenes, a Spartan enters to Euxus, and tells him, his preſence was required at the ſenate-houſe. Lyſander returns, dreſſed like a Thracian commander: Euxus expreſſes his fears, that Rheſus was diſcovered by the Ephori to be his brother: But Lyſander thinks otherwiſe. In ſhort, Euxus, after having ordered his ſoldiers to guard Lyſander as they would himſelf, goes out, as to the ſenate, while Lyſander employs himſelf in a long ſoliloquy, to give time for Euxus's return; which is, notwithſtanding, much ſooner than can be reconciled to any degree of probability. The act cloſes with Euxus coming back, and telling Lyſander, that Rheſus was unknown, but condemned to die on the morrow. And Lyſander goes out triumphantly, with an intent to ſave Agis, by the aſſiſtance of the Thracian troops, or to periſh in the attempt. Thus is this whole Act employed in getting Lyſander out of priſon, and making Euxus join in his deſigns; an event, which might, and ſhould, have been brought about in a much ſhorter compaſs, eſpecially when the drama approaches ſo near to its cataſtrophe, and the principal action ſtands ſtill all the while.

Act V. Agis now, at laſt, appears again upon the ſtage, where the Ephori, with Amphares at their head, had been waiting for his coming. The perſon, who undertook to entice him out of the ſanctuary, leads him into the ſnare that they had laid for him. A long converſation enſues between them, till at laſt Amphares orders the officers to bear him to execution, which

they refuse to do. At last, however, they carry him off. The magistrates make their exit. Amphares orders an attendant to go and tell Euxus to send his prisoner Lysander to him. A fellow comes in, and acquaints Amphares, that the executioners refuse to kill Agis, and undertaking to do it himself at the persuasion of Amphares, goes out again. A messenger then comes to relate, that Lysander is escaped. Amphares orders him to bring Euanthe be him. Then comes another messenger, and says, that Lysander is at the head of the Thracian troops. Then Euanthe is brought in; and the murderer of Agis returns with an account of having done the deed. Amphares orders Euanthe to be secured. Then comes another messenger: Then a huzza is heard: Euanthe will not stir: Amphares bids them "drag her along:" Then another louder and repeated huzza: Amphares runs at Euanthe with his sword; when, to be sure, just in the nick in rushes Lysander, with Euxus, and stabs Amphares, with a "Down, down, to Tartarus! There, villain, howl." Then follows the *pathetick!*

Euanthe. Amazing powers! alive! victorious!—Oh!

Lysander. And have I come to save thee?—O Euanthe!

But Oh! I fear, I come too late for Agis.

Rhesus then goes out, and, returning, presently, acquaints them, that the king is too surely murdered. Amphares then makes his *Dying-Speech*; and so, one might imagine, the play would have been concluded. But hold——the good old lady, Agis's mother, must now come in once more, to cry—*O my son! My son!* and even the body of Agis must be brought in funeral procession along the stage, accompanied with a solemn dirge; of which it must be confessed, that the music was admirable, and worthy of the masterly hand that composed it.

To this short analysis of the whole piece, we shall subjoin a few impartial reflections. The comparison between Cato and this Tragedy is obvious: Both turn on the same subject—the liberties of a free people, unsuccessfully maintained by the heroes of each drama, who fall a sacrifice to their patriotism. But it is not sufficient, that these patriots declaim in the praise of liberty, except they be thrown into action. Therefore, Agis, has less dramatick merit than Cato, in its principal character is shewn in much fewer lights, and less involved in perplexing incidents. Again, is not the Amphares of one, and the Sempronius of the other, very much alike in the main; tho' it is easy to determine which has the preference? Is the episode of Lysander and Euanthe (if we may so call it) more interesting, or less hackneyed, than the love-scenes of Cato? And are the characters of Lysander, Euxus, and Rhesus, nearly so expressive of the manners, as those of Syphax and Juba, especially the former? It is not only the subject, in which these two plays resemble each other: But it also seems, that the author of Agis had endeavoured to vie with the author of Cato in the sentiments, and has boldly entered the lists with him, in what is reckoned the most shining part of the latter piece; namely, *the soliloquy on the immortality of the soul.*

With respect to the diction of Agis, it may be said, that in many places it wants even the harmony of prose; in others it has not the variety, that a judicious ear always expects in verse composition; and tho' the expression is in general neither too turgid, nor the numbers affectedly polished, yet does he not seem to have hit upon that just mediocrity, which is agreeable to the simplicity of truth and nature, and which is generally to be met with in Shakespear and other ancient writers of tragedies. If any one doubts this, let him read a speech or two of Brutus for example, or any other of our Great Author's plays, and compare them with any part of Agis. Upon the whole, we cannot but think, that this tragedy is inferior to our author's first tragedy of Douglas: Nor can we, from either of them, conceive so high an opinion of his dramatick genius, as his warm espousers seem to entertain more from prejudice, than any real taste and judgment.

BILLS of Mortality from Feb. 14. to March 14.

Christ.	Males	606	1138
	Femal.	532	
Buried	Males	691	1368
	Femal.	677	
Died under 2 Years old			453
Between 2 and 5			114
5 and 10			55
10 and 20			26
20 and 30			144
30 and 40			137
40 and 50			115
50 and 60			114
60 and 70			95
70 and 80			75
80 and 90			35
90 and 100			5
			1368

Buried	Within the Walls	109
	Without the Walls	326
	In Mid. and Surry	661
	City & Sub. West.	272
		1368

Weekly, Feb. 21	357
28	343
March 7	348
14	320
	1368

Decreased in the Burials this Month 115.

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

Prices

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in MARCH, &c.

Days	Bank Stock	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old 1st S.	S. Sea old A. 2d S.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. New 2d S.	3 and ½ p. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
27	121 ¾	147	104	93		92 ⅝		92 ⅞	92 ⅞	92 ⅛	91 ⅞	99	91 ¼	21. 17s	3 5 0	N. W.	rain
28	121 ¼	147	104	93		92 ⅜		92 ⅝	92 ⅝	92 ¼	91 ⅞	99	91 ⅜	21. 18s	3 5 0	S. S. W.	cloudy
1	121	149	104 ⅛	93 ⅛		92 ⅛		92 ⅜	92 ⅜	92 ⅛	92	99	91 ⅜	21. 18s	3 7 6	N. N. W.	rain
2	121	148	104 ⅛	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	92 ⅛		92 ⅜	92 ⅜	92 ⅛	92	99	92	21. 19s	3 7 6	S. W.	fair
3	121	146 ½	104 ⅛	93 ⅛		92 ⅛		93 ⅛	92 ⅜	92 ⅛	92	99 ⅛	92 ⅛	21. 19s	3 7 6	W. S. W.	fair
4	121 ¼		104	93 ⅛		92 ⅛		93 ¼	92 ½	92 ⅛	92 ⅛	99 ⅛	92	21. 19s	3 7 6	W. S. W.	fair
5	Sunday															S. W.	fair
6	121 ¼			93 ⅛		92 ⅛		93 ⅛	92 ⅝	92 ⅛		99 ¼	92 ⅛	21. 19s	3 7 6	N. W. bW.	rain
7	122		104	93 ⅛		92 ⅛		93 ¼	93	92 ⅛		99 ¼	92 ¼	21. 19s	3 10 0	S. E. by E.	rain
8	122		104	93 ⅛		92 ¼		93 ⅛	93	92 ⅛		99 ¼	92 ¼	21. 19s	3 10 0	N. by E.	cloudy
9	121 ¼		104 ⅛	93 ⅛		93		93 ⅛	93	92 ¼		99 ¼	92 ¼	21. 17s	3 10 0	N.	rain
10			104 ⅛	93 ⅛		93		93 ⅛	93	92 ⅛		99 ⅛	92 ⅛	21. 18s	3 10 0	N. N. E.	snow
11			103 ¼	93 ⅛		92 ⅞		93 ¼	92 ⅞	92 ⅛		99 ⅛	92 ⅛	21. 16s	3 10 0	N.	rain, snow
12	Sunday															N.	thaw
13			103 ¼	93 ⅛		92 ⅞		93 ⅛	92 ⅞	92 ¼		99 ⅛	92 ⅛	21. 16s	3 10 0	N. by E.	fair
14			102 ¼	93 ⅛		92 ¼		93 ⅛	92 ⅞	92 ⅛		99 ¼	92 ¼	21. 17s	3 12 6	S. by E.	cold
15			104 ¼	93 ⅛		92 ⅜		93 ⅛	93	92 ¼		99 ¼	92 ¼	21. 19s	3 12 6	E.	fine
16			104 ¼			92 ⅜		93 ⅛	93 ⅛	92 ⅜		99 ¼	92 ¼	21. 19s	3 12 6	E. by S.	fine
17			104 ¼			93		93	93 ⅛	93		99 ⅛	92 ¼	21. 19s	3 12 6	S.	fine
18			104 ¼			93 ¼			93 ⅛	93 ¼		100	93	31. 0s	3 12 6	S.	rain
19	Sunday															S.	rain
20			105 ⅛			93 ⅛			93	93 ⅛		99 ⅞	93	31. 0s	3 15 0	S. W.	rain
21			105 ⅛			93 ⅛			93 ⅛	93 ⅛		99 ⅞	93	31. 0s	3 15 0	S. W. by S.	rain
22			105 ⅛			93 ⅛			93 ⅛	93 ⅛		99 ⅞	93	31. 0s	3 15 0	N. E. by N.	snow
23			106 ⅛			93 ⅛			93 ⅛	93 ⅛		100	93 ⅛	31. 1s	3 15 6	E. N. E.	fair
24			106 ⅛			93 ⅛			93 ¼	93 ⅛		100 ⅛	93 ⅛	31. 2s	3 17 6	E.	fine
25			106 ¼			94				90 ⅛		100 ⅛	93 ⅛	31. 1s	3 17 6	N. by W.	rain
26	Sunday													31. 0s		N. W.	fine
27			106 ¼			93 ⅞				93 ¼		100 ⅛	93 ⅛	31. 0s	3 17 6	S.	fine
28			106 ¼			94			94	93 ¼		100 ⅛	94 ⅛	31. 1s	3 17 6	S.	fine
29	125 ¼	148 ¼				94 ¼			94 ¼	94 ¼		100 ¼	94 ⅛	31. 1s	3 17 6	S.	fine

Prices of corn

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 40s. to 49s. odq	12l. 12s load	13l. 10s load	12l. 1 1s load	12l. 00s load	12l. 10s load	42s to 51 qu	50s to 60 qu	8s od bushel	8s od bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
Barley 20s to 26s 6d.	25s to 28 qr	28s to 26 qr	25s to 30 qr	20s to 30 qr	19s to 23 qr	26s to 30	22s to 30	3s 9d	3s 6d to 0s od	Hay per Load 54s.
Oats 17s to 20s od.	22s to 26 od	27s to 22	28s to 28s	19s to 22 ood	16s to 19 6d	18s to 23	17s to 24	2s 4d to 3s	2s od to 0s od	Coals 39s. per Chald.
Beans 22s to 26s od.	32s to 34 od	29s to 36	37s to 59s	24s to 35 ood	24s to 34	27s to 30	20s to 32	4s to 4s 4d	4s 8d to 0s od	

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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For APRIL, 1758.

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XXX. POETRY. Dr. Akenſide's Ode; the Miſtake; on Mr. Dodſley's Publication; Brotherly Love; Verſes to a Friend; Extent of Cookery; Epigram of Sannazarius imitated; Rebus; Anſwer to one; a Fragment; a Song ſet to Muſick, a new Country Dance, &c. &c. &c.
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☞ *Many curious and ingenious pieces, in prose and verse, must be deferred to our next; when the American History, and list of captures on both sides, will be resumed. What* Attorn. ad Leg. *writes about, was not received.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For APRIL, 1758.

The following Letters, as they ſhew the Opinion of two great Men, in a particular Point, and were never before publiſhed, need no Apology for their preſent Appearance.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Believe, you will readily accept of (for your Magazine) the copies of ſome *original* letters, in my poſſeſſion, that paſſed between two great and learned men, Biſhop *Atterbury*, and Mr. Dean *Stanhope*, on the ſubject of adminiſtring baptiſm in *private*, by the *publick form*. A practice, which obtains much *in*, tho' a very *high* diſgrace *to*, our church; and the *more* ſo, as grounded on *mean*, and *inſufficient* reaſons. And it can *never* appear, *but* in a very *bad* and *offenſive* light, *ſo long* as *any* preſent, or conſideration of *any* kind, *be made* for *ſuch* irregular, *ſuch* ill-favoured, and miſchievous ſubmiſſions *.

But I will give you a copy of the *original* letter I have, from the biſhop to the dean.

Mr. Dean, Bromley, Sunday-noon.

IT is high time that Mr. Archer ſhould be licenſed; and I wiſh I had an opportunity of diſcourſing him, and Mr. Sherlock for half an hour, about the *methods* of reſtoring the uſe of publick baptiſms in *all* caſes, but *that* mentioned in the *rubrick*. My mind is much bent upon it; and I wiſh alſo, I had your opinion and aſſiſtance in the matter. I ſhall be here till Wedneſday morning, and ſhould be glad to ſee them any afternoon: Or, if they had rather come to Weſtminſter, let me know their time before hand, and I will be free from other company. I wrote to you on this head to Canterbury, I think, about three months ago. I deſire you will quicken them, that there may be no farther delay; and am,

April, 1758.

Reverend Sir,

Your very affectionate brother,

FR. ROFFEN.

Mr. *Dean of* Canterbury's *Anſwer.*

My Lord, Lewiſham, Jan. 1, 1718-19.

MR. Sherlock and Mr. Archer had waited on you ſooner, but that the former was confined two or three weeks, with a complaint in one of his eyes. They both deſired to wait on you at Bromley, hoping to find you more at leiſure there; and I will contrive, if poſſible, to ſend them to-morrow, or Tueſday. I can very truly ſay, that I am in no degree the occaſion of this delay; and would now wait on your lordſhip, with them, were it not my misfortune to be confined by illneſs. The *private baptiſms* I have long diſcouraged, and, by Mr. Sherlock's help, brought ſo many to church, that for ſeveral years paſt, I may venture to ſay, the number of thoſe *at home*, in my time, bear no proportion to what uſed to be in that of my predeceſſor at Deptford. Thoſe at Lewiſham, I believe, are ſcarce one in three months; nor have been a long time. And of them, the great diſtance from the church, is generally the inducement for allowing it. But I ſhall be highly content with your lordſhip's expreſs prohibition to indulge the liberty, which creates *much trouble*, and turns to *little advantage*. And had I not

* *I could* never *hear* any thing *pleaded for this* practice, *that deſerved an* anſwer. That *which makes it prevail, is—men do* not *conſider the* great decency, *and* fitneſs, *and the* many *advantages of* publick *baptiſms. Mr. Dean Sherlock, in his Practical Diſcourſe of Religious Aſſemblies.*

at firſt been countenanced by my ſuperiors, I had reſiſted this practice from the beginning; and am perfectly willing to do it now. But I trouble your lordſhip no longer, than to profeſs myſelf, with all poſſible duty,

Your lordſhip's
moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
GEORGE STANHOPE.

The Biſhop's *Reply* to the foregoing *Letter*.

Good Mr. Dean,

I AM perfectly ſatisfied by your letter, and by what Mr. Sherlock has ſaid to me, that all care will be taken (as I find a great deal has been already) to bring *all* the children to be baptized at *church*, who are not really in danger of death.

I thank you heartily for what you have done, and ſhall do further in this matter; and having your kind aſſiſtance towards making things perfectly regular at Deptford, doubt not but, by God's bleſſing, I ſhall be able to effect what I purpoſe, in all other parts of my dioceſe, as I have done it in ſeveral already.

Mr. Sherlock deſired ſomething under my hand, that he might ſhew to thoſe, who preſſed him to give private baptiſm to their children.

I told him, if the addition of the particular clauſe to that purpoſe, which I now inſert in every licence, were not ſufficient, I would do in that kind, whatever he ſhould deſire.

Should you happen to come to town before I return to Bromley, I will adjuſt that matter with you.

I know your bringing things to bear at Deptford, will be of great influence towards my ſucceeding in the attempt, *every where elſe*; and therefore I preſs this point ſo earneſtly upon you.

You have always had worthy good men for your curates; and, in my opinion, never had better than now. And their *zeal*, and *firmneſs* in the caſe, will make every thing eaſy both to you, and me.

I am, with an hearty regard,
good Mr. Dean,
your very affectionate brother,
FR. ROFFEN.

This vigilant, and (ſurely) pious prelate, plainly diſcovered the *ſame* deep concern, and entertained the *ſame* opinion about this *important* point, as *many* biſhops, and other great and eminent men had done—whoſe names I could eaſily give you a liſt of, only am afraid of engroſſing more than my ſhare of room in your collection. However, you will give me leave juſt to mention Mr. Dean Sherlock again, and to pray a place for another ſhort paragraph, from the moſt excellent book I quoted before. "To baptize our children (ſays this good man) *privately*, looks as if we were *aſhamed* of the chriſtian profeſſion, and there is not a more *effectual* way to *root out* chriſtianity, than to *deſtroy* all the *publick ſolemnities* of worſhip." I wonder not then at biſhop Atterbury's *rare zeal* and *conduct*, in an affair of *ſo much* conſequence to the *church*, and *religion*:—And his *ſucceſs*, in the arduous undertaking, will alſo be ever memorable.

Tho' the *malady* his lordſhip attacked, was difficult and obſtinate, yet, by his great prudence and reſolution, it was ſo well cured throughout his *whole* dioceſe, that, I have been aſſured, hardly ſo much as a ſingle complaint of the kind was to be found in it, during the remainder of the time his lordſhip preſided over it.

How a practice, *thus* diſcountenanced and ſuppreſſed, came afterwards into faſhion again, and to get its preſent footing, muſt not be attempted to be accounted for, by,

SIR,
Kent, Your moſt humble ſervant,
April 10, 1758. R. C.

In the Voyage to South-America, *by Don* George Juan, *and Don* Antonio de Ulloa, *lately publiſhed, there is an Account of a very extraordinary Cure for the Tooth-ach, which, being ſo well authenticated, we ſhall give to our Readers, as follows. Theſe two Gentlemen, in their Account of the Iſlands of* Juan Fernandes, *write thus:*

"THE iſlands of Juan Fernandes abound greatly in fiſh of various kinds; among which are two ſpecies, not obſerved in any other part of this vaſt ſea. One is the cod, which, tho' not abſolutely, in every particular, like that of Newfoundland, the difference is very minute, either with regard to colour, form, taſte, and even the ſmall ſcales obſervable on that fiſh. They are of different ſizes, but the largeſt three or four feet in length.

The other ſpecies is a fiſh reſembling the tollo * in ſhape, but much more palatable. From the fore part of each of the two fins on its back, grows a kind of triangular ſpur, a little bent, but round near the back, and terminating in a point. It has a fine gloſs, and the hardneſs of a bone. At the root of it is a ſoft, ſpongy ſubſtance. This ſpur or bone, for it reſembles both, is ſuch a preſent remedy for

* *Tollo is a ſort of fiſh very common upon the coaſt of Peru, which is the chief ſupport of the inhabitants, in time of lent, and upon their faſt days; and by ſome authors it is ſaid to be ſomething like our pilchards.*

for the tooth-ach, that the point of it being applied to the part affected, it entirely removes the pain in half an hour. The first account I had, of this singular virtue, was from a Frenchman, who was my pilot; but as reason would not permit me to give credit, without experience, to a circumstance seemingly so void of probability, the asseverations of the man increased my desire of putting it to the proof, which I did several times, and always with success. I did not fail to communicate a discovery of such great benefit; and accordingly several of my acquaintance, who laboured under that excruciating pain, made trial of it, and found from it the same happy effects; with this particular circumstance, that soon after the application of the bone to the part affected, it became insensible of pain, a drowsiness succeeded, and they awaked free from the torture. I observed the spongy substance at the root, during the operation, became gradually inflated, and softer than in its natural state, which could not be effected solely by the moisture of the mouth, the part put into it being compact, hard, and smooth as ivory. I am therefore inclined to think that it has an attractive virtue, which extracts the morbifick humour, and collects it in the root. The common length of these anodyne spurs or bones, is two inches and a half, of which one moiety, together with the root, is within the body of the fish. Each face of the triangle is about four lines in breadth. The fish is taken in the same plenty as the others."

An Account of the Husbandry, by which Mr. Yelverton *got a vast Crop, and a Premium of* 10*l. for raising it.*

THE Dublin Society examined the claims of the candidates, for the premium of 10l. to the person who should raise the greatest quantity of wheat off one plantation-acre, in one entire piece, in the year 1742, when Mr. Matthew Yelverton, of Portland, in Lower Ormond, Tipperary, who had off one plantation-acre 668 stone, 11lb. which, at 20 stone to the barrel, makes 33 barrels, eight stone, and 11lb. obtained the prize. This being the greatest quantity ever known in any country, to be produced from the same quantity of land, perhaps the curious may desire to know the method used to raise this crop.

The field, on part of which Mr. Yelverton's crop was raised, contained in all about six acres; five of these were under wheat, and the sixth being moister than the rest, was sown with bear, which yielded him, from 10 stone of seed, 38 barrels and one peck of clean bear; the other five acres have each of them returned a crop in all appearance equal.

The soil was old ground, not tilled these thirty years, of a loose and mellow earth, inclining to sand at bottom. This was ploughed an inch in depth, in the beginning of August, 1741, with ploughs that carried wings 10 inches broad at the near end, running taper, and ending in a point, as usual, at the fore end of the stock. These ploughs are, in every other respect, the same with the old English ploughs, whose beam is not above eight feet and a half in length, and were drawn by oxen, with yokes.

These sods, raised by this shallow ploughing, were burnt about the eighth of August, and the ashes spread equally and with great exactness over the surface of the ground. It then received another thin ploughing, and afterwards remained in that condition, from August 16, to September 12, following. At that time Mr. Yelverton set in large harrows, with iron pins about ten inches long, and harrowed the six acres cross the ridges; which not only broke the sods, but mixed the mould and ashes thoroughly together.

He then observed, that the soil was too rich and mellow for wheat, and upon that account determined to give it another ploughing, deeper than the former, to raise the sand, which lay at no great distance from the surface. This resolution was executed by September 22; the sand he mixed with mould and ashes, by harrowing his ground with the same weighty harrows. As the land was harrowing, and while it was loose and mellow, he was sowing it; and the last article of tillage was finished October 6; so that, from his entering on the ley to his putting seed into the ground, the whole interval cannot exceed two months. This is expeditious tillage, and the success of it, perhaps, might be apt to tempt the farmer to imitate it without caution. But the reader should observe, that the ground was rich, loose, and mellow, in its nature, and sandy at bottom; that besides, the sod was burnt, and in so dry and favourable a season, that the ploughing and burning six acres did not take up eight days.

All these operations on the ground, were performed in dry weather; and Mr. Yelverton thinks it of great importance to the farmer, not to stir his soil when it is wet. One of these six acres was laid out in broad ridges, sixteen feet

over

over from one furrow to the other: In these he ploughed in his corn, and where the plough had left opens in the ground, he covered them carefully with the spade; the rest were thrown up in high ridges, of eight turns of the plough to every ridge. Between the crops there was no difference, to appearance, from this circumstance, but, if they were covered equally with corn, the broader ridges must have the advantage of the narrow ones, less ground being lost by furrows.

Tho' he had excellent wheat of his own growth, Mr. Yelverton observed the usual caution of changing the seed, and used the red English wheat. He sowed of it, on the five acres, forty-nine stones four pound, somewhat less than half a barrel to the acre; and a good deal of his success he attributes to this caution. Had he loaded his rich soil with a greater quantity of seed, he believes it would have ruined his crop, and possibly, from the richness of his corn in spring, even half a barrel was too much.

The seed was steeped, the evening before sowing, in a pickle, and fitted for use next morning, by riddling hot, dry lime over it, as usual. The pickle was thus made: Take roche-lime and bay-salt, put them together in a large keeve, then throw in a sufficient quantity of urine or stale, still stirring them, till they dissolve the salt, and slake the lime; let them continue so twenty-four hours, and then let the liquor run out of the keeve into another vessel for use: The corn should remain from night to the morning, in this pickle, before sowing. This steep prevents the smut, and destroys a pernicious insect, which he calls the small red worm, often destructive to seed, especially in rich old grounds.

Tho' he had sufficiently loaded both the broad and narrow ridges, yet he was under a necessity of mowing the five acres, about the fifteenth of April, by reason of the rankness; and the field grew so excessive fast, that he was obliged to reap the top of it with hooks about the sixteenth of May, because it was then too near shooting to use the scythe, which might have gone too deep; but, had he neglected this, or had the weather proved wet, the whole crop would certainly have lodged and rotted. In favourable seasons he has had, before this time, from twenty, to twenty-five barrels off an acre; and, if the weather proves as good, he makes no question of having a crop, next year, equal to the crop which has occasioned so much wonder. By an original account of the sale of that very crop, off one acre, the number of sacks are thirty-two; the weight, after the deduction of the toll, and loss by carriage, is 640 stones; and the sum total, for which they were sold at Galway, 21l. 4s. 11d ½.

An ACCOUNT *of the* NEW FARCE, *called the* UPHOLSTERER.

THE author of this little piece tells us, in a prefatory dedication to Mr. Garrick, that the intent of it was, "to allay the intemperance of too violent a political spirit, or at least to laugh it into good humour." For this purpose he has introduced on the stage, the well-known character of the politician—Upholsterer; as delineated in the Tatler, N° 155 and 160.

Mr. Quidnunc (for that is his name in the piece before us) is represented as having just become a bankrupt; and we are let into his character about the middle of the first act, where he is humourously introduced, forming a scheme to pay the national debt. His soliloquy is plainly founded on that of Moliere's *Maladie Imaginaire*; and we could wish that our author, in imitation of his original, had opened his play with it. The reader will easily trace him in other places, following the steps of this excellent French comedian.

While our tradesman is thus pleasing himself in his calculations of the produce of several taxes, a barber (and consequently a great politician) comes in, and tells him, he has left a customer in his shop, *half shaved*, on purpose to bring him news; which at length amounts to nothing. The act ends with Quidnunc's reading in the Gazette, which he had just bought, a *whereas*, ordering him to surrender himself on a commission of bankruptcy issued against him.

At the beginning of the second act we have a scene between Quidnunc and Pamphlet, a political writer, who (like Daniel de Foe) writes on either side the question, as it may serve his own private turn. The authors inform us, in the above-mentioned dedication, that "as the vicious excess of a propensity to politicks is fed and inflamed by a swarm of political writers, he judged it coincident with his plan, to expose the duplicity of their conduct, by introducing this character." It must be acknowledged, that this scene is one of the best in the Farce; and perhaps, if more employment had been cut out for Pamphlet, it would have thrown more life and spirit into the whole piece.

The next scene, in which Quidnunc makes any figure, is at his brother's, an *invalid*, to whom he comes, just as the poor

poor man is going to bed, to tell him the *great news, in the* London Gazette. This circumſtance (ſhall we ſay?) is an improvement of the incident, mentioned in the Tatler, of Mr. Bickerſtaff's being diſturbed early in the morning by his friend, the Upholſterer, bringing him an account of ſome important tranſaction of thoſe times. After this, we have little more of Mr. Quidnunc's political character, that requires particular notice.

As to the plot, it is nearly the ſame which is in common with all other pieces of this kind. There is a lover; a miſtreſs, who is the Upholſterer's daughter; a maid ſervant too, called, very properly, by the author himſelf, a Mrs. *Slipſlop* of a maid. It is not our preſent deſign to criticize on the whole piece: Therefore, we ſhall ſay nothing of the under-characters; but only remark in general, that this Farce is written by the author of the APPRENTICE.

A ſhort Account of the Britiſh Colonies, *in the Iſlands of* America, *commonly called the* Weſt-Indies.

OF all the American Iſlands, except the Bermudas already mentioned *, the firſt that ſeems to have been poſſeſſed and planted by our people, was that then, and ſtill called Barbadoes, which name had been given to it by the Portugueſe; but they never thought the iſland worth clearing and planting, as it was quite wild and over run with wood, in which condition it remained until the year 1624, when a ſhip belonging to Sir William Curteen, of London, merchant, was, by ſtreſs of weather, drove upon the coaſt of this iſland, in her return from Pernabuca in Braſil. As the crew of that ſhip landed to refreſh themſelves, and continued ſome time upon the iſland, they, upon their return to England, gave ſo good an account of the ſoil and climate, and of the facility of planting it, as there were no inhabitants upon it to oppoſe or diſturb them, that a number of people reſolved to go and ſettle there, who were furniſhed with tools fit for clearing the ground, and a ſufficient quantity of proviſions for ſupporting them, till they ſhould be able to produce ſome for themſelves, by ſome noblemen and others, particularly the then earl of Pembroke, who, with conſent of the other adventurers, ſent over one captain Cannon, whom he appointed governor.

It is highly probable, that this very firſt colony made a valuable return in cedar, red-wood, lignum-vitæ, and other natural productions of the iſland, which made the favourites at court, caſt their avaritious eyes upon it, and as the firſt adventurers had raſhly engaged without obtaining a grant from the king, theſe court favourites, who never ſhew any regard either to juſtice or right, applied, and one of them, Hay, earl of Carliſle, obtained a grant of this whole iſland, from king Charles the Firſt, in the very firſt year of his reign, which was not above a year or two after the very firſt colony had been ſent thither, at the expence of private adventurers, who, in common juſtice, ought to have had the grant.

By virtue of this grant, thoſe who had ſettled, and all thoſe who went afterwards to ſettle in this iſland, were obliged to purchaſe a right from this lord proprietor; but his lordſhip was ſo wiſe, as to let them have their lands at a very eaſy rate; and as the iſland was pleaſant, and the planters met with no diſturbance, it ſoon grew populous, which was owing to their happening to ſettle firſt upon the leeward or ſouth-weſt part of the iſland, near about where Bridge-town is now ſituated; for that ſide lay quite out of the way of any Spaniſh or Pourtugueſe ſhips, in their paſſage to, or from America, therefore our colony in Barbadoes was probably become able to defend itſelf againſt a very conſiderable force, before the court of Spain knew that there was an Engliſhman ſettled upon the iſland; and what contributed further to the ſecurity of this infant colony, was the heavy and unſucceſsful war, which the Spaniards and Portugueſe, then under one ſovereign, were at that time engaged in againſt the Hollanders.

As our people knew nothing of the art of making ſugar, and as the Virginia tobacco was then come into high repute, the firſt planters of Barbadoes, applied themſelves chiefly to the cultivation of tobacco, but what they produced was, upon trial, found to be ſo bad, and ſold at ſo low a price, that it was not worth their labour; and tho' there was plenty of ſugar canes growing naturally in the iſland, yet they never thought, for many years, of making any other uſe of them, than that of mixing their juice with water, and other ingredients, as a refreſhing and pleaſant ſort of drink, in that hot climate. However, they made valuable returns yearly, in the wood they cut down for clearing their ground, and in indigo, cotton-wool, and other native commodities; and as all the ſorts of roots, herbs, and Indian corn, which they planted, produced a great increaſe for their ſupport, it tempted numbers of people to go over yearly, to ſettle in that iſland.

At

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1755, *p.* 431, 433, 434.

At laſt, about the year 1640, a Dutchman happened to arrive there, from Braſil, who taught them how to cultivate their ſugar canes, and to make ſugar; but it was ſeveral years before they could make themſelves thoroughly maſters of this myſtery, or produce any large quantity of ſugar, ſo that their quit-rents continued, for many years, to be paid in cotton-wool, to the proprietor, who, for collecting them, and for other purpoſes, ſent over Sir Henry Hunks, whom he appointed their governor, and, upon his return to England, captain Philip Bell was appointed governor, in which poſt he continued for ſeveral years; for, in his time, happened that infamous and cruel affair of Inkle and Yarico, which I ſhall not preſume to repeat, as it is ſo conciſely and ſo prettily told in the eleventh Spectator; but I muſt add, that beſides being a reproach to the man who was guilty of it, it is a reproach upon all thoſe who were then the inhabitants of Barbadoes, for ſuffering ſuch a piece of ingratitude and cruelty to be perpetrated in their iſland, and which certainly they would not have ſuffered, if they had not been hardened in barbarity by the long uſe of ſlaves. How, or when, the cuſtom of making uſe of ſlaves, inſtead of ſervants, was introduced among them, I can no where find recorded; but before the year 1649, there was ſuch a number of black ſlaves in the iſland, that they, in that year, entered into a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate, in one night, all the white men in the iſland, and to make themſelves maſters of the iſland, and every thing in it.

Altho' this conſpiracy had been carried on for ſome time, and communicated to moſt of the black ſlaves in the iſland, yet it was never diſcovered until the very day before it was to have been carried into execution. Luckily for the colony, there was one gentleman among them, named Hotherfall, one of the judges, who had always treated his ſlaves with more than uſual humanity, and had thereby ſo much gained their affection, that one of them, hoping to ſave his maſter, diſcovered the plot to him, and he gave the alarm ſo quickly, ſo privately, and ſo generally through the iſland, that all the chief conſpirators were ſeized and fettered, before they had the leaſt notice of the diſcovery. By this means, not only the execution of their plot was prevented, but they were diſabled from taking any deſperate meaſure for their defence, ſo that a full diſcovery was made, and all thoſe who had been chiefly inſtrumental in forming and carrying on this conſpiracy, were convicted, and preſently executed, without any diſturbance or inſurrection of the negroes. However, the inhabitants had ſo narrowly eſcaped a general maſſacre, and many of the planters had ſuffered ſuch a loſs by the execution of their guilty negroes, that it is ſurpriſing, it did not produce a law againſt employing negroes in, or breeding them up to any trade, or buſineſs, that could be performed by white ſervants; and alſo another law for encouraging and promoting, and even rewarding the importation of poor children, from Great-Britain and Ireland; for ſuch children, by being early inured to the climate, would themſelves have become able and good ſervants, even in the plantation buſineſs, and their poſterity, by being natives of this iſland, and bred up to hard labour, would have been as much ſeaſoned to the ſun, and at leaſt as hardy, as any negroes that can be found in Africa; and ſuch ſervants, inſtead of being dangerous to the iſland, as black ſlaves muſt always be, even tho' born in it, would not only have ſecured the iſland againſt any invaſion, but would have been of great ſervice in every future war, both as ſeamen and ſoldiers, for invading the enemy. [*To be continued in our next.*]

On Mr. DODSLEY's *publiſhing two Volumes of Poems, by ſeveral Hands, in which an Ode of his own, on* Terror *and* Pity, *is not inſerted.*

To Mr. ——.

YOU aſk why in that garland fair,
Where various ſweets abound,
A *certain Flow'r* of merit rare
Is no where to be found?
Why, the ſame floriſt thought not meet
To give that bloom its due?
Since none can odours yield more ſweet,
Or boaſt a brighter hue.
Then know, the modeſt ſwain, my friend,
Who cull'd thoſe flow'rs ſo gay,
Meant *others* worth to recommend,
And not his *own* diſplay.
But if this blooming wreath had been
Twin'd by *another's* care,
DODSLEY, thy *Flow'r* we then had ſeen,
Shining diſtinguiſh'd *there.*

R. B.

WE have given our readers, this month, the annexed beautiful MAP of the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Iſland, divided into counties and townſhips, and it may be proper to remind them, that, in our Volume for 1756, they will find a full account of the ſettlement and progreſs of thoſe two colonies. For particulars, they are deſired to conſult our Index for that Volume, under the article *New-England.*

The

The HISTORY of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors.

Continued from p. 124.

THE houſe then reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, which they again did on the 16th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 30th, and 31ſt of the ſame month of March, and on the firſt day of April, during which time ſeveral more petitions were preſented to the houſe for and againſt the queſtion, and the following accounts having been preſented to the houſe, were referred to the committee, viz.

An account of the quantity of iron imported into that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, from foreign countries, ſince June 24, 1750, with the duties payable thereon, and how much the ſame amounted to, diſtinguiſhing each country and each year: And alſo,

An account of the quantity of pig and bar-iron, which had been imported from the Britiſh colonies in America into Scotland, from June 24, 1750, to June 24, 1756, diſtinguiſhing each year, and each colony, and how much in pig, and how much in bar.

Among the petitions too, which were preſented during this time, there was one of a particular nature, from the therein underwritten importers of iron, iron-mongers, and manufacturers of the city of London, and places adjacent, which was preſented, and read on March 23, and alledged, That, by a clauſe in an act, made in the 23d of his preſent majeſty's reign, for encouraging the importation of pig and bar-iron, the petitioners were ſubjected to very great troubles, difficulties, and expence; and therefore praying, that in caſe a bill ſhould be brought into the houſe, to allow the importation of bar-iron into the out ports, ſo much of the ſaid act as related to the ſending bar-iron coaſtways, might be thereby repealed, or that the petitioners might have ſuch relief as the houſe ſhould think proper. Which petition, as well as all the others, were referred to the ſaid committee. And, on the ſaid firſt of April, as ſoon as Mr. Speaker had reſumed the chair, Mr. John Pitt reported from the committee, that they had, in the courſe of their conſideration of the matter to them referred, examined ſeveral witneſſes, and that they had come to ſome reſolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the houſe ſhould pleaſe to receive the ſame. Whereupon it was ordered, that the report ſhould be then received; and accordingly he reported, that it was the opinion of the committee,

1. That the liberty, granted by an act of the 23d of his preſent majeſty's reign, of importing bar-iron from his majeſty's colonies in America, into the port of London, ſhould be extended to the reſt of the ports of Great-Britain. And,

2. That ſo much of an act, paſſed in the 23d year of his majeſty's reign, as directed that no bar-iron whatſoever ſhould be permitted to be carried coaſtways, unleſs mention ſhould be made in the certificate to be granted for that purpoſe, of the day on which the ſubſidies, cuſtoms, impoſitions, rates, and duties, payable upon the importation thereof, were paid, and of the name of the perſon or perſons, by whom the ſame were paid, ſhould be repealed.

Both which reſolutions were agreed to by the houſe; whereupon it was ordered, that leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill purſuant thereunto; and Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Sandys, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Mr. Jarrit Smith, the lord Strange, Mr. Thynne, Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. Oſwald, the lord Villiers, Mr. Ridley, and Mr. Alexander, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame; and to theſe Sir Charles Mordaunt and Mr. Poole were afterwards added.

Accordingly, on April 4, Mr. John Pitt preſented the bill to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. On the 6th it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe. But, on the 20th, when the houſe was, by order, to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the bill, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral noblemen, gentlemen, freeholders, and other proprietors, owners and poſſeſſors of coppices and woodlands, in the Weſt-Riding of the county of York, taking notice, that a bill was then depending, for admitting American bar-iron, duty free, into all the ports of this kingdom, which, if paſſed into a law, the petitioners apprehended, muſt be attended with numberleſs ill conſequences both of a publick and private nature;

and repreſenting ſeveral hardſhips, which, the petitioners alledged, they ſhould be ſubject to, in particular; and therefore praying, that either the bill, then depending, might not paſs, or that ſome proviſion might be made therein (or otherwiſe as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet) for relieving the petitioners from the preſſure of an act of Henry the Eighth (which obliged, under ſevere penalties, the owners of coppice woods, to preſerve them) by permitting them to fell and grub up their coppice woods, in order to a more proper cultivation of the ſoil, without being reſtrained from ſo doing by the fear of intereſted or malicious proſecutors; and that the petitioners might be heard by their counſel, if they ſhould think fit.

This petition was referred to the committee upon the bill, and after reading the ſaid act, made in the 35th of Henry the Eighth, chapter 17, and entitled, *The Bill for the preſervation of woods*; and alſo an act of the 13th of queen Elizabeth, chapter 25, entitled, *An Act for reviving and continuing certain ſtatutes*; an inſtruction was ordered for the committee, That they ſhould have power to receive a clauſe, for repealing ſo much of the ſaid act of Henry the Eighth, as prohibits the converſion of coppice or underwoods into paſture or tillage.

Then the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the bill; and having gone thro' the ſame, with the proper amendments, the report was made the next day, and the bill ordered to be ingroſſed, being now entitled, A Bill to extend the liberty, granted by an act of the 23d year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, of importing bar-iron from his majeſty's colonies in America, into the port of London, to the reſt of the ports of Great-Britain; and for repealing certain clauſes in the ſaid act. And, on the 29th, it was read a third time, when a clauſe was added by way of Ryder, after which the bill was paſſed, and ſent to the lords for their concurrence.

As the parties intereſted had oppoſed the bill in the houſe of commons, as much as they could, without effect, they did not, it ſeems, think it convenient to oppoſe it in the houſe of lords, therefore the bill paſſed ſo eaſily and ſo quickly thro' that houſe, that it was returned, on May 5, to the commons without amendment; and next day received the royal aſſent.

And now as to the act as it now ſtands, it conſiſts but of four ſhort enacting clauſes beſide the preamble, the firſt of which enacts, that from and after June 24, 1757, the ſeveral duties on bar-iron made in, and imported from his majeſty's colonies in America, into any port of Great-Britain, ſhall ceaſe; and that the abovementioned act of the 23d of his preſent majeſty, ſo far as relates to the importation of bar-iron from America (except what is altered or repealed by this act) ſhall extend to all the ports of Great-Britain. And by the other three clauſes, ſo many clauſes of the ſaid act of the 23d of his preſent majeſty are repealed, viz. That of not carrying bar-iron coaſtways, without a certificate when and by whom the duties were paid; that of not carrying it by land above ten miles from the port of London; and that of having American bar-iron ſtamped at London. But upon more mature deliberation it was not, it ſeems, thought neceſſary to repeal any part of the before mentioned act of Henry the Eighth, in purſuance of the foreſaid inſtruction to the committee upon the bill; therefore there is no clauſe for the purpoſe, either in this act, or any act of the ſame ſeſſion; and indeed, we have in this iſland more occaſion for a law to encourage the planting and propagating of coppices as well as timber trees, than we have for repealing any law now ſubſiſting for that purpoſe.

To conclude this important affair relating to iron, I ſhall obſerve, that as there was not time, after this affair was brought into the houſe, to have any new account from America, and as it was thought proper to have ſome account of the quantities of iron made in America, therefore, on May 25, the houſe reſolved, that an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there ſhould be laid before that houſe, the next ſeſſion of parliament, an account of the quantity of iron made in his majeſty's colonies in America, from Chriſtmas, 1749, to January 5, 1756, diſtinguiſhing each year; which addreſs having been preſented, the lord Bateman, by his majeſty's command, acquainted the houſe, June 6, that his majeſty would give directions accordingly.

Feb. 12, There was preſented to the houſe, by the theriffs of London, and read, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, alledging, that the office of bailiff and conſervator of the river Thames, and waters of Medway, had been, time out of mind, veſted in the mayor and commonalty, and

citizens

citizens of the said city, to be exercised by the mayor or his sufficient deputies; and reciting the provisions of an act, passed in the 9th of queen Anne, for the better preservation and improvement of the fishery within the river of Thames, and for regulating and governing the company of fishermen of the said river; and alledging, that the said company had ceased to act ever since the year 1727, and that the body of fishermen were then under no government or regulation, in consequence whereof frequent abuses were committed, to the prejudice of the fishery within the said river, which abuses could not be prevented or redressed without the aid of parliament; and therefore praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill, for the more effectual preservation and improvement of the fry and spawn of fish in the said river of Thames and waters of Medway, and for the better regulating the fishery thereof, and more speedy punishing of offenders, in such manner as to the house should seem meet.

This petition being referred to a committee, and the report made by the lord mayor of London, on March 2, it was then ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill, for the more effectual preservation and improvement of the fry and spawn of fish in the river Thames and waters of Medway, and for the better regulating the fishery thereof; and the lord mayor of London, Mr. Recorder of London, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir John Philipps, and Sir William Calvert, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

Accordingly the bill was presented by the lord mayor of London, March 24, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time: On the 28th, it was read a second time, and committed; and the report being made and the amendments, with an amendment to one of them agreed to, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed on April 7: On May 4, it was read a third time, when several new amendments were made, and the bill passed and sent to the lords, from whence it was returned with some amendments on the 19th, which amendments were agreed to on the 23d, and the lord mayor was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and acquaint them, that the house had agreed to the amendments made by their lordships: And, on June 28, it received the royal assent by commission, together with the other bills then ready.

This bill is a fresh proof of what has been often observed, that experience is the only test of the expediency and practicability of every new law or political regulation; for, in 1710-11, being the 9th, or rather the 9th and 10th of queen Anne, an act was made *for the better preservation and improvement of the fishery within the river of Thames, and for regulating and governing the company of fishermen of the said river*; by which it was enacted, that, after June 10, 1711, it should be lawful for the court of assistants of the Fishmongers company, or the major part of them, to make such by-laws for the government of the company, as they should think fit, so as the same be approved by the lord mayor and aldermen of London, and likewise allowed and confirmed as therein provided; and that every year after the said 10th of June, there should be chosen, at the next court of lord mayor and aldermen, out of the six wardens of the said company, one fit person to be master of the art of fishery, and out of the twelve assistants, six fit persons to be wardens of the said art, whereof the water-bailiff of the city of London to be one, and out of the sixty of the commonalty, thirty persons to be assistants of the said company; which said master, wardens, and assistants, or any sixteen of them, together with three of the wardens, were thereby constituted the court of assistants of the said company, and should meet on the first Thursday in every month in the common hall, in order to form the court, and to keep the same for regulating abuses in the fishery, &c.

In this act there are many other regulations which seem very plausible in theory, but the execution was, it seems, found difficult or troublesome in practice; or perhaps those who were intrusted with the execution of it, thought they had an interest in not carrying it into execution; for the dealers in any commodity are never the proper persons to be intrusted with the execution of a law designed to introduce plenty, because in every commodity cheapness is the constant companion of plenty; and the avarice of mankind is such, that the seller or retailer had rather sell one bushel, one gallon, or one dozen of any commodity at a high price, than two at the same price, even tho' the two cost them less labour, or less money, than the one did formerly. Which ever of these was the cause, it is certain, that the law has run into desuetude ever since the year 1727, and as many abuses have since crept into the said fishery, a new law became necessary, therefore this bill was brought in, and being now passed into a

law, it enacts, That the court of lord mayor and aldermen of London, ſhall have full power, and they are thereby required, on or before September 29, 1757, to make, and ſet down in writing, ſuch reaſonable rules and ordinances for the governing and regulating all perſons who ſhall fiſh or drudge in the river of Thames, and waters of Medway (within the juriſdiction of the mayor of London, as conſervator of the ſaid river and waters) as common fiſhermen or drudgermen, or otherwiſe; and for declaring in what manner they ſhall demean themſelves in fiſhing, and with what manner of nets and engines, and at what times and ſeaſons they ſhall uſe fiſhing; and for aſcertaining the aſſize of the ſeveral fiſh to be taken; and for the preſervation of the ſpawn and fry of fiſh within the juriſdiction aforeſaid; and for obliging every common fiſherman or drudgerman, or other ſuch perſon who ſhall fiſh with a boat, &c. to have his chriſtian name and ſurname, and the name of the place in which he dwelleth, painted in large and legible characters, in ſome convenient place of his boat, &c. where any one may ſee and read the ſame; and for preventing the ſame from being changed, or defaced; and to annex reaſonable penalties and forfeitures for the breach of ſuch rules, not exceeding 5l. for any one offence; and from time to time to alter and amend ſuch rules, &c. and make new ones touching the matters aforeſaid; ſo as the ſame be allowed and approved of by the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or commiſſioners of the great ſeal, the two lords chief juſtices, and the lord chief baron, or any two of them, &c. which rules and ordinances are required to be printed and made publick, within thirty days after being allowed.

There are, beſides, ſeveral excellent regulations for enforcing the purpoſes of the act; and by the laſt clauſe it is enacted, that this act ſhall not authorize the lord mayor, or court of lord mayor and aldermen, or the water-bailiff, or any other perſon, to grant licences, or to make any rules, whereby any licence ſhall be required to be taken by any fiſherman, drudgerman, or other perſon, or whereby any gratuity or compenſation ſhall be payable, or whereby any fiſherman, drudgerman, or other ſuch perſon, ſhall be obliged to appear before the lord mayor, water-bailiff, or other perſon, to enter his name in any regiſter, or other book, or whereby he ſhall be limited or reſtrained from keeping any number of boys in any one boat, as he ſhall judge proper, any thing in the ſaid act of the 9th of queen Anne, or any other ſtatute or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Now this clauſe, as to what is therein mentioned, ſeems to be a repeal of the ſaid act of the 9th of queen Anne; but as that act is not expreſsly repealed, it may be queſtioned, whether ſuch of the other clauſes of it as are not inconſiſtent with this new act, may not ſtill be carried into execution; and if any ſuch attempt ſhould be made, it would be difficult to determine how far ſuch attempt ought to be deemed conſiſtent or inconſiſtent with this laſt act. Why then might not the old act have been expreſsly repealed, if there be no clauſe in it ſtill neceſſary to be carried into execution? For no unneceſſary law ought to be left remaining in our ſtatute books, as it tends only to create confuſion, and to generate law ſuits.

But this law of the 9th of queen Anne, is not the only law relating to the fiſhery that has been neglected to be carried into execution: We have ſeveral good laws in our ſtatute book for preſerving the ſpawn and fry of fiſh, particularly the 47th chapter of what is called Weſtminſter the Second; but I doubt much if any one of theſe laws is now effectually executed, eſpecially with regard to thoſe ſmall ſtreams which form or run into our great rivers; and with regard to them it is, that our laws ought to be moſt carefully executed; becauſe moſt, if not all ſorts of river fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon, run up into thoſe ſmall ſtreams to depoſit their ſpawn, and are there deſtroyed by the country people before they have ſpawned, or their fry are intercepted and deſtroyed in their paſſage down thoſe ſtreams to our lakes or great rivers. Therefore it were to be wiſhed that ſome publick ſpirited gentlemen would take our old laws into conſideration, and form them into one new and general law, for the more effectual preſervation and improvement of the ſpawn and fry of fiſh, and for the better regulating the fiſhery in all our rivers, rivulets, and lakes.

March 8, it was, upon motion, ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to render more effectual the ſeveral laws then in being for the amendment and preſervation of the publick highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom; and that Sir John Philipps, the lord Strange, Sir Francis Daſhwood, Mr. Ridley, and Mr. Fazakerly, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. The bill was accordingly preſented, April 1, by Mr. Fazakerly, read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time,

time, and to be printed. On the 6th, it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for Thurſday the 21ſt, when the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee upon the bill, as it likewiſe did on the 9th of May, when Sir John Philipps reported that they had gone thro' the bill, and made ſeveral amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report, when the houſe ſhould be pleaſed to receive the ſame. On the 16th, the report was, according to order, received, and tho' no petition had been preſented againſt the bill, notwithſtanding the long time that had intervened between its being printed and reported, yet it met with ſome oppoſition in the houſe; for upon the report's being read, a motion was made for recommitting the bill, but after ſome debate the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the negative; and again upon reading one of the amendments made by the committee, a new motion was made for recommitting the bill with reſpect to that amendment, whereupon the queſtion paſſed again in the negative; after which the amendments, with an amendment to one of them, having been all agreed to, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingroſſed; and, on the 23d, it was read a third time, and paſſed, when Mr. Wilbraham was ordered to carry it to the lords, and deſire their concurrence, which their lordſhips granted without any amendment; and the bill being returned to the commons on June 6, it received the royal aſſent, by commiſſion, on the 28th; an abſtract of which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for laſt year, p. 320, where he may likewiſe ſee, p. 319, an abſtract of the act for the more effectually preventing the ſpreading of the diſtemper then raging amongſt the horned cattle in this kingdom; which, on March 21, was ordered to be brought in, upon the report from the committee appointed to inquire what laws were expired, or near expiring, and which paſſed both houſes without oppoſition, therefore does not here require any further notice.

As a ſtop had been put to our Levant trade by the war, and the return of our merchant ſhips from Italy very long delayed, there was ſuch a ſcarcity of Italian thrown ſilk in this kingdom, that many of our poor ſilk manufacturers were, in March and April, 1757, thrown quite out of employment, and thereby deprived of all means of ſubſiſting, therefore, April 29, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for the importation of fine Italian thrown ſilk, which was ordered accordingly; and that Mr. Nugent, Mr. alderman Baker, and Mr. Pitt, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. As the bill was very ſhort, and the occaſion for it preſſing, it was, on May 2, preſented to the houſe by Mr. Nugent, then read a firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole houſe for next morning. Accordingly next day the houſe in a committee went thro' the bill, and ordered the report to be received next morning, when there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the ſeveral and reſpective merchants, owners, and commanders of ſhips, and others, trading to Leghorn, and other ports of Italy, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, taking notice of the ſaid bill; and repreſenting many evils which the petitioners apprehended would accrue to the trade and navigation of this kingdom in general, if ſuch bill ſhould paſs into a law; therefore praying to be heard by themſelves or counſel againſt the bill, &c. and taking notice, that advice was juſt received that the ſhips from Leghorn ſailed April 18, with 2000 bales of ſilk on board.

This petition was ordereed to lie on the table, until the report from the ſaid committee ſhould be received; and that the petitioners might then be heard by themſelves or counſel, if they thought fit; preſently after which, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the importers of raw and thrown ſilks, and of the manufacturers of raw ſilks; taking notice of the ſaid bill; and alledging, that if the ſame ſhould be carried into a law, as it then ſtood, it would prove highly injurious to the petitioners, as well as to all other Britiſh importers of raw and thrown ſilks, and alſo to the manufacturers of raw ſilks in this kingdom; and therefore praying to be heard againſt paſſing the bill as it then ſtood.

This petition was likewiſe ordered to lie upon the table, until the report ſhould be received; and that the petitioners might then be heard by themſelves, if they thought fit. And that both the ſaid petitioners might have time to prepare, the receiving of the report was put off until the Friday following, being May 6; which ſhews how ready our parliaments are to hear every thing that may be ſaid againſt a bill propoſed to be paſſed into a law, let the neceſſity thereof be never ſo urgent; for it is certain that many of our ſilk manufacturers were at that very time deſtitute of employment, and reduced to a ſtarving condition, for want of the materials

terials of their manufacture; and therefore it was ordered, that ſuch of the merchants and manufacturers, concerned in the ſilk trade, as ſhould be deſirous to be heard, in favour of the bill, ſhould be admitted to be heard at the ſame time.

Both parties being thus admitted to be heard in ſupport of their opinion, the report was accordingly made by Mr. Nugent on the ſixth, and both parties being called in, and the report and petitions read at the table, one of the petitioners in the firſt petition was heard, and a witneſs examined, in ſupport of the petition; and one of the manufacturers, concerned in the ſilk trade, was heard, and ſeveral witneſſes examined, in anſwer to the petition; after which the amendments made by the committee being read a ſecond time, one of them was diſagreed to, and the reſt, with ſeveral amendments to one of them, agreed to; and a clauſe being added by the houſe, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engroſſed. On the 9th it was read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the lords, where it was paſſed without oppoſition or amendment, and returned to the commons on the 11th, and on the 17th received the royal aſſent by commiſſion.

As to the bill itſelf, it enacted, after reciting the prohibition in the navigation act of the 12th of king Charles II. and in the act of the 2d of William and Mary, that any perſons might import from any port or place, or in any ſhip or veſſel whatſoever, until December 1, 1757, organized thrown ſilk of the growth or production of Italy. But that no Italian thrown ſilk, coarſer than Bolonia, nor any train of the growth of Italy, nor any other thrown ſilk of the growth or production of Turkey, Perſia, Eaſt-India, or China, ſhould be imported by this act, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof. And, laſtly, That all organized thrown ſilk, allowed by this act to be imported, was to be brought to his majeſty's cuſtom-houſe at London, whereſoever landed; to the intent that no other ſort of thrown ſilk might be imported, than what was allowed by this act, under penalty of forfeiture of the ſame.

Thus, by this act, ſo far as related to organized thrown ſilk of Italy, we departed from the ſaid act of the 12th of Charles II. which enacts, that no goods of foreign growth, production, or manufacture, and which are to be brought into England, (now Great-Britain) Ireland, Guernſey, or Jerſey, in Engliſh (now Britiſh) built ſhipping, or other ſhipping belonging to ſome of the aforeſaid places, and navigated by Engliſh (Britiſh) mariners as aforeſaid (that is to ſay, whereof the maſter and three fourths at leaſt of the mariners are Engliſh) (Britiſh) ſhall be ſhipped or brought from any other place, but only from that of the ſaid growth, production or manufacture, or from thoſe ports where the ſaid goods can only, or uſually have been firſt ſhipped for tranſportation, under the penalty of forfeiture of ſhip and goods. And tho' this clauſe was pretty clearly expreſſed, yet with regard to thrown ſilk, a method was found for evading it, by pretending, that the throwing of ſilk was a manufacture, and conſequently thrown ſilk might be imported from any country where it was thrown, tho' produced in a quite different and very diſtant country; which evaſion was ſuffered to be practiſed even to the time of the revolution; but in the firſt ſeſſion of the 2d of William and Mary, an act was paſſed, by which it was declared, that the throwing of ſilk was not a manufacture within the intention of the act of the 12th of Charles II. and it was enacted, that no thrown ſilk of the product of any place, ſhould be imported, on pain of forfeiture, except of the production of Italy, Sicily, or Naples, and imported in veſſels navigated as the ſaid act of the 12th of Charles II. directs, and brought from ſome port of the countries, of which it is the production, and which ſhall come directly by ſea.

Thus the law ſtood in 1756; but in that year, we were, it ſeems, ſo much frightened with the bugbear of an invaſion, that we neglected the Mediterranean trade, as well as we did our Mediterranean dominions, ſo that our Italian trade was entirely at a ſtand for want of convoy, or the ſhips intercepted and taken on their outſet or return, which very much inhanced the price of thrown ſilk, and at laſt brought the above mentioned diſtreſs upon our ſilk manufacturers. It became therefore neceſſary to admit, for a time to be limited, the importation of thrown ſilk from any place, and in any ſhip whatſoever; but as this was an encroachment upon the ſaid act of the 12th of Charles II. which has been and always muſt be ſo beneficial to our navigation and naval power; and as it was againſt the private intereſt of all thoſe merchants who had commiſſioned, or might commiſſion thrown ſilk from Italy, and prejudicial to our own manufacture of organzine ſilk, which has been improving for ſeveral years paſt, we cannot wonder at its being petitioned againſt.

The petitioners, however, declared, that they were not againſt the importation

propoſed,

proposed, even to the first of October then next, provided it should be confined to such organzine silk as was not courser than that sort known by the name of Third Bolonia, as the fine organzine silks were the only kinds which our silk-weavers were likely to stand in need of; but if such an importation should be insisted on, to continue for, and during the war, they hoped, it would be enacted, that the importer should, upon entry, make oath, that the said silk was bought in Italy for his account, and should produce his invoice, or letters of advice, shewing that the said goods were bought for the proper account of the importer of the same. Such a restraining clause they represented as necessary, because if foreigners should ship their silks on neutral bottoms, and warrant them to be for foreign account, they could get them insured considerably cheaper than merchants could, who resided here, and imported them for their own account; which would soon throw the whole importation into the hands of foreigners; and if foreigners should be enabled to send their organzine silk to this market, at a much less insurance than the British manufacturer of that sort of silk, could import raw silks to make into the same sorts of organzines, it would tend to the ruin of that home manufacture, which was of great advantage to the nation, and daily improving.

From these reasons, and the above abstract of the bill, the reader will see, that the petitioners succeeded, in a great measure, as to every thing they desired, except as to the restraining clause they suggested, which could not be complied with, because it would have prevented the immediate supply which was so much wanted; and besides, as the law was to continue in force only until December 1, then next, there was no necessity for any such clause. But, from the manner of arguing upon this subject, we may perceive, that with regard to all our home manufactures, made up in whole, or in part of foreign materials, our navigation act is, during a war, in some degree prejudicial; for as our merchants must then pay a higher insurance than is paid by neutral powers, all such materials must come dearer to our manufacturers than to the manufacturers of foreign neutral countries, who are our rivals in that manufacture; therefore it may deserve consideration, whether we should not, at the beginning of a war, suspend the navigation act with respect to foreign ships, as well as with respect to foreign seamen, at least so far as relates to the importation of those rough materials that are necessary for our manufactures. Such a suspension could be of no prejudice to any thing but shipbuilding: Even this would be greatly alleviated by the employment our shipbuilders always have during a war, in buildings and repairs for our navy and transports; and whilst we preserve our rights in North-America, we may, when peace is restored, easily recover any thing we may have lost in the trade of shipbuilding; but a manufacture of any other sort being once entirely lost, as it may be, during a long war, cannot be so easily recovered.

The last of those bills that had the good fortune to be passed into a law, which I shall take notice of, is that now entitled, An Act to indemnify persons who have been guilty of the unlawful importing, landing, or running of prohibited, uncustomed, or other goods or merchandize, upon certain terms therein mentioned. In the month of January, 1757, there was an anonymous printed paper delivered to the members, entitled, Hints offered towards raising men, for his majesty's land and sea service. Whoever the projector was, there were none of his hints that seemed to be either whimsical or extravagant, and the first was in these words. 1. A free pardon to be granted to all *smugglers*, whereby many able-bodied men would be obtained for his majesty's service, and the revenue considerably augmented, upon their quitting so destructive a trade. Great sums of money would be preserved in the nation, which are now carried to our *inveterate enemy*, who is thereby strengthened, whilst we are proportionably weakened. Many *smugglers* will quit Boulogne, and other *ports* in France; they are the best *pilots* we can have to annoy the *enemy's coast*, and to procure *us* intelligence, and they are the best *pilots* the *enemy* can have to annoy *our own*, and to furnish them with intelligence.

Whether this hint was the occasion or no, I cannot say; but, on May 28, a motion was made, and leave given, to bring in a bill, To indemnify persons who have been guilty of the unlawful importing, &c. and it was ordered, that vice-admiral Boscawen, Mr. Sandys, and Mr. Nugent, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was presented the next day by vice-admiral Boscawen, passed thro' both houses without any opposition, and received the royal assent, by commission, on June 28.

By this law it is enacted, that every person who had been before May 1, 1757, guilty of illegal running, concealing, receiving,

ceiving, or carrying any wool or prohibited goods, or any foreign goods, liable to duties, the same not having been paid or secured, or of aiding therein; or had been armed with fire-arms or weapons, in order to be aiding to such offenders; or had been guilty of rescuing such goods after seizure; or of any act whatsoever whereby persons might be deemed runners of foreign goods; or of hindering, wounding, or beating any officer in the execution of his duty, or assisting therein, should be indemnified from all such offences, concerning which no suit should then have been commenced, or composition made, on condition, that he should, before being apprehended or prosecuted, and before Dec. 1, 1757, enter himself with some commission officer of his majesty's fleet, to serve as a common sailor, and should, for three years from such entry, unless sooner duly discharged, actually serve and do duty as such; and should also register his name, &c. with the clerk of the peace of the county where he resides as prescribed by the act, &c. &c.

What pity it is that such a law as this was not passed as soon as we had resolved to begin hostilities; for it is probable that since the commencement of hostilities, and before this bill was moved for, many of our exiled or absconding smugglers had listed in the service of our enemies, who, after such listing, would certainly take care to prevent their having an opportunity to desert their service, and, after hearing of this bill, would probably endeavour to prevent their having an inclination to desert, by giving them an advance of pay or preferment; but this is not the only salutary measure we neglected; for we really seemed to have been drawn into the war, as a coward may thoughtlessly be drawn into a duel, and may, perhaps, be run through the body, before he has actually resolved to fight. If the king of Prussia had behaved in this manner, he would, before this time, have been drove out of all his dominions, or forced to submit to a most dishonourable treaty of peace; whereas now, let his fate be what it will, if he falls, it must be allowed, he falls gloriously.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An Examination of Mr. COLEPEPER's *Remarks on Mr.* Addington's *Dissertation on the ancient* Jews.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN looking over, as I constantly do, your monthly Magazine, I took notice of some remarks in your two last, ses (p. 28, 72.) on Mr. Addington's Dissertation on the religious Knowledge of the ancient Jews and Patriarchs, from a gentleman who subscribes himself H. Colepeper. Observing it therein asserted, that two of the principal positions advanced by Mr. Addington, are, 1. That *a future state was appointed to be the sanction of the moral part of the Mosaick law*; and, 2. That *this doctrine was delivered to the antient Jews under distant intimations, and not revealed to them, in plain, open, and express terms.* It put me upon looking over that pamphlet again, especially as I could not remember to have met with any thing in it, to give occasion for the remark. And I must beg leave to say, that, if this gentleman had read it, either with more attention or less prejudice, he would not have given himself so much trouble to prove these two propositions *incompatible*: For it is plain to me that he has entirely mistaken Mr. Addington in what he mentions as the first of his two principal positions, if by the Mosaick law he means any part of that system which was peculiar to the Jews: At least I cannot find that he has asserted, that the doctrine of the future state made any part of the Jewish constitution, or was at all intended to inforce of that system which was peculiar to the Jews: At least I cannot find that he has asserted that the doctrine of a future state made any part of the Jewish constitution, or was at all intended to enforce those laws which distinguished them as a people from the rest of the world. He seems throughout the whole to have gone upon this supposition, "That future rewards and punishments cannot make any part of a national system;" nay, he says expressly, that he supposes *the promises of a future happiness (if they had any) were made not to the whole body of the Jewish nation but to individuals, and then as the sanction of the moral, rather than of the ceremonial law.* But this last expression may perhaps have been thought a sufficient foundation for Mr. Colepeper's remarks.—Tho' if he had read on (p. 32.) Mr. A. expressly cautions against confounding the moral, (as Mr. C. seems to have done) with the civil and ecclesiastical government of the Jews. Nay, tho' he expressly tells us, again and again, that he supposes the latter to have been enforced by temporal rewards and punishments; and even in the very next sentence that he means no more by the moral law than the precepts of what is called private and personal virtue, or that holiness without which no man shall see

the

the Lord. This, he conſiders the expectation of a future exiſtence calculated to promote, both among the Jews and Patriarchs, and even the heathens as far as it prevailed among them: And who can diſpute it? But then the queſtion returns, whence, and how far were the Jews and Patriarchs acquainted with this doctrine? This Mr. A. has conſidered; and I muſt refer to his pamphlet, thoſe that would purſue the enquiry. He pretends not abſolutely to determine the degree of light, with which they were favoured, but ſeems to have taken ſome pains to examine the ſcripture evidence on both ſides, and produces ſome arguments, and many paſſages of holy writ, to prove that they were not totally ignorant of it. If Mr. Colepeper thinks his reaſoning inconcluſive, he will do well to expoſe its weakneſs. I think with both theſe gentlemen that the queſtion is important, and, I may add likewiſe, not without its difficulties; and, as the friend of truth, would follow it whitherſoever it may lead me. But I muſt confeſs, from the arguments urged in the diſſertation, it appears to me at preſent, as certain that the Jews in general expected a future exiſtence, as that they believed in a GOD. And if this ſtate was diſcovered at all, it muſt have been with ſome good deſign: Nor is it eaſy to think of a nobler end than this, that it might be conſidered as a motive or inducement to promote and encourage ſuch an obſervance of religion, as ſhould tend to prepare them for its exalted ſervices and enjoyments. I mean as far as it was known; and I am perſuaded that the righteous judge will treat every one in the end, whether *Gentile*, *Jew*, or *Chriſtian*, according to what *he has* and not according to what *he has not*.

Yours, &c.

From the GENERAL EVENING-POST.

SIR,

THE extraordinary letter, of which the following is a tranſlation, having (through ſome means or other) been miſlaid, it fell into the hands of one who thought it might not prove an unacceptable *preſent* to the publick. If you ſhould be of the ſame opinion it is at your ſervice.

My dear Friend,

I Informed you in my laſt, of November 16, of our being taken by a ſhip of the enemy of much ſuperior force. I hope this will reach you by means of ſome of our countrymen that are immediately to go home in a cartel-ſhip: Which I hope will ſoon be my happy lot too, that I may have the honour of kiſſing your hand at Poictiers. In the mean time, I ſuppoſe you will expect to have ſome obſervations upon the place and people among whom the chance of war has caſt me. I could ſay nothing of this ſort in my laſt, becauſe that went by the common mail, where all letters are examined. What I have ſeen of England ſeems to be well cultivated and well peopled, but vaſtly inferior to France, in beauty, air, and elegance. It is almoſt eternally raining here: Three or four fair days together is a kind of wonder; but in the ſummer I ſuppoſe it will be better. Here are no vineyards: The churches are mean: And the only diverſion in the place where I am is getting drunk. I wonder the king never ſent a body of 15 or 20,000 men over here. They might go where they pleaſed. Here are no walled towns: The common people are all diſarmed; and the gentry are a ſet of p—tr—s. No man here is allowed to keep fire arms, unleſs he has 2000 livres rent from lands. This is by virtue of a law they call the game act; which farther obliges every perſon that has a hare or partridge in his houſe to give account where he got it. To inforce this law, there is, in every pariſh, an officer they call the 'ſquire, who reſerves all the game to himſelf. We heard in France of the Engliſh militia; but it is all come to nothing [We hope Monſieur will be miſtaken.] The common people, unuſed to fire-arms, made riots and refuſed to ſerve; and the gentlemen refuſed to accept their commiſſions when appointed officers. Here is not the leaſt appearance of valour to be ſeen, but a general backwardneſs to ſerve their country. The Engliſh made a figure abroad; but their weak ſide is at home.—I write you no particular intelligence; for all that I can learn about their deſigns may be ſeen in the news-papers, ſome of which I hereby ſend you. Indeed there ſeems to be no political ſecrets in England. Every news-paper here tells you how many and what ſhips there are at Portſmouth and Plymouth, and whither they are bound, long before they ſail. For in England the officers muſt be conſulted before-hand about the voyage, and if they do not like it they write to ſome friend in p——— to be excuſed: And the m——— of p——— are the ſupporters of their authority. Sometimes a ſea officer is a m——— of p——— himſelf, and then he goes when he pleaſes, and ſtays at home when he pleaſes. You know the preſent ſet of g——l and fl—g o———s are not much eſteemed amongſt us, but

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here they are deſpiſed ten times more. Nay, thoſe that once were eſteemed gallant officers have many of them loſt their character of late. I aſked a perſon with whom I frequently converſe, what was the reaſon of this. He told me that few of the land officers had ſeen any ſervice, and that age and eaſe made them too cautious: And that in the ſea ſervice the captains have very near half the prizes they take, by which they are ſoon enriched, and after that, are for avoiding danger, and enjoying their ample fortunes: And that the general officers, both by ſea and land, are never advanced on account of their merit, but ſucceed always by ſeniority. He added, that the capital was a place of the greateſt diſſoluteneſs of manners, and that the wealthy officers ruined themſelves there by gaming, feaſting, drinking and debauchery. I obſerved to him, that our officers were much the ſame. To which he replied, "Your officers, Sir, have a national ſpirit, and a ſtrong deſire of promoting the glory of your king, which makes them go through fatigues and face danger, notwithſtanding their debauchery. But our officers are ſelfiſh; they even do not pretend to a diſintereſted love of their king and country; and go on expeditions purely to enrich themſelves." What credit is to be given to ſuch talk, I know not. It is certain the Engliſh talk very diſreſpectfully of their governors. They ſay, that he that preſides at their ******* ſpends his time at a gaming-houſe, will not ſuffer his collegues to have any ſhare in managing affairs, but leaves it all to the clerks, who go on according to the forms of the office; and that for this reaſon there is no uniform deſign in the ordering the ****. They confidently ſay ******. [Here follows, in the original, what did not appear to the tranſlator proper to be communicated to the publick.] All here are in high expectation from Mr. Boſcawen, who is gone to attack Louiſbourgh. But I hope when they come in ſight of the place, they will think better of it, and attack with the precaution of B— and M——. I reckon they will get there about the equinox, and then the wind will do their buſineſs. One would imagine their laſt eſcape would make them chuſe another ſeaſon; but g——rs do not think much. The king of Pruſſia has demanded of England 15,000 men, to be commanded by Pruſſian generals. But this ſcheme, it ſeems, will be rejected, and though the Engliſh have no experienced generals of their own, they are too proud to be commanded by foreigners. The king of Pruſſia, by this propoſal, ſhews his opinion of the Engliſh officers. Indeed, it is too plain he looks on all their gentry in a very contemptible light; he has ſuch an opinion of their luxury and debauchery, that he would not admit ſome men of faſhion of this nation into his camp, leſt they ſhould debauch his army. The truth is, in my opinion, they are a very tempting and very eaſy prey. Should the king once make a conqueſt of them, he might, from hence, be ſupplied with money and recruits for his army: And Engliſh ſoldiers under French officers would be but little inferior to the French troops themſelves. Should this be attempted ſoon, there are, in England, ſeveral thouſand priſoners that would make a conſiderable reinforcement. If it be deferred until they have a militia (as they may in time) the affair will be impracticable. I hope to hear from you ſoon but write no ſecrets. Make my compliments to all my friends at Poictiers, particularly Meſſr. Arnoux, Freneau, D'Abrille, and Madame Latouche. I have the honour to be, dear SIR,

Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

J. L——NT.

P. S. Poor Debriſeau died fifteen days ſince. The reſt of our little corps are all well.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the preſent diſpute amongſt us, whether we ought to truſt the ſafety of our king, and the ſecurity of our country, to a regular army of mercenary troops, or to a regular and well diſciplined militia, the following account of the ſhort reign and tragical death of one of the Caliphs of the Mahometans, as given us by Marigny, in his Hiſtory of the Arabians, ought to be read and well conſidered by every gentleman in this kingdom; and therefore, I hope you will give it a place in your Magazine. But, as many of your readers may not have acceſs to the book, I ſhall premiſe, that, in the 833d year of the Chriſtian Æra, the Caliph Motaſſem, firſt began to keep on foot a body of Turkiſh mercenary ſoldiers, as a body of royal guards, which was ſoon augmented to a conſiderable army; and the conſequence was, that they ſoon took upon them to pull down and ſet up whomſoever they pleaſed to be Caliph, without ſo much as aſking the advice of the people, who had been deſignedly rendered effeminate and undiſciplined, on purpoſe to render

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this mercenary army neceſſary. In theſe circumſtances was that great empire when, in the year 869, Mothadi-Billah was advanced to the throne, an account of whoſe reign our author gives as follows; which if you inſert, you may, perhaps, hear more upon this ſubject, from,

March 30, 1758. SIR, Yours, &c.

MOTHADI was the ſon of Wathek-Billah, who poſſeſſed the Muſſulman throne immediately after Motaſſem. He was, like his predeceſſor, raiſed to the Caliphate by the Turks, and, like him, he fell a ſacrifice to their brutality.

This prince was formed to reign in better times. Born with thoſe qualities which adorn a throne, and do honour to humanity, he would have revived amongſt the Muſſulmen the golden days of Omar and of Mamon; but having attempted to correct the inſolent behaviour of ſeditious men, they revolted againſt him, and put him to a cruel death, after he had reigned about eleven months.

The diviſions which had ſo long prevailed in his dominions, having brought on a general confuſion, the Caliph, with great ſpirit, undertook in perſon to remedy ſo great a misfortune. This prince therefore gave notice that, for the future, his people ſhould not apply for redreſs to his miniſters, but to himſelf. He was reſolved to enquire into their differences and diſputes, and to ſtrive to accommodate them: He alſo brought the expences of his houſhold within due bounds; and far from following the example ſet by the generality of his predeceſſors, who were always in want of money to pay their troops, whilſt they ſpent immenſe ſums in feaſts, and in uſeleſs pomp and ceremonies, he made ſuch prudent regulations in the management of his revenue, that he found, from the beginning, it was ſufficient to anſwer all his wants, without the taxes which had been uſually laid on the ſubjects, he therefore ſuppreſſed the greateſt part of them, and thereby gained the hearts of all his people.

Beſides theſe regulations, which were ſo advantageous to his ſubjects, he corrected many errors which had crept in amongſt the Muſſulmen. He prohibited all games of hazard, the uſe of wine, and dances. He drove out of his dominions the ſtage-players, buffoons, and ſuch ſort of perſons: He put away the elephants, wild beaſts, and even the dogs for hunting; in a word, all that had before occaſioned great expences in the palace of the Caliphs.

The things which were prohibited by this new order, were, for the moſt part, forbidden by the Muſſulman law, namely, the Koran; but religion was long ſince become no more than an empty name amongſt them. Mothadi, who was a very zealous man, and practiſed all the duties of his religion with the utmoſt exactneſs, revived the veneration which every good Mahometan ought to bear to the book of the prophet. He commonly carried it about with him; and when he ſat in his tribunal (as was his cuſtom) to adminiſter juſtice to his ſubjects, he always had the Koran in his hand, and judged the ſeveral cauſes according to the deciſions contained in that book.

This prince, who was ſo juſt, ſo rational, and ſo compaſſionate to the wretched, muſt have been filled with indignation, when he heard that the extreme avarice of his predeceſſor's mother had proved the cauſe of that Caliph's death. He was ſtruck with horror at the account of the immenſe riches which that greedy woman had concealed. He cauſed her to appear before him, and compelled her to confeſs where ſhe had buried them. She was unwilling to diſcloſe a ſecret which ſo nearly touched her, but ſhe was forced to obey: And having pointed out the place, the treaſure already mentioned in the cloſe of the reign of the unfortunate Motaz, was accordingly found in a ſtrong vault under-ground. The prince thought he could not inflict on her a more ſevere puniſhment, than to deprive her of her darling riches, which ſhe was ſo unable to apply to proper uſes.

This valuable confiſcation was a fund almoſt inexhauſtible in the hands of a prince who was always frugal, except in relieving the unfortunate, whoſe number he had already diminiſhed, by taking off the greateſt part of the taxes. The methods he took to retrench all that ſavoured of luxury, had alſo procured him large ſums of money; ſo that he had ſufficient to anſwer all the purpoſes of the ſtate, without being obliged to oppreſs his ſubjects. As to his perſonal expences, they were very inconſiderable: In reſpect to which hiſtorians tell us, that the Caliph, after Omar's example, took but a very ſmall ſum out of the treaſury for his own maintenance.

Having thus regulated his court and his ſtate, Mothadi propoſed to introduce a ſtrict diſcipline amongſt the Turkiſh troops; but it was too late for the making ſuch an attempt, as that corps was become very powerful: He reſolved, however, to re-

ſtrain their inſolence, and keep them within due bounds; but this only drew on him their reſentment, and indeed, all his endeavours proved unſucceſsful and moſt unfortunate.

Bankial, one of the principal Turkiſh officers, having committed a capital crime, the Caliph cauſed him to be apprehended, and reſolved to puniſh him, to ſet an example to the reſt of that body: But ſo ſoon as the Turks heard of the impriſonment of that officer, they roſe up in arms, and came, in a tumultuous manner, to the imperial palace, loudly demanding that the priſoner ſhould be ſet at liberty.

The Caliph, unmoved at their clamours, boldly refuſed to ſatisfy the mutineers; and as they began to attack his guard, in order to force their way into the palace, Mothadi, to deprive them of all hopes of releaſing Bankial, cauſed his head to be cut off and thrown down amongſt the Turks, who ſtill obſtinately continued their attack.

The ſight of the bloody head was ſo far from intimidating them, that it added to their fury, which was ſtill augmented, when Tagabri, the ſon of Bankial, put himſelf at the head of the rebels, to revenge himſelf on the Caliph: They redoubled their attacks, and as ſome troops arrived to reinforce the palace-guard, a ſet battle enſued before they could force their way: However, at laſt they gained entrance, and aſcended to the Caliph's apartment, ſtill fighting with ſuch as defended the ſtair-caſe.

The intrepid Mothadi, preſerving his dignity in the midſt of this tumult, appeared in perſon with the Koran hanging on his breaſt, and his ſword in his hand: In this manner he advanced up to the Turks, with ſuch men as were about him, and a freſh action happened, in which the Turks gained the advantage: They ſlew or wounded all that attempted to defend the Caliph, and at laſt eaſily ſeized that prince, who was ſcarce able to make any reſiſtance, on account of two very conſiderable wounds he had received.

Theſe deſperadoes treated the Caliph in a moſt unworthy manner. They required him, in terms full of inſolence, to reſign the Caliphate. They even cruelly beat him, to force him to ſurrender that dignity; but Mothadi, conſtant in the midſt of ſo great adverſity, abſolutely refuſed to comply: They therefore continued their outrages on his perſon, till the arrival of one of Bankial's relations, who put an end to the uproar, by ſtabbing the Caliph with a dagger, of which he died on the ſpot.

Such was the end of one of the moſt virtuous Caliphs that ever ſat on the Muſſulman throne. Hiſtorians concur in acknowledging his eminent qualities. He had a noble ſoul, and an elevated underſtanding. The great ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition, and his natural love of juſtice and equity, added a dignity and luſtre to his actions, and even to his perſon, and recalled to the minds of his people the halcyon days of former reigns.

According to El Makin, this prince was low of ſtature, and of a handſome countenance. His complexion was brown, the fore part of his head bald, and his beard long and thick.

For the Benefit of ſuch of our Readers as may have an Inclination to clean their own Pictures, we ſhall inſert the following Inſtructions, from a Book lately publiſhed, entitled, An Handmaid to the Arts. *Dedicated to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts,* &c. &c.

"AS a painting may be fouled with a variety of different kinds of matter, many of which will not be diſſolved, or ſuffer their texture to be deſtroyed by the ſame ſubſtances, it is neceſſary to know what will diſſolve or corrode each ſuch kind; for there is no other means of removing, or taking off any foulneſs, than by diſſolving or corroding, by ſome proper menſtruum, the matter which conſtitutes it, except by actual violence, which the tender nature of oil paintings by no means ſuffers them to bear. Of theſe ſubſtances, which will remove, by diſſolving or corroding it, the matter which may foul paintings, ſome are very apt, likewiſe, to act upon and diſſolve the oil in the painting itſelf, and conſequently to diſorder or bring off the colours; while others are, on the contrary, paſſive and innocent, with reſpect to the painting; and may be uſed freely, or indeed in any quantity whatever, without the leaſt inconvenience of this kind.

As paintings to be cleaned are likewiſe varniſhed with a variety of ſubſtances of different natures, which ſometimes require to be taken off, and at other times are much better left remaining, it is very neceſſary to be able to judge what is beſt to be done in this point; as likewiſe to know the means by which each ſort of varniſh may be taken off without injury to the painting: For, in fact, without this, there is no way of cleaning pictures in ſome circumſtances, but by ſcouring till, as well the ſurface of the picture, as the foulneſs, be cleared away. I ſhall therefore firſt

give ſome account of the nature of the ſubſtances, which are, or may be uſed for cleaning paintings in oil, as it regards this application of them; and then ſhew, how they may be uſed as well for the taking off the varniſh, as the removing any foulneſs that may lie either upon or under it.

The firſt, and moſt general ſubſtance uſed for cleaning pictures, is water. This will remove many kinds of glutinous bodies, and foulneſs ariſing from them, ſuch as ſugar, honey, glue, and many others, and alſo take off any varniſh of gum arabick, glair of eggs, and iſinglaſs; and is therefore the greateſt inſtrument in this work. It may be uſed without any caution with regard to the colours, as it will not, in the leaſt, affect the oil which holds them together.

Olive oil, or butter, tho' not applied to this purpoſe, thro' an ignorance of their efficacy, will remove many of thoſe ſpots or foulneſs which reſiſt even ſoap, as they will diſſolve or corrode pitch, reſin, and other bodies of a like kind, that otherwiſe require ſpirit of wine and oil of turpentine, which endanger the painting: And they may be uſed very freely, not having the leaſt effect on the oil of the painting.

Wood aſhes, or what will better anſwer the purpoſe, when uſed in a proper proportion, pearl-aſhes, being melted in water, make a proper diſſolvent for moſt kinds of matter which foul paintings: But they muſt be uſed with great diſcretion, as they will touch or corrode the oil of the painting, if there be no varniſh of the gum reſins over it, ſo as to render the colours liable to be injured by very little rubbing. The uſe of them, or ſoap, is, however, in many caſes unavoidable, and in general they are the only ſubſtances employed for this purpoſe.

Soap is much of the ſame nature with the laſt mentioned ſubſtances, being indeed only oil incorporated with ſalts of the ſame kinds, rendered more powerfully diſſolvent by means of quick-lime: For which reaſon it is ſomething more efficacious, but conſequently more hazardous, as it will the ſooner get hold of the oil of the paintings. It ſhould, therefore, not be uſed but on particular ſpots, that elude all other methods, and there with great caution.

Spirit of wine, as it will diſſolve all the gums and gum-reſins, except gum arabick, is very neceſſary for the taking off from pictures varniſhes compoſed of ſuch ſubſtances: But it corrodes alſo the oils of the paintings, and ſoftens them in ſuch manner, as makes all rubbing dangerous while they are under its influence.

Oil of turpentine will, likewiſe, diſſolve ſome of the gums uſed for varniſh; but ſpirit of wine will, in general, much better anſwer that purpoſe. There are, however, ſometimes ſpots of foulneſs, which will give way to ſpirit of turpentine, that reſiſt moſt other ſubſtances uſed in this intention: And it may, therefore, be tried where they appear to fail, but very ſparingly, and with great caution, as it will very ſoon act even on the dry oil of the painting.

Eſſence of lemons has the ſame powers as oil of turpentine; but is, moreover, a much ſtronger diſſolvent, and ſhould, therefore, only be uſed in deſperate caſes, where ſpots ſeem indelible with regard to all other methods. Spirit of lavender and roſemary, and other eſſential oils, have the ſame diſſolving qualities as eſſence of lemons, but they are in general dearer, and ſome of them too powerful to be truſted near the colours.

Whenever paintings are varniſhed with gum arabick, glair of eggs, or iſinglaſs, the varniſh ſhould be taken off when they are to be cleaned. This may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed by wetting any part of the painting, which will feel clammy, if varniſhed with any ſubſtance diſſolvable in water. In ſuch caſes, the taking off the varniſh will frequently alone render the painting entirely clean; for if it have been laid on thick, and covered the ſurface every where, the foulneſs muſt neceſſarily lye upon it. The manner of taking off this kind of varniſh muſt be done by means of hot water and a ſponge; the picture or painting being laid horizontally. The water may be near boiling hot, and may be uſed copiouſly at firſt with the ſponge; but when the varniſh appears to be ſoftened, and the painting more naked, it ſhould be uſed cooler; and, if the varniſh adhere, ſo as not to be eaſily brought off by a ſponge, a gentle rubbing with a linen cloth may be uſed; the cloth being frequently wrung, and wet again with freſh water a little warmiſh.

Where paintings appear, by the above trial, to be varniſhed with the gum-reſins, or ſuch ſubſtances as cannot be diſſolved in water, it is proper, nevertheleſs, to waſh them well with water pretty warm, by means of a ſponge, which will ſometimes be alone ſufficient to clean them, even in this caſe: But if there yet appear any foulneſs, rub the painting over with

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olive oil made warm, or butter; and if any parts appear greaſy, or any foulneſs ſeem to mix with the oil or butter, purſue the rubbing gently, taking off the foul oil, and adding freſh till all ſuch foulneſs be wholly removed. Let the oil be then wiped off with a woollen cloth, and if the picture require further cleaning, the wood-aſhes, or pearl-aſhes, muſt be uſed in the following manner; which, indeed, as to the firſt part is not widely different from the method commonly uſed.

Take an ounce of pearl-aſhes, and diſſolve them in a pint of water; or take two pounds of wood-aſhes, and add to them three quarts of water, and ſtir them well in the water once or twice in an hour for half a day; and then, when the earthy part of the aſhes has ſubſided, pour off the clear fluid, and evaporate it to a quart; or if it appear acrid to the taſte at that time, three pints may be left. Waſh, by means of a ſponge, the painting well with either of theſe ſolutions, or lyes (which are, in fact, the ſame thing) made warm; and rub any particular ſpots of foulneſs gently with a linen cloth till they diſappear: But if they appear to remain unchanged by the lye, do not endeavour to take them off by meer force of rubbing; for that would infallibly damage the colours under the ſpots before they could be removed: But in this caſe they ſhould be left to be tried by the ſpirit of wine, or the eſſential oils of turpentine and lemons. Where thick ſpots ſeem to give way in part, but yet reſiſt in a great degree to this lye, a little ſtrong ſoap-ſuds may, in ſome caſes, be uſed, if with great caution; but it ſhould be prevented, as much as poſſible, from touching any part of the painting, except the ſpot itſelf: And, as that diſappears, the ſoap ſhould be diluted with water, that it may not reach the oil of the colours in its full ſtrength. If, however, all this be done upon a ſtrong coat of varniſh, there will be leſs hazard; and, in ſuch caſes, the waſhing freely with the wood-aſh lye, or weak ſoap-ſuds, will frequently do the buſineſs effectually without any material damage: But it requires ſome judgment to know where paintings may be ſo freely treated; and, with reſpect to thoſe of great value, it is always beſt to proceed by more circumſpect methods, and to try the more ſecure means I have above directed, before theſe rougher be uſed.

Some uſe the wood-aſhes with the addition of water only, without ſeparating the ſolution of the ſalts from the earth; which, when ſo uſed, aſſiſts in ſcrubbing the foulneſs from the painting: But all ſuch practices are to be condemned, as the finer touches of the painting are always damaged in a greater or leſs degree, where any abrading force is employed in cleaning it.

Where ſpots appear, after the uſe of all the above mentioned methods, ſpirits of wine, or, if that fail, oil of turpentine, and in the further caſe of its default, eſſence of lemons muſt be applied. The ſpots ſhould be lightly moiſtened with them, avoiding to ſuffer them to touch any more of the ſurface than what is covered with the foulneſs; and the part ſhould be immediately rubbed with a linen cloth, but very gently; obſerving, at the ſame time, to deſiſt, if the colours appear the leaſt affected. After a little rubbing olive oil ſhould be put on the ſpot, where oil of turpentine and eſſence of lemons are uſed, and water where ſpirit of wine is applied; which being taken off by a woollen cloth, if the foulneſs be not wholly removed, but appears to give way, the operation muſt be repeated till it be entirely obliterated.

Where paintings appear to have been varniſhed with thoſe ſubſtances that will not diſſolve in water, and after the careful uſe of the above means the foulneſs ſtill continues, or where, as is very often found, the turbidneſs, or want of tranſparency, or the yellow colour of the varniſh, deprave the painting ſo as to deſtroy its value, ſuch varniſh muſt be taken off. The doing of which, tho' attended with the greateſt difficulty to thoſe who proceed by the methods now in uſe, and which indeed is ſeldom done by them at all, but with the deſtruction of the more delicious teints and touches of the painting, is yet very eaſily and ſafely practicable by the following method.

Place the picture or painting in an horizontal ſituation, and moiſten, or rather flood, by means of a ſponge, the ſurface with very ſtrong rectified ſpirit of wine; but all rubbing more than is neceſſary to ſpread the ſpirit over the whole ſurface muſt be avoided. Keep the painting thus moiſtened, by adding freſh quantities of the ſpirit for ſome minutes: Then flood the whole ſurface copiouſly with cold water, with which, likewiſe, the ſpirit, and ſuch part of the varniſh as it has diſſolved, may be waſhed off. But in this ſtate of it, all rubbing, and the ſlighteſt violence on the ſurface of the painting, would be very detrimental. When the painting is dry, this operation muſt be repeated at diſcretion, till the whole of the varniſh be taken off.

In

In pictures and paintings, which have been long varniſhed, it will be found ſometimes, that the varniſh has been a compoſition of linſeed oil, or ſome other ſubſtantial oil, with gums and reſins. If ſuch paintings cannot be brought to a tolerable ſtate, by any of the abovementioned means, which may, in this caſe, be freely uſed, the miſchief may be deemed to be without remedy. For it is abſolutely impracticable to take off ſuch a varniſh, as it is more compact and indiſſoluble than the oil of the painting itſelf, and could only be wrought upon by thoſe menſtrua and diſſolvents, which would act more forcibly on the paintings: Such pictures muſt, therefore, be left in the ſtate they are found, except by being freed from any foulneſs that may lie upon this varniſh; and may be cleared away by the methods we have before directed. The coat of this varniſh may, indeed, be ſometimes made thinner, by anointing the ſurface of the painting with eſſence of lemons, and then putting on olive oil, which, when rubbed off, by a ſoft woollen cloth, will carry away the eſſence, with ſuch part of the varniſh, as it may have diſſolved: But this requires great nicety, and can never be practiſed without ſome hazard of diſordering the colours of the painting."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FOR the honour of the Britiſh troops, when under brave and experienced commanders, I hope, you will inſert what follows, from Dean Swift's Hiſtory.

The Dean, after giving us an exact account of the duke of Ormond's withdrawing the Britiſh troops from the confederate army, and his conduct in reſenting the inſolence of the Dutch, as well as diſappointing their ungrateful and treacherous deſign, founded upon our being deſerted by thoſe foreign troops that had ſo long ſubſiſted upon our generoſity, proceeds thus:

"After the ceſſation of arms declared by the duke of Ormond, upon the delivery of Dunkirk, the Britiſh plenipotentiaries very earneſtly preſſed thoſe of Holland to come into a general armiſtice; for if the whole confederacy acted in conjunction, this would certainly be the beſt means for bringing the common enemy to reaſonable terms of peace: But the ſtates, deluded by the boundleſs promiſes of Count Zinzendorf, and the undertaking talent of prince Eugene, who dreaded the concluſion of the war, as the period of his glory, would not hear of a ceſſation. The loſs of 18,000 Britons was not a diminution of weight, in the balance of ſuch an ally as the emperor, and ſuch a general as the prince. Beſides they looked upon themſelves to be ſtill ſuperior to France in the field; and altho' their computation was certainly right in point of number, yet, in my opinion, the concluſion drawn from it, was grounded upon a great miſtake. I have been aſſured by ſeveral perſons of our own country, and ſome foreigners of the firſt rank, both for ſkill and ſtation in arms, that in moſt victories obtained in the preſent war, the Britiſh troops were ever employed in the poſt of danger and honour, and uſually began the attack (being allowed to be naturally more fearleſs than the people of any other country,) by which they are not only an example of courage to the reſt, but muſt be acknowledged, without partiality, to have governed the fortune of the day; ſince it is known enough, how ſmall a part of an army is generally engaged in any battle. It may likewiſe be added, that nothing is of greater moment in war than opinion. The French, by their frequent loſſes, which they chiefly attribute to the courage of our men, believed that a Britiſh general, at the head of Britiſh troops, was not to be overcome; and the Marſhal de Villars was quickly ſenſible of the advantage he had got; for, in a very few days after the deſertion of the allies, happened the earl of Albemarle's diſgrace at Denain, by a feint of the Marſhal's, and a manifeſt failure ſomewhere or other, both of courage and conduct on the ſide of the confederates. The blame of which was equally ſhared between prince Eugene and the earl; altho' it is certain the duke of Ormond gave the latter timely warning of his danger, obſerving he had neither intrenched as he ought, nor provided with bridges ſufficient for the ſituation he was in, and at ſuch a diſtance from the main army.

Thus far the Dean: And to confirm his obſervation, I ſhall add what I have myſelf heard from French officers, who were preſent at the affair of Denain, that when they were going to engage, the marſhal Villars rode along their line, and called aloud to the ſoldiers, to take notice that there were now no red coats upon the enemy's right wing. And farther, it is known to every one, who has converſed with any officers that had the honour of being engaged in the battle of Malplaquet, and the happineſs to ſurvive that carnage of the confederate army, that the

Britiſh

British troops on the right, led on by the late duke of Argyle, were the first that forced the French intrenchments on that side; and that the British regiments in the service of the states general, led on by the prince of Orange, grandfather to the present, were the first that forced the French intrenchments on the left; to the almost incredible slaughter of some of them; for during the three days that our army waited for the detachment from the siege of the citadel of Tournay, the French had so strengthened their intrenchments, that before they could be forced, some of the British regiments that went on with 600 men, besides officers, could not muster 100, officers included, to rejoice for their victory. I am,

Whitehall, April 10, 1758. SIR, &c.

To ACADEMICUS. *(See p.* 148.)

SIR,

THE reasons for my assertions were built on a like basis with yours, namely, the evidence of the senses, and if you can perceive extension and resistance, I do not find that I can; so that we are disputing about what must be irreconcileable, if our minds should be really different; but I hope there is no other harm done than a little time lost on both sides; however, please to accept this one argument more.—Whatever has these two properties of extension and resistance, I think must have length, breadth, and thickness, and I never could perceive any colour that had all these dimensions; nor could I ever observe, that in heat, cold, roughness, smoothness, &c. (which, I think, are some of the tangible sensations) there was any thickness, or that there is resistance in any of our ideas, and therefore I am inclined to think you cannot have the perceptions you mention. If you mean no more by extension then length and breadth, I will not dispute your perceiving colour to be thus extended, tho' I doubt it, because I am not clear in myself, finding such deceptions in vision. We in common judge colour to be external to the eye (which surely it cannot, unless the mind be so) and imagine that object to be on the right of us, which on the retina is depicted on the left; likewise when two objects are in different places, if their separate images fall on the middle of the retina of each eye, they appear to be in the same place: And in many cases the same object, at a greater distance, will be thought greater, which, in fact, is less on the retina; and we often judge of the distance of two objects point blank from us, as truly as when they are wide of each other; and your favourite Dr. Berkeley has shewn, I think, that we are not a judge of distance, in the first case, by sight only. The moon is imagined to be larger in the horizon, than in the meridian, tho' all things considered, we know she must appear less in the bottom of the eye.—From these considerations I doubt, whether there is not a deception, when I suppose colour to appear under the dimensions of length and breadth, having been accustomed to blend the senses together, which it might not do immediately by sight.

I must own I can give no account, and which I should be very glad to receive, how it comes to pass, that the mind judges colour to be external to the eye, unless it was itself where the colour is imagined to be; if this was shewn, it might give us further light into difficulties of this kind. If indeed you have sensations of extension and resistance independent of any thing extended or resisting, this, tho' it might be rude in me to deny, because I have none myself, I must suspend my belief of, till I receive some account how it is possible.

But allowing your superficial extension is perceivable as a property of colour, to what sensation will you affix resistance as a property? May be to all the other sensations combined, and then you will give, for instance, a name thereto, and call it a cow; but if you shut your eyes you will destroy the combination, there will be no superficial colour existing, and yet you may then feel a cow; you then open your eyes, and take off your hands, and strait you see a superficial extended colour, do you call this a cow too? This is not what you felt, then here is a second cow; you shut your eyes again with your hands off, and hear a bellowing, do you call this by the same name also? For you perceive nothing else at that time, here will have been three cows perceived; you view, feel, and hear altogether, and that is a cow likewise: So here are three cows in one, and yet but one cow. What a rare method this is for solving difficulties (it might not become me to say mysteries) and by so simple a manner, as only a little combination of sensations, and giving a name thereto!

Now supposing you have really any such sensations, I shall then want some proof that nothing but what exists in your mind can be supposed to exist out of it. Am I to set down with an opinion, that nothing exists without the mind, because nothing but sensations exist in it?—Can

you

you perceive ſpirit any more than matter? And if you are to be allowed to infer the exiſtence of ſpirit, becauſe you perceive thought, I think you have an equal reaſon to infer the exiſtence of matter, as you ſay you can perceive extenſion and reſiſtance, which are generally allowed to be properties thereof.

Why you ſhould think that I maintain the opinion I am endeavouring to refute, becauſe I cannot alledge a reaſon why the Deity ſhould make uſe of matter to excite our ſenſations, I cannot gueſs; for my part, I think it only ſhews my own ignorance of God's motives for what he does. You might as well ſay, that I refute my own opinion of the exiſtence of ſpiders, becauſe I cannot aſſign a reaſon for his making them.—But

Who ſhall decide when doctors diſagree,
And ſoundeſt caſuiſts doubt like you and me?

If two ſuch genius's as the great Dr. Law and the ſubtile Dr. Berkeley ſo widely differ, one by aſſerting the belief of ſpirit to be a vulgar notion, and the other, that body has no exiſtence but in the mind; a common man, will, I think, ſuppoſe both cannot be right, and perhaps neither, and reſt ſatisfied with the common opinion, that both ſpirit and matter exiſts, until they have more convincing reaſons for the contrary, than either of theſe champions have exhibited. I am, SIR,

Your, &c.

CONVEXO.

☞ We think it not improper to ſubjoin a note, which came from Academicus, when his laſt was worked off at preſs, and which refers to the word *extenſion* (p. 148.) line 8, of his letter. *Tho' we give the ſame name to theſe ſenſations, yet the ſenſations are entirely different.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, *St.* Alban's, March 25, 1758.

TOWARDS the end of laſt ſummer, I purchaſed a ſmall book, then lately publiſhed by Dr. Mooney, entitled, A Letter to a Phyſician concerning the Gout and Rheumatiſm: Wherein, the doctor ſays, is proved from reaſon and experience that the former is curable in as ſtrict a ſenſe as any other diſeaſe, and that he would venture his character, reputation, nay, all that is dear to man, that a medicine he had found out, would take off the moſt violent fit of the gout in twenty-four hours, without any preſent or future detriment to the conſtitution; and names ſome perſons, who, by taking his remedy, he ſays, were freed from violent fits of the gout in that ſhort ſpace of time.

I am willing to hope the beſt of the doctor's medicine, and have no intention by any means to leſſen the merit of it; but as I have heard nothing thereof ſince I bought the book, I ſuppoſe no diſcovery has been yet made of a medicine that may be depended upon, to be an effectual cure of the gout, and I believe that it may be ſtill truly termed *opprobrium medicorum*. But if Dr. Mooney can wipe off this reproach by curing this torturing malady, I think, for the benefit of thoſe who may be ſo unhappy as to be afflicted therewith, he ſhould endeavour to make the good effects of ſuch an invaluable medicine as publick as poſſible; and if, by proper trials, it ſhould be found to anſwer the character he has given it, he would, no doubt, be ſufficiently rewarded for his trouble and diſcovery; for what would not ſome perſons give to be rid of a tormenting fit of the gout?

If you can find a place for this in your next Magazine, the doctor may, perhaps, take ſome notice of it, and give the world a further account of his medicine.

I am, SIR,
Your conſtant reader,
and humble ſervant,
A. B.

A true Copy of a very remarkable Inſtance of old Age, and a numerous Offſpring, taken out of an old Regiſter belonging to the Pariſh of Tregaian, *which is Part of the Rectory of* Llangefni, *in the County of* Angleſey; *and tranſcribed into the new Regiſter thereof for the Satisfaction of Poſterity.*

THERE died, March 11, 1581, in the pariſh of Tregaian, in the ſaid county of Angleſey, one William ap Yerwerth, aged 105: He had been thrice married; his firſt wife was Ellen Ferch William, by her he had 22 children. His ſecond wife was Kath. Ferch Richard, by her he had ten children. His third wife was Ellen Ferch William, now living, by her he had four children; he had alſo two concubines, the firſt was Jonet Ferch William, by her he had two children; and the other was Leek Lloyd, and by her he had five children; his eldeſt ſon was Griffith ap William, now living, aged 84: He had childrens children to the fourth generation, in abundance; his youngeſt ſon is alſo called Griffith ap William, aged two years and a half, now living in the ſaid pariſh; and the diffeſence between the two brother's ages is 82 years

years and a half; for the eldeſt was of that age, when the youngeſt was born; his eldeſt daughter is called Alice Ferch William, aged 72: She hath been twice married, and hath a numerous offspring.

There be living now, of the ſaid old man's offspring, in the ſaid pariſh, 80 perſons; and, at his funeral, there were computed to be about 300 perſons that deſcended from him. The ſaid old man was of a middle ſtature, of a good complexion, never troubled with cholick, gout, or ſtone; ſeldom ſick, of moderate diet, lived by tillage, exerciſed himſelf much in fiſhing and fowling, and had his ſenſes perfect to the laſt.

The Author of The Eſtimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times *, *having lately publiſhed a Second Volume, which is deſigned chiefly to illuſtrate and enforce what he has ſaid in the firſt, the following Extracts from this Second Volume are, we think, well worth the Attention of our Readers, eſpecially upon the preſent Occaſion.*

How far the Spirit of Duelling is connected with the manly Spirit of Defence.

"CAN the debility of modern honour produce the manly ſpirit of defence? Alas, if ever it is put in action by any thing beyond the vanity of ſhew; it is rouzed by an affront, and dies in a duel.

But it ſeems the opinion of many, that the ſpirit of *duelling*, and that of manly national *defence*, are naturally connected, and, of courſe, riſe or fall together. Much might be ſaid on this ſubject, at preſent I ſhall only mark the difference of *principle*, on which theſe two different ſyſtems of conduct are founded.

The principle of *honour* depends on, and ariſeth from the *love* of *glory*, or the *fear* of *ſhame*. Where the love of glory is, the dread of ſhame comes of courſe: But the dread of ſhame may exiſt without the love of glory; a truth which is confirmed by experience, in all *groveling* and *narrow* minds; and in many that are *good* too, but not *elevated*.

On this diſtinction is founded the eſſential difference between a national ſpirit of defence, and the private habit of duelling. The national ſpirit of *defence*, ſo far as it depends on the principle of *honour*, can only be kept up by the *love* of *glory*. The mere *dread* of *ſhame* cannot raiſe this general paſſion in a *people*, becauſe, among a people who have loſt the national ſpirit of defence, there is *no ſhame* attending the *loſs* of it.

But private duelling ariſing from the ſenſe of private injury, is naturally produced by the fear of ſhame *only*. Glory is ſeldom thought of in this inſtance; and where it is, produces the hateful character of a *bully*. It is the *fear* of *ſhame* therefore, and not the *love* of *glory*, that ſupports the ſpirit of *duelling*.

Thus we ſee the principle of honour works by two different paſſions in producing a nation of *duelliſts*, and a *nation* of *heroes*. The firſt are only compelled by the fear of ſhame; the latter are actuated by the love of glory. And thus the national ſpirit of *defence* may be *ſtrong*, when that of *duelling* is *extinct*; and the ſpirit of *duelling* may *exiſt*, when that of military *honour* is *extinguiſhed*."

A remarkable Conſequence ariſing from this Difference of Principle.

"Theſe truths relate to nations, and the character of a people. But with regard to *fleets* and *armies*, another truth offers itſelf to obſervation. Here, "The love of *glory* is neceſſary in the *leaders*, as a motive to great and daring *enterprize*: But among the inferior ranks, the fear of *ſhame* will be generally of influence ſufficient to compel them to their *duty*." The reaſon is evident: With regard to the leaders, as it is impoſſible to point out to them their particular track of duty in every inſtance, ſo their conduct muſt be left in general, to the determinations of their own mind: *Great actions* will naturally be attended with *glory*; but the mere *omiſſion* of great actions, where peremptory orders are not given, is not neceſſarily attended with *ſhame*: Therefore it is the *love* of *glory* only, that can urge a *leader* to *great* and *dangerous attempts*.

But with regard to the *inferior* ranks; *there* the particular track of duty is pointed out; which is only this, "Obey the commands of your leader." Under this circumſtance, no evaſion can take place: Every man muſt obey, or infamy overtakes him: And thus the fear of ſhame becomes ſufficient.

This diſtinction will clearly account for that ſtrange difference of conduct in our Britiſh troops, during the laſt, as well as the preſent war. It hath been remarked, that at times they have fought like *lions*; at others, have been timorous as *hares*. Their bravery, in particular inſtances, hath been brought as a proof againſt the exiſtence of the ruling principle of *effeminacy*, which runs thro' this work. But whoever views this matter, according to the diſtinctions here pointed out, will at once

* *See Lond. Mag. for laſt year, p.* 155, 233.

once ſee the veil drawn off from this myſterious appearance of things. Where did our troops diſtinguiſh themſelves in valour? Was it not at Dettingen? At La Feldt? And, above all, on the dreadful field of Fontenoy, where honeſt *fame* forſook the ſtandard of the *victor*, and *wept* over the banners of the retreating Engliſh? And who were the *leaders* on theſe important days? They were ſuch as were *inſpired* and *actuated* by the *generous love* of GLORY."

Of a national Militia.

"Will not cowardice, at leaſt as ſoon as courage, part with a ſhilling or a pound, to avoid danger? The capital queſtion therefore ſtill remains, not who ſhall *pay*, but who ſhall *fight*.

A capital queſtion, this, indeed, and hard to be reſolved among a *mercantile* and *effeminate* people. This naturally leads us to conſider what may be expected, feared, or hoped, from the eſtabliſhment of a national *militia*. In which enquiry, the writer's ſole intention is, to purſue his leading principles thro' all their conſequences, without any intention of contradicting or offending any party whatever.

Firſt, An Engliſh militia cannot be ſo *dangerous* now, as in former times; becauſe the *commons* are diſcharged from thoſe ſlaviſh military tenures, which ſo often brought them into the field, to butcher each other in former days, at the command of a *ſeditious* or *revengeful* lord. Henry the Seventh, thro' his hatred to the nobility, let in this firſt dawn of laſting liberty, on the inhabitants of this kingdom. The people, tho' armed, would now want leaders of influence, to unite them in ſeditious purpoſes. Therefore the ſudden and ſhort-lived fury of a mob, is the worſt that can be feared from this eſtabliſhment. It is true, an armed mob is a dreadful monſter to the *individual*, but cannot riſe into *publick* or *treaſonable* attempts, thro' want of a uniting power.

Hence Livy's fine deſcription of a mob: *Ex ferocibus univerſis, ſinguli metu ſuo obedientes.*

Secondly, The *effeminate* manners of the times take away the great *danger* which formerly aroſe from a free militia in more warlike periods.

But then, on the other hand, theſe ſame reaſons that take away the *danger*, are fair to deſtroy the *uſefulneſs* of a militia. For we ſee, their danger aroſe from their *union* and their *valour*: Now, what is a militia without theſe two qualities?

A *legal union* indeed may be acquired; more *rational*, tho' not ſo *powerful* as the *ſlaviſh*. But without national *valour*, *union* is a dead and unactive quality.

If the principles maintained in this work be true, the defect of valour in a national militia, will not lie among the *private* men, but among the *officers*. And indeed, who can ſeriouſly believe, that thoſe gentlemen who find the *attendance* upon a *quarter ſeſſions*, for the ſervice of their country, too *ſevere* a burthen of duty upon their enervated bodies and minds, will vigorouſly undertake and go thro' the *dangers* and *fatigues* of warlike ſervice?

It muſt therefore be expected as a certain event, that a militia will, on its firſt inſtitution, and for a long time, be *uſeleſs*. But this is not ſaid with a view to diſcourage the eſtabliſhment, but only to prevent groundleſs expectations; which being diſappointed in the firſt eſtabliſhment of a militia, might lead the nation into a belief, that the inſtitution could *never* be *uſeful*.

This circumſtance, therefore, is no reaſon why a militia ſhould not be ſet on foot; but rather a good reaſon for its ſpeedy eſtabliſhment: Becauſe the continued *exerciſe* of a militia, if undertaken with that *vigorous* and *ſerious intention* which it deſerves, is perhaps the moſt promiſing means of *rekindling*, by ſlow degrees, the *military* ſpirit among us.

As a rational encouragement to the hopes of the nation, let us caſt our eyes back upon former times, and hear the impartial judgment of a great foreigner, who could have no views to influence his opinion. "There is ſcarce any body ignorant, that of late years the Engliſh invaded France, and entertained no ſoldiers but their own: And yet, tho' England had had no wars of thirty years before, and had neither officer nor ſoldier who had ever ſeen a battle, they ventured to attack a kingdom where the officers were excellent, the ſoldiers good, having been trained up for ſeveral years together in the Italian wars. This proceeded from the prudence of the prince, and the excellence of that government, in which, even in times of peace, the *exerciſe* of *arms* is *not intermitted* *."

The main concluſion I mean to draw from theſe obſervations, is only this. "The eſtabliſhment of a militia muſt deſtroy effeminate manners; or effeminate manners will render uſeleſs a militia."

* *Mach. Diſc. l.* 1. *c.* 21.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

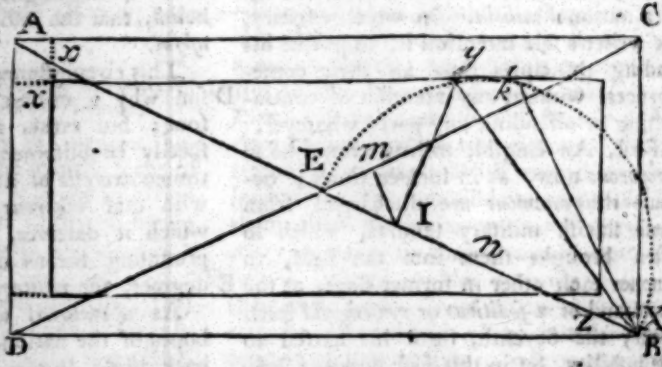
I HAVE ſent a ſolution to the mathematical queſtion in your Magazine for 1757, p. 376, which if you will give a place, the firſt opportunity, will very much oblige,

SIR, Your conſtant reader, and very humble ſervant,

JOHN DODSON,

Land ſurveyor and maſter of a free-ſchool at Geddington, in the county of Northampton.

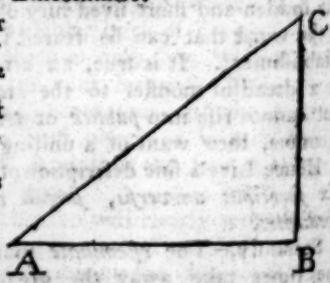
LET ABCD repreſent the table. Conſtruction. Draw the diagonals AB and CD; then divide the △ CEB (= △ BED = △ DEA = △ AEC = ¼ of the whole area) into proportion as 1 to 3, by a line drawn parallel to the ſide CB, to do which divide the line EB in I in proportion as above; thus ſet 1 from E to *m*; alſo take 3 and ſet from *m* to *k*, then draw *k*B, and from *m* draw a line parallel to *k*B, cutting the line EB in I; then EI and IB are in proportion as 1 to 3. Then (per Ward's Mathematicks, p. 306, and corollary the ſecond) find a mean proportional between EB and BI, which is thus: Divide EB in ½ in *n*, on N deſcribe a ſemicircle with the radius *n*E or *n*B. Then on I raiſe a perpendicular cutting the ſemicircle in Y. Draw the line *y*B; take that diſtance and ſet from E to *z* on the line EB. Now the line *z x* drawn perpendicularly to CB is the breadth of the border required = 3,26 inches, from which the border may be drawn parallel to the ſides. The above is obvious to every one who underſtands geometry, without any prolixity to explain it any farther. Q. E. F.



Calculation. Put *a* = longeſt ſide = 5 feet 9¼ inches = 5,7709, = ſhorteſt ſide = 2 feet 7½ inches = 2.625, C = 10,099 = ⅓ of the area, and *x* = breadth of the border: Then $\overline{a-2x} \times \overline{b-2x} = C$, now for 2*x* put *y*, then the equation will become $ab - by - ya + y^2 = C$, from whence (compleating the ſquare, and extracting the root, or by the method of trial and error) $y = ,652\ x \therefore = ,326$ feet = 3¹⁹⁄₂₀,648 inches.

QUESTION III. *in the* London Magazine *for* 1757, *p.* 597. *anſwered by Mr.* THOMAS SIMS, *of* Louth *School, in* Lincolnſhire.

PUT $x + y$ = AB and $x - y$ = BC, then per queſtion and known principles $2x - d$ = AC ∴ (per 47 Euc. 1.) $2x^2 + 2y^2 = \overline{2x-d}^2$ likewiſe $x^2 - y^2 = 2a$, or $2x^2 - 2y^2 = 4a$: Now by adding this laſt equation to the former, gives $4x^2 = 4x^2 - 4dx + d^2 + 4a$, whence $x = \frac{d^2+4a}{4d}$, from whence the ſides are eaſily had by an equation ſimple enough.



[*This queſtion was alſo anſwered by Bartonienſis.*]

SOLUTION *to a* QUESTION *in* February *laſt, p.* 91. *By Mr.* WILLIAM DENT, *of* Long Sutton.

THE equation of the curve is $xx - yyy = axy$ $\begin{cases} a = 4 \\ 6 = 489\frac{1}{2} \text{ the area,} \\ \text{let } y = \frac{x}{z} \end{cases}$

Then we ſhall find $x = zzz - azz$

And $y = zz - az$

Therefore $y\dot{x} = 3zzzz\dot{z} - 5azzz\dot{z} + 2aazz\dot{z}$

whoſe fluent $yx = \frac{3zzzzz}{5} - \frac{5azzzz}{4} + \frac{2aazzz}{3} = 6$

ſolved $z = 6$, therefore $x = 72$

and $y = 12$.

A new QUESTION, *by Mr.* THOMAS SIMS, *of* Louth *School, in* Lincolnſhire.

TWO ſhips at ſea, viz. A and B, A in the latitude of 48° north, and B in the latitude of 49° 30′, both ſail till they meet in the latitude of 40° N. and A by comparing their reckoning together, find that B had ſailed 40 leagues more than A. I demand each ſhip's courſe and diſtance ſailed from their firſt ſituation.

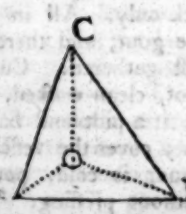
Two QUESTIONS, *by Mr.* JOSEPH DAWSON, *of* Holbeck, *in* Yorkſhire.

QUESTION I. Suppoſe a ſhip ſails from a port in 58° 7′ N. latitude, on a S. W. by W. courſe, till ſhe arrives at another port in 38° 12′ S. latitude. Query her departure, difference of longitude, diſtance, and meridional diſtance, by the log. tangents?

QUESTION II. In an iſoſceles triangle, there is given the ſum of the baſe and ſide of the greateſt inſcribed ſquare = 18 poles, and the difference of their areas = 84 ſquare poles. Query the ſides and areas of each?

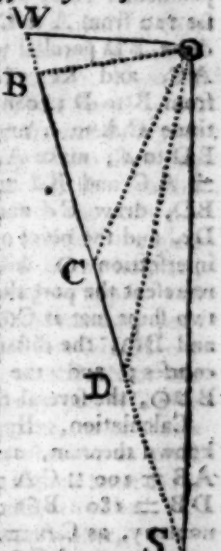
A SOLUTION *to* QUESTION I. *in our* Magazine *for* November *laſt, p.* 549. *By Mr.* Abraham Stone, *of* Cheſham, *Land Surveyor.*

LET ⊙ repreſent the ſhip at the time of obſervation, draw ⊙B, ⊙C and ⊙A in their given poſitions, which will be the required diſtances, and BC and A the three ports, from which points compleat the triangle BCA, the three ſides of which are given, from whence the angles are eaſily found, then will ⊙B, ⊙C, and ⊙A, form the three triangles B⊙C, B⊙A, and C⊙A, in each of which is given one ſide and one angle. Subſtitute one of the diſtances as ⊙C, then, per trigonometry as CB : ∠B⊙C :: ⊙C : ∠⊙BC, and as AC : ∠A⊙C :: ⊙C : ∠⊙AC, from which you have the angles ⊙CB and ⊙CA, which, if added together, ſhould be equal the angle BCA. After a trial or two I find ⊙C=4.9729 miles the diſtance to the port C, the diſtance to the port B 4.473057 miles, and to the port A 2.738606 miles. And laſtly, As a neceſſary concluſion, I adviſe the unfortunate loſt captain to ſteer his ſhip N. E. 45° 33′ E. whereby he may be ſoon freed from the apprehenſions of danger from the enemy's cannon on the forts, unleſs poſſeſſed with the modern ſpirit of antiheroiſm.



A SOLUTION *to Maſter* Thomas Sims's *Queſtion inſerted in our* Magazine *for* December *laſt, p.* 597. *By the ſame.*

IN the queſtion in navigation, inſerted in your Magazine for December laſt, I preſume the young gentleman made a miſtake in the recital of the ſhip's poſition at ſome one of the times of obſervation; for if the ſhip's courſe was direct ſhe could not be firſt obſerved S. S. E. then E. by S. and laſtly, S. by E. which makes her ſail back again from within one point of the E. to within the ſame diſtance of the S. which is contrary to what is given; but had ſhe been firſt obſerved E. by S. then S. S. E. and laſtly, S. by E. it might have been ſolved in the following manner. Let ⊙ repreſent the place of obſervation, draw ⊙B, ⊙C, and ⊙D, in their given poſitions, then will B, C, and D, be the places the ſhip was in at the ſeveral times of obſervation, and form the two triangles ⊙DC, and ⊙CB, in which are given the angles C⊙D, and C⊙B, and the ſides BC, and CD. Subſtitute the angle ⊙DC, by which all the other are given, then per trigonometry as ∠C⊙D : CD :: ∠⊙DC : ⊙C, which ſide is common to both triangles; and as ∠C⊙B : BC : ∠CBO : OC, which, if equal to ⊙C before found, the ∠⊙DC is right, which, after a trial or two, I find to be 27° 51′ 14″, from whence the diſtance ⊙B = 7.58572 miles, ⊙C = 11.9744, and ⊙D = 16.165, and the ſhip's courſe ⊙ S. W. N. by W. 5° 21′ 14″ W.

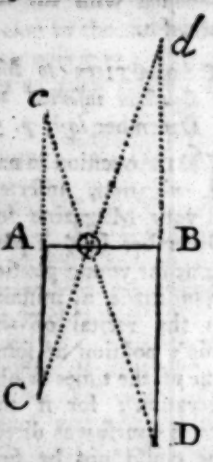


A new QUESTION, *by* Bartonienſis.

A SLACK rope faſtened 30 feet high at one end, and 18 feet at the other: At the diſtance of 70 feet I obſerved the performer, when exhibiting on ſome particular part thereof, to be within 10 feet of the ground, being then the neareſt poſſible. Query the length of the rope, and upon what point thereof he then ſtood?

A SOLUTION *to* QUESTION IV. *in our last Vol. p.* 597. *By* Bartonienſis.

CONSTRUCTION.



Draw AB = 100 from the point A, let fall the perpendicular AC, and ſet 120 from A to C, draw BD parallel to AC, and ſet 180 from B to D; continue CA to *c*, and BD to *d*; make A*c* = AC and B*d* = BD, draw C*d* and D*c*, and the point of interſection ⊙ will repreſent the port the two ſhips met at C⊙ and D⊙, the diſtance ſailed on their laſt courſes; and the angles AC⊙ and BD⊙, the ſeveral courſes they ſailed on.

Calculation. By a general and well known theorem, as CA + BD = 300 : AB = 100 :: CA = 120 : AO = 40 :: DB = 180 : BO = 60, then per trigonometry, as CA = 120 : rad. :: AO = 40 : tang. ∠ACO = 18° 26′ ∠BDO, the required courſes, when their ſum is greater, than if they had ſailed to any other port in the ſame parallel and between the two ports A and B, and makes the ſhip's laſt courſe from C, N. by W. 7° 11′ W. and from D, N. by E. 7° 11′ E. And laſtly, As the S∠BDO : BO :: rad. : DO = 189.736, and as S∠ACO : AO :: rad. : CO = 126.491, the diſtances ſailed on their laſt courſes.

[*This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Thomas Sims.*]

Dr. CRINE, *in his benevolent Pamphlet, called* The Management of the Gout, *&c. which demands the ſerious peruſal of all thoſe unhappy Perſons who are afflicted with that terrible Diſorder, gives the following Account of a Medicine (hitherto unknown in this Diſeaſe) by which, and living abſtemiouſly, he has ſoftened the Agony of the Fits, improved the Health of Intervals, and perhaps prolonged them. This Medicine is his Breakfaſt and Supper; his Dinner, that of other moderate People.*

"THE medicine, the advantages from which I have ſo much cauſe to boaſt, is the root of the *Bardana*, or Burdock; and the method wherein I have taken it is a light infuſion. That no miſtake may prevent others from finding in it the ſame benefit, I ſhall be particular as to the plant itſelf, and in the preparation. We have, in England, ſix ſpecies of Bardana, or Burdock; they all poſſeſs the ſame general virtues, but the kind which I have found beſt, and always have uſed, is the fourth ſpecies A mentioned by * Ray, the woolly-headed Burdock. This is called *lappa major montana capitulis tomentoſis*, by Caſpar Bauhine, and Arctium the Greek writers. This is common by way-ſides, and in waſte places; it very much reſembles the common Burdock in form and ſtature; B but may be known from it, when young, by the redneſs of its ſtalks, and when full grown, by its woolly-heads. Linnæus ſuppoſes it only a variety of the common kind: However that be, I have found it poſſeſſes greater virtue, and as it is nearly as frequent, and is eaſily diſtinguiſhed, C no other ſhould be uſed. Nature, friendly to mankind, tho' in her favours too much neglected, has generally made thoſe things which are moſt uſeful, the moſt common, and moſt permanent. This plant, which grows every where at our doors, has a perennial root, fit for ſervice at all ſeaſons. D It ſhould be gathered freſh every time for uſe; for I have found its virtue is, in a great meaſure, loſt by keeping. When freſh taken up, it is a cordial, diaphoretick, and diuretick medicine: When it has been kept ſome time, it is a diuretick only. All its virtues are uſeful in E the gout, and therefore it ſhould be uſed juſt gathered. Cut one ounce of this root, clean waſhed, into thin ſlices; pour on it a pint and half of water in a ſtone jar; cover the veſſel, and as ſoon as the liquor is cold, pour it off thro' a ſieve without preſſing. This quantity is two F doſes, warm half of it moderately, and mix with this half a pint of new milk and half an ounce of honey. Drink this alone, or eat it with bread for breakfaſt, and the remaining half in the ſame manner for ſupper. It is not diſagreeable, the flavour is like that of the pea or bean G kind, and the infuſion, thus mixed with milk, taſtes like aſparagus, or young pea-ſoup; palates are various, but to me it is as pleaſant as any of theſe: It ſits well upon the ſtomach, and promotes gentle perſpiration: It is lubricating and deobſtruent: Its principal operation is by H urine, but not violent; and it at once is ſerviceable againſt the diſeaſe for which it is given, and againſt that certain concomitant of it, the ſtone or gravel. Perhaps, in this reſpect, it excels all other remedies. In regard to the gout, it does all we can expect or require of a medi-

cine,

* *Synopſis Plantar.*

cine, unleſs we knew an abſolute or ſpecifick remedy. It ſoftens the too firm texture of the coats of the veſſels; it ſeparates the ſolid parts ſwallowed in our food to a due diſtance, if drank regularly in this manner; and while it keeps them out of thoſe cluſters, which would prevent their paſſage in the ſmalleſt veſſels, it lubricates and ſoftens thoſe veſſels on the inſide, and gives them a due diſtention: At the ſame time it refreſhes and invigorates the whole frame, promotes circulation, as evidently as it does perſpiration; and, in a ſecondary manner, aſſiſts the digeſtive faculties: For the ſtomach being charged but once in the 24 hours, with ſolid or coarſe food, according to this regimen, and that not in too large quantity, is able to act properly upon it; and is not a little aſſiſted primarily by this medicine. Thus, if I do not deceive myſelf extremely, this root poſſeſſes all the virtues we expect in courſes of medicines for the gout: And has their full effect, while it neither offends the ſtomach nor loads it. There is alſo this farther advantage, that in taking it in the regular manner here directed, the patient has the benefit of the beſt milk courſe withal; for cow's milk, with this addition, is brought nearly to the ſtate of aſſes; and this is the moderate way of taking it, which alone is ſafe. The abſolute good effect of milk none can diſpute, who have read of its effects, or ſeen them: But the danger is in this abſolute change from a common courſe of life to one ſo poor. This is a middle method: The effects of the milk are improved by the medicine; and there is neither the danger attending on the entering upon ſuch a courſe, nor on the leaving it for a common diet. What I write of the great effect of this medicine, I feel. Mine, tho' not the moſt terrible ſtate of the gout, was as bad as uſually men ſuffer at my time of life; and it is now reduced to a very ſlight degree. I have ſome ſeaſons eſcaped with two fits in the year, and theſe only of three weeks each; one in autumn, and another in ſpring. And if the peculiar unfavourable nature of the ſeaſon make it worſe; if one fit follow another thro' the winter, ſtill they are the ſlighter for their number; and there are intervals of health. More than this, no man afflicted with the gout can hope, unleſs an abſolute remedy ſhould ever be found: And thus much I can, in general caſes, promiſe to any who will follow the ſame eaſy, convenient, and agreeable method."

[We could not excuſe ourſelves from inſerting this extract, for the benefit of our readers, and earneſtly recommend the pamphlet to the peruſal of the perſons it chiefly concerns.]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A SMALL pamphlet, entitled, *A Copy of an Indenture of Releaſe of ſeveral Freehold, or Leaſehold Premiſes, from the late Mr. Henry Raine, of the Pariſh of St. George, Middleſex, for the charitable Purpoſes therein mentioned,* having fallen into my hands, and having alſo ſeen the truſtees advertiſements in ſeveral of the daily papers of the laſt month, inviting the girls who have been educated in the hoſpital, and are properly qualified, to appear and make their claims to the advantages provided for them by the ſaid late Mr. Henry Raine, I have ſent you an abſtract of the ſaid pamphlet, with a deſire you will give it a place in your Magazine, as it ſeems to be as well planned a charity, as moſt we have been witneſs too in theſe latter days.

Your conſtant reader,
and well wiſher,
B— E—.

Pariſh of St. George, Ratcliff Highway, Middleſex.

MR. Henry Raine of this pariſh, brewer, who died April 18, 1738, having built ſchools for the educating 50 boys and 50 girls, by indenture, dated June 22, 1736, appoints 45 truſtees, and makes over to them the ſaid ſchools, and many other freehold and leaſehold eſtates, to pay the maſter 40 pounds, and the miſtreſs 20 pounds per annum, reſidue for the maintaining and ſupporting the ſaid ſchools ſo built, and another thereafter to be built (and which hath ſince been erected) the children therein educated reſpectively being ſubjected to rules and orders in a ſchedule to the ſaid indenture annexed.—This indenture ſets forth, that he had transferred 4000 pounds of new South-Sea annuities to the truſtees.—Two thouſand pounds of which (or ſo much as ſhould be neceſſary) to build a new charity ſchool (now called hoſpital) for the entire maintenance, cloathing and teaching 40 girls; the remainder of the ſaid 4000 pounds to be laid out in government ſecurities, or lands in fee ſimple, for maintaining and ſupporting the ſchools built, and to be built, and the children therein brought up and educated reſpectively.—He has directed, that when the 45 truſtees are, by death or three years abſence, reduced to 25, the ſurvivors

ſurvivors ſhall chooſe others in the place of thoſe deceaſed.

By the Rules and Directions in the Schedule annexed to the ſaid Indenture. For the old Schools, built Anno 1719:

The children muſt have been born in the pariſh, and recommended by ſix principal inhabitants, and may be admitted, the boys at nine, and the girls at eight years of age. The boys muſt continue four years, and three pounds is to be given when put forth apprentices. The girls, if not taken into the new ſchool, or hoſpital, may alſo continue four years. The boys are to be taught to read, write, and the grounds of arithmetick, to fit them for ſervices and apprenticeſhips, (and are at preſent employed two days in each week in braiding nets for the Britiſh fiſhery.) The girls are to be taught to read, knit, ſew, or mark.

By the Rules and Directions, in the Schedule, for the new School or Hoſpital, erected Anno 1737:

Forty girls, who have been at leaſt two years in the old ſchool, ſhall be choſen of the moſt deſerving, and be inſtructed and provided with food, and all other neceſſaries, in the hoſpital, for four years, and may then be put out either as apprentices or ſervants.—The truſtees for managing theſe charities, are to meet the firſt Tueſday in every month, and may ſpend five ſhillings and no more, at every ſuch meeting.—The girls in this hoſpital, by turns, do the common offices of the family, and at other times are employed in making ſhirts, ſhifts, &c. for any of the inhabitants (or others) that will employ them, at a very moderate price. And as theſe children have been kept four years, under a ſtrict and regular management and inſpection, entirely from, and independent of their parents (whoſe examples too often corrupt them) this charity has produced ſome very good ſervants, and it is to be hoped will furniſh many more. For the donor has, to encourage them, by his will, dated October 17, 1737, not only recommended it to his nephews, Mr. William Duffin and Mr. William Willſon, to contribute to the encreaſing and enlarging the ſaid charities, in ſuch manner as they ſhould think proper; but hath further directed his ſaid nephews, to purchaſe 4000 pounds, in three per cent annuities or other ſecurities (and which hath ſince been done and ſtands in the names of the truſtees) and to accumulate and improve the growing intereſt, until it will produce 210 pounds a year, for a marriage portion to two girls, viz. 100 pounds, and five pounds for a wedding dinner to each.—He directs, that ſix of the girls, who had been educated in the hoſpital, had attained the age of 22 years, had not been married, and were beſt recommended by the maſter and miſtreſſes they had ſerved, ſhould yearly draw lots, and thoſe two who ſhould appear to have drawn the fortunate tickets, to be paid 100 pounds each on the day of marriage, which he has appointed to be, one on May 1, and the other on November 5, yearly (if with the approbation of the majority of the truſtees.) And has ſo contrived the method of drawing, that every of them may at one time or other draw the fortunate lot.

[The ſum requiſite is now (March, 1758) compleated, and the girls begin to draw lots for the marriage portion, on the firſt of May next, purſuant to the direction of the donor and, for the ſecond time, on the fifth of November next, and ſo every firſt of May and fifth of November in every year, for the future.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

The following Account, which is a real Fact, will ſerve to ſhew with what Punctuality and Exactneſs the King of Pruſſia *attends to the moſt minute Affairs, and how open he is to Application from all Perſons.*

AN Engliſh lady being poſſeſſed of actions [ſhares] in the Embden company, and having occaſion to raiſe money on them, repaired to Antwerp, and made application for that purpoſe to a director of the company, eſtabliſhed there by the king of Pruſſia, for the managing all affairs relative thereto. This perſon very willingly entered into treaty with her; but the ſum he offered to lend, being far ſhort of what the actions would bear, and alſo inſiſting on forfeiture of her right in them, if not redeemed in twelve months, ſhe broke off with him, and had recourſe to ſome merchants at Antwerp, who were inclinable to treat with her on much more equitable terms. The proceeding neceſſarily brought the parties before this director, for receiving his ſanction, which was eſſential to the ſolidity of the agreement; and he, finding he was like to loſe the advantage he had flattered himſelf with, diſputed the authenticity of the actions, and thereby threw her into ſuch diſcredit, as to render all attempts to raiſe money on them ineffectual. Upon this the lady wrote a letter by the common poſt

to his majeſty of Pruſſia, accompanied with a memorial, complaining of the treatment ſhe had received from the director; and likewiſe incloſed the actions themſelves, in another letter to a friend at Berlin. By the reutrn of the poſt, his majeſty condeſcended to anſwer her letter; and the actions were returned authenticated, which ſo reſtored her credit, that in a few hours all difficulties were removed, relating to the tranſaction ſhe had in hand; and it is more than probable, the director has felt his majeſty's reſentment for his ill behaviour.

A Tranſlation of the Lady's Letter.

SIRE,

HAVING had the happineſs to pay my court to your majeſty, during a pretty long reſidence at Berlin, and to receive ſuch marks of favour from their majeſties the queens, as I ſhall ever retain a grateful ſenſe of, I preſume to flatter myſelf that your majeſty will not be offended at the reſpectful liberty I take, in laying before you my complaints againſt one Van Ertborn, a director of the Embden China company, whoſe bad behaviour to me, as ſet forth in my memorial, hath forced me to make a very long and expenſive ſtay at this place: And as the conſiderable intereſt I have in that company may further ſubject me to his caprices, I cannot forbear laying my grievances at the foot of your majeſty's throne, moſt reſpectfully ſupplicating your majeſty, that you would be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders that this director ſhall not act towards me for the future, as he hath done hitherto.

I hope for this favour from your majeſty's ſovereign equity; and I ſhall never ceaſe offering up my ardent prayers for the proſperity of your glorious reign; having the honour to be, with the moſt reſpectful zeal, SIRE,

Your majeſty's moſt humble,
moſt obedient,
and moſt devoted ſervant,

* * * * *

Tranſlation of his Pruſſian *Majeſty's Anſwer.*

Madam,

I Received the letter, of the 19th inſtant, which you thought proper to write me, and was not a little diſpleaſed to hear of the bad behaviour of one of the directors of the Aſiatick company of Embden towards you, of which you were forced to complain. I ſhall direct your grievances to be examined, and have juſt now diſpatched my orders for that purpoſe, to Rentz, my preſident of the chamber of East-Friesland. You may aſſure yourſelf the ſtricteſt juſtice ſhall be done you, that the caſe will admit. God keep you in his holy protection.

Potſdam, April, 1758.
Feb. 26, 1756. FREDERICK.

As we have inſerted Mr. Fielding's *Plan for a* Preſervatory *and* Reformatory, *for deſerted young Females, and penitent Proſtitutes (ſee p. 132.) we think ourſelves obliged to take notice of a humane and worthy Gentleman's (Mr.* Robert Dingley) *Propoſals for the like Purpoſe, which are as follow.*

I. *The Government,*

SHOULD be, by a preſident, vice-preſident, and committee, ballotted for, as in other eſtabliſhments of a ſimilar nature, always having a ſtrict regard to the ability, character, and diſpoſition of the gentlemen, to be ballotted for, to conduct the affairs of this charity.

II. *The Eſtabliſhment.*

The firſt eſtabliſhment muſt be made at ſome convenient place, to be found and propoſed — (one offers in Goodman's-fields, lately the London Infirmary.) For I ſhould think it by no means adviſeable, to begin with building, which would be a vaſt expence, before a fair eſſay is made. The proper eſtabliſhing, and apparent utility being the only means of recommending it to the publick; and experience will beſt point out, on what plan a future building ſhould be compoſed. Perhaps it may be found adviſeable to have more than one; and even the principal one at a diſtance, from the metropolis. The houſe to be called, "The Magdalen, or Penitential Houſe," or, as ſhall be thought moſt expreſſive. The officers neceſſary, will be, 1. A Chaplain. 2. A Matron. 3. A Phyſician. 4. A Surgeon and Apothecary. 5. A Steward, who may alſo be the Secretary. 6. A Porter. Theſe are all the officers requiſite. No ſervants will be wanting. The matron may be wife either to the chaplain, or ſteward. All theſe muſt be of fit age, and diſcretion, and of the moſt unblemiſhed characters. They muſt attend all committees, to make their reports, and receive all neceſſary orders. This in general. In particular, 1. The chaplain muſt attend all admiſſions, to influence decency; who, by a little practice and obſervation, will be qualified to judge of the real good diſpoſition of the object. He muſt read morning and evening pray-

ers, pray and preach twice every Sunday, at certain fixed hours, as ſhall be judged moſt convenient; adminiſter the ſacrament, at certain appointed ſeaſons; and at other times be diligent in the diſcharge of his duty towards the ſick and uninformed, taking eſpecial care of their inſtruction in the proteſtant faith. 2. To enlarge on the buſineſs of phyſician, ſurgeon, and apothecary, would be needleſs; application, tenderneſs, and ſkill, will ever be required. 3. The matron muſt govern and regulate the domeſtick affairs; take in, and deliver out work; ſet the taſks, employ the objects, and ſee that every one diſcharge their duty. 4. The ſteward and ſecretary muſt provide proviſions, cloaths, &c. for the houſe, and keep all accounts and correſpondence. 5. The porter muſt attend the gates, receive and carry meſſages, do errands, and all other matters in his province.

N. B. Neither of theſe ſhould have any communication, or the leaſt connection with the women in the houſe.

III. *Of Admiſſion and the Domeſtick OEconomy.*

I. Proper objects for admiſſion——ſuch as apply by petition; which ſhould firſt be referred to the committee; and their enquiries be made in ſuch manner as ſhall be thought beſt. The petition being thus examined, if approved, to be wrote on, "Found proper," and ſo preſerved, as a proof of the petitioner's ſincerity; who, accordingly, muſt be bound apprentice, or articled ſervant to the matron, for ſeven years; but with a reſerve to be diſmiſſed, if afterwards an apparent impoſition ſhould be diſcovered; and when diſmiſſed, never more to be re-admitted: And it would be well, if leave could be obtained from the legiſlature, to puniſh, or remove ſuch out of the realm, for a certain time; being as fit objects to be driven from ſociety, as others are, for other enormities.—That the ſaid articles be ſo drawn, as to have a power of cancelling them, at three or five years, or any other intermediate time, as circumſtances require, or a fit viciſſitude may offer, to the ſatisfaction of the preſident, &c.—ſuch as reconciliation of parents, and relations, change of fortune, and the like. But the parent, or others, to enter into a bond for the good behaviour of the woman releaſed, for a certain time; and if ſhe relapſes, to be removed out of the realm, at the diſcretion of the governors, as in caſes of other enormities; for to keep thoſe who can be provided for, would be burdening the charity, to the prejudice of others that may want it; and to receive thoſe who return to their ſhame, would be making it only a retreat for iniquity. That perſons to be admitted produce, if poſſible, a certificate of their place of ſettlement, real name, age, &c. 2. The objects thus admitted (within ſuch an age as ſhall be determined) to be rendered clean and healthy, either in a ſick ward for that purpoſe, a houſe, at a diſtance, or at the publick ſick hoſpitals already eſtabliſhed, and this at the expence of the houſe. 3. The patients thus taken into the care of the houſe, and made clean, ſhall have their names regiſtered, and take on them ſome other name, by which name only they ſhall be called and known, when entered into the houſe itſelf. That they wear an uniform of light grey, black, or ſky blue; and in all their dreſs, be as plain and neat as poſſible; their own cloaths being laid by, to return them, when they leave the houſe. That they be claſſed in twelves in each ward; ſleep in ſeparate beds, without curtains: That there be a room for their working, &c. at the end of, or adjoining to each ward. That one in each ward preſide in turn weekly, and be anſwerable to the matron for the behaviour of the reſt. That the wards be numbered and named. That they watch in turns one every night, and traverſe the ward at leaſt every hour, to ſee all is in good order, &c. That they eat all in one room, tho' at different tables, each ward dining by themſelves. That there be a ſuperiority or preference of wards. That the objects, in general, be cloathed and fed meanly, tho' with cleanly and healthful proviſion; yet according as the matron, &c. ſhall judge beſt, a preference be given to ſome wards before others, according to the behaviour and education of the objects; and that they be cloathed and fed accordingly. That the inferior wards conſiſt of the inferior objects, and thoſe degraded for miſbehaviour. That they do all the ſervile offices of the houſe, and be ſubject to diſmiſſion, on groſs miſbehaviour; as there muſt be no compulſion, or cenſorial puniſhment inflicted; but the ſtricteſt order and humanity be obſerved in every reſpect. That they riſe according to the time of their being in the houſe, and their good behaviour, eſpecially from the inferior to the ſuperior wards. And that, if poſſible, a ſmall cloſet or apartment might be provided for each of the moſt ſerious and beſt be-

behaved, for their retirement: And that these also be made the immediate reward of good conduct. That they all be kept strict to the hours of devotion, eating, &c. Work so many hours every day, as may be judged fit, and that one read while the rest work, every hour alternately, during the time of their work, and at meals, but only such books of piety and instruction, as the chaplain or committee shall allow; and that, for this purpose, a small and useful collection of books be provided. That every object work, or do something, according to her ability, and have half the benefit accruing from her labour or ingenuity; part whereof to be deposited into the committee's hands for her benefit, when dismissed, on proper behaviour, which sum may also be increased, by the bounty of the house, as favourable opportunities offer of establishing them in the world. That the breakfast and supper of the six inferior wards be water-gruel, milk, or milk-pottage, bread and butter or cheese; their dinner, broth, beef, and herbage, except Sundays; then to have white meat and mutton. The superior wards may have tea, if they buy it themselves, and white meat, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The best pieces of beef on other days, each better, according to the seniority of the ward. That the superintendant of each ward dine at the upper end of each table, and the inferior wards wait on the rest at meals. That those of the senior ward may be permitted to dine with the matron, at the discretion of the matron. That no one whatever be admitted to see, or have any conversation with them, without a leave first had and signed, by the president, or two of the committee. That no letters be received into the house, without being inspected by the matron. 4. For their employ; it may be either making or mending of linen; scouring pewter; making bon-lace, black-lace, artificial flowers, childrens toys; spinning fine thread, &c. and woollen yarn for clothiers, callimancos, and cruels; winding silk; embroidery, and all branches of millinery, lady's shoes, mantuas, &c. coat-making, stays, cauls for wigs, knitting hose and mittins; making of gloves, leather and silken, (cutting of hair) making garters; drawing patterns, &c. or whatever employ their several abilities and geniuses shall lead to: Ever observing, as well in this, as in every other circumstance, the utmost care and delicacy, humanity and tenderness; so that this establishment may be coveted, and not thought an house of correction, but an happy asylum, and desirable retreat from their wretched and distressful circumstances.

To the PUBLICK.

Strand, April 5, 1758.

THE Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, propose, in pursuance of their plan to bestow the following premiums.

Premiums relating to Agriculture, Husbandry, Planting, &c.

Acorns. A continual supply of useful timber being absolutely necessary, as well for the ornament and conveniency, as for the security of these kingdoms, the society will give, for sowing the greatest quantity of land with *Acorns* alone, before the first day of May, 1759, (five acres at the least) with not less than four bushels on each acre; and for fencing and preserving the same effectually, for raising timber, a gold medal. For the second greatest quantity in the same manner, a silver medal. For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Chesnuts. For sowing the greatest quantity of land with *Spanish Chesnuts*, (for raising timber) before the first day of May 1759, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal. For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal. For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Elm. For properly planting the greatest number, either of the *Witch Elm* or of the *small leaved English elms* (for raising timber) before the first day of May 1759, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal. For the second greatest number, in like manner, a silver medal. For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Fir. For planting out, in the year 1759, at proper distances, the greatest number of that *Pine* commonly called the *Scotch Fir*, being the tree which produces the best red or yellow deal: To be two years old at least, when planted out, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal. For the second greatest number ditto, a silver medal. For the third greatest number, a silver medal.

N. B. The like premiums will be also given for planting out the greatest number of *Scotch Firs*, at the same age, and after the same manner, in the year 1760.

Fly in Turnips. For an effectual method to prevent or destroy the *Fly* which takes the *Turnips* in the leaf, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December 1758, 10l. Ditto, to be pro-

duced on or before the third Wedneſday in December, 1759, 20 l.

Madder. *Madder* being of great uſe in dying, and now imported from abroad at a very large expence, tho' it may be cultivated ſucceſsfully in England, as the goodneſs of what has been produced, (by the encouragement of this ſociety) in the two laſt years, proves beyond all doubt. There will be given for planting and raiſing the largeſt and beſt roots of *Madder*: Twenty roots of the ſecond year's growth from any ſingle acre of ground, (the whole acre being planted therewith) to be produced as ſamples, on or before the firſt Wedneſday in December, 1758, 20l. For the ſecond largeſt and beſt ditto, 10l. For the ſame quantity as above of one years growth, the largeſt and beſt, 16l. For the ſecond largeſt and beſt ditto, 8l.

Manures. For the beſt ſet of experiments, with a diſſertation, on the nature and operation of *Manures*, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in December, 1758, a gold medal, if really deſerving. For a ſet of experiments and diſſertation as above, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in December, 1759, a gold medal, if deſerving.

Soils. For the beſt ſet of experiments, with a diſſertation, on *Soils* and their different natures, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in December, 1758, a gold medal, if really deſerving. Ditto, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in December, 1759, a gold medal if deſerving.

Sheep Rot. For an effectual method to prevent or cure the *Rot in Sheep*, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in December, 1758, 10l. Ditto, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in December, 1759, 20l.

Lord Weymouth's Pine. For planting out, in the year 1761, at proper diſtances, the greateſt number of the *white Pine* commonly called lord *Weymouth's*, or the *New-England Pine*, (being the fitteſt ſort for maſts) to be two years old at leaſt when planted out; and for effectually fencing and preſerving the ſame, a gold medal. For the ſecond greateſt number ditto, a ſilver medal. For the third ditto, a ſilver medal.

N. B. The like premiums will be given for planting out lord *Weymouth's* Pine, as above, in the year 1762.

Premiums for diſcoveries and improvements in Chymiſtry, Dying, Mineralogy, &c.

Biſmuth. For the greateſt quantity of *Biſmuth*, made from minerals or materials the produce of England, not leſs than 100lb. weight to be produced, on or before the third Wedneſday in January, 1759, 15l.

Borax. *Borax* being of great uſe in all vitrifications, in the fuſion of ores, and abſolutely neceſſary in ſoldering; and there being reaſon to believe it may be diſcovered or made in England, it is propoſed to give, for ten pounds weight of *Borax*, diſcovered or made in this kingdom, having the properties of that which is imported, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in Jan. 1759, 25l.

Crucibles. For making a neſt of the largeſt and beſt *Crucibles*, of Britiſh materials, and equal to the *Crucibles* imported for melting metals and ſalts; to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in January, 1759, 30l.

Chalk (Black.) *Black Chalk*, whoſe uſe in drawing is well known, coming from abroad; and being often very ſcarce, it is propoſed to give, to the perſon who ſhall diſcover a workable vein of *Black Chalk*, equal in goodneſs to what is imported from abroad, a ſample of which, no leſs than 20lb. weight, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in February, 1759, 20l.

Dying Black. For the fineſt *jet black* dyed in England, in a piece of ſuperfine broad cloth, not leſs than 25 yards, ſuperior in colour to any now dyed in England, and the neareſt to the fineſt foreign dyed black cloth; with condition to declare how much the dying coſt pr. yard; to be produced to the ſociety on or before the firſt Wedneſday in March, 1759, 20l.

Dying Green. As dying yarn, red and green, to keep the colour in waſhing, has been found difficult, it is propoſed to give, for dying flaxen yarn, of a laſting and firm *Green-Colour*, not leſs than 2lb. weight to be produced on or before the laſt Wedneſday in May, 1759, 10l.

Dying Scarlet. For dying flaxen yarn ſcarlet in grain, of the beſt holding or faſt colour, 2lb. weight at leaſt to be produced at the ſame time as above, 20l.

Grain Colours. For the beſt method of improving *Grain Colours*, and rendering them cheaper, to be produced on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in December, 1758, 10l.

Dying Scarlet in Grain. For the beſt *Scarlet in Grain*, dyed in England, in a piece of ſuperfine broad cloth, not leſs than 25 yards, ſuperior in colour to any now dyed in England, and the neareſt to the foreign dyed *Scarlet in Grain* cloth: With condition to declare how much the dying coſt pr. yard, to be produced on or before

fore the third Wedneſday in December, 1759, 20l.

Sheep (marking.) For the diſcovery of any cheap compoſition, of a very ſtrong and laſting colour, for *marking of Sheep*, which will endure and bear the weather a proper time, and not damage the wool, as pitch, tar, &c. do, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in February, 1759, 20l.

Ships Bottoms. As a cheap and effectual compoſition for ſecuring *Ships Bottoms* from worms and other external injuries, would be of great advantage to the publick, in regard to the preſervation both of merchant ſhips and ſhips of war, it is propoſed to give for the beſt and cheapeſt compoſition, which on ſufficient trials, made by the inventor, ſhall appear moſt effectual for ſecuring *Ships Bottoms* from worms and other injuries, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in February, 1760, 50l. For ditto, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in February, 1761, 50l.

Retorts. *Retorts* being neceſſary in the diſtillation of acid ſpirits and for other chymical purpoſes, it is propoſed to give for making the beſt *Retorts* of ſeveral ſizes, not leſs than twelve, from one quart to three gallons; to be made of Britiſh materials, and equal in goodneſs to the *Retorts* imported from abroad, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in January, 1759, 20l.

Salt-Petre. *Salt-Petre*, a principal ingredient in gun-powder being purchaſed by us in foreign parts, at the expence of large ſums of money annually, whilſt great quantities are made in France and other countries in Europe; and there being no doubt that this moſt uſeful commodity may alſo be made in England, the ſociety, in the year 1756, propoſed to give 100l. to the perſon or perſons who ſhould make the beſt 10,000lb. weight of *Salt-petre*, fit for gunpowder, at any one manufactory, by ſome method different from Mr. Paul Lightingale's patent and ſpecification, (copies whereof may be ſeen at the ſociety's office) within three years, from materials the produce of England or Wales, 100lb. weight thereof to be produced by way of ſample, for proper trials to be made thereof. For the ſecond beſt like quantity within the ſame time, 50l. But leſt waiting ſo long a time might diſcourage an immediate application to the making of *Salt-petre*, it was (laſt year) and is now again propoſed, to give 100l. to the perſon or perſons, who ſhall make the *firſt* 10,000lb. weight of *Salt-petre* fit for gun-powder, (in manner and on the terms before deſcribed.) Alſo for the ſecond beſt like quantity, by a different perſon at ſome other manufactory, 50l. Hereby the perſon who ſhall produce the firſt and beſt 10,000lb. weight of *Salt-petre* before April, 1759, will be entitled to 200l. and ſome other perſon, for the ſecond like quantity, within the ſame time, may gain 100l.

N. B. The proceſs of making *Salt-petre*, is given in the *Memoires d'Artillerie* by Mr. De St. Remy; in Hoffman's *Obſervationes Phyſico Chæmicæ*; in Stahl's *Fundamenta Chemiæ*, and in ſeveral other books.

Train Oil. For an effectual method to edulcorate *Train* or *Seal Oil*, for the uſe not only of the clothier, ſoap-boiler, &c. but to anſwer the ordinary purpoſes of olive oil, to be produced on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in December, 1758, 10l. For ditto, to be produced on or before the the third Wedneſday in Decem. 1759, 10l.

Varniſh. White or tranſparent *Varniſh* being of great uſe in many trades, and for many purpoſes, there will be given for making one gallon, at leaſt, of the beſt, moſt tranſparent, and colourleſs *Varniſh*, equal in all reſpects to *Martin's* at Paris, commonly called *Copal Varniſh*, the properties whereof are, great hardneſs, perfect tranſparency without diſcolouring any painting it is laid over, being capable of the fineſt poliſh, and not liable to crack, 20l. The *Varniſh* that gains the premium, muſt be better than any before produced; and each candidate when his *Varniſh* is produced, muſt produce alſo a pannel (large enough for a coach door) painted with the fineſt ground of white, blue, green, pampadour, carmine, or red, finiſhed with the ſame *Varniſh*, the moſt perfectly ſecured and poliſhed, ſo as to be proof againſt a hot ſun, froſt or wet, to be left with the ſociety for ſix months at leaſt, in order to aſcertain its merit, ſpecimens of the *Varniſh* and pannels ſo finiſhed, to be delivered on or before the firſt Wedneſday in March, 1759, and to be determined on the laſt Wedneſday in September, 1759.

Verdigreaſe. The uſes of *Verdigreaſe* in dying, painting, and many other branches of trade, occaſioning a large importation of it from abroad, tho' it may certainly be made in England: The ſociety will give for making the moſt and beſt *Verdigreaſe*, equal in goodneſs to the French, not leſs than 100lb. weight to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in January, 1759, 30l.

Zaffer. *Zaffer* being uſed in the painting of china and earthen ware, and *Smalt* in

in the compoſition of *powder-blue*; both which articles are conſtantly imported from abroad, in very conſiderable quantities, and at a great expence, there will be given as a premium, for making the moſt and beſt *Zaffer* and *Smalt* from Engliſh cobalt, (not leſs than 5lb. weight of *Zaffer*, and 15lb. weight of *Smalt*) to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in January, 1759, together with 1lb. of the ore they were produced from, in order to a counter proof, 30l.

Premiums for improving Arts, &c.

Drawings. Fancy, deſign and taſte, being greatly aſſiſted by the art of Drawing, and abſolutely neceſſary to all perſons concerned in building, furniture, dreſs, toys, or any other matters, where elegance and ornament are required, it is judged proper to encourage the ſame, by giving, for the beſt *Drawing* of an human figure after life; drawn at the academy for painting, &c. in St. Martin's-Lane, by youths under the age of twenty-four; to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in March, 1759, and determined in proportion to their merit, 30 guineas. Theſe *Drawings* are to be made during the academy's meetings, next winter, according to the rules laid down by the ſociety, which will be hung up at the academy. For the beſt *Drawings* of any ſtatue, at the candidate's own election, in his grace the duke of Richmond's collection, by youths under the age of twenty-one; to be produced and determined as above, 25 guineas. The *Drawings* muſt be left with the perſon who takes care of the ſtatues, until they are delivered to the ſociety. For the beſt *Drawing* of an human figure or figures, or baſſo-relievos, from models or caſts in plaiſter, the principal figure not under twelve inches, by youths under the age of twenty-two; to be produced on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in January, 1759, and determined as above, 15 guineas. For the beſt *Drawings* or landſcapes after nature, by youths under the age of nineteen; to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in March, 1759, and determined as above, 20 guineas. For the beſt *Drawings* or compoſitions after nature, of beaſts, birds, fruits, or flowers, by youths under the age of twenty-one; to be produced, on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in January, 1759, and determined as above, 15 guineas. For the beſt *Drawings* or compoſitions as above, by youths under the age of ſeventeen; to be produced at the ſame time, and in the ſame manner, 15 guineas. For the beſt *Drawings* or compoſitions as above, by girls under the age of twenty; to be produced at the ſame time, and determined in the ſame manner, 15 guineas. For the beſt *Drawings* or compoſitions of ornaments, conſiſting of birds, beaſts, flowers and foliage, fit for weavers, embroiderers, or any art or manufactory, by girls under the age of eighteen; to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas. For the beſt *Drawings* or compoſitions of ornaments, being original deſigns fit for weavers, callico printers, or any art or manufactory, by youths under the age of eighteen; to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas. For the beſt *Drawings* of an human figure, after a print or Drawing, by youths under the age of eighteen; to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas. For the beſt *Drawings* of any kind, by boys under the age of fourteen; to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas. For the beſt *Drawings* fit for cabinet-makers, coach-makers, manufacturers of iron, braſs, china, or earthen ware, or for any other mechanick trade that requires taſte, by youths under the age of twenty two; to be produced and determined as above, 21 guineas. In order to encourage a love of the polite arts, and excite an emulation amongſt perſons of rank and condition, one gold, and one ſilver medal will be given for the beſt *Drawings* of any kind, by young gentlemen or ladies, under the age of twenty; to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in March, 1759, and determined according to their merit. Alſo two medals, one gold and the other ſilver, for the beſt *Drawings* of any kind by young gentlemen or ladies, under the age of ſixteen, to be produced and determined as the laſt.

Medal. The medallick art being capable of great improvement in this nation, it is propoſed to give for a copper *Medal*, the ſize of an Engliſh crown, which ſhall be executed the beſt, in point of workmanſhip and boldneſs of relief, to perſons under the age of twenty-five; after a model firſt produced by the candidate, and approved by the ſociety, the *Medals* to be produced, on or before the third Wedneſday in March, 1759, 20 guineas.

Models. For the beſt *Models* in clay, (not leſs than twenty inches high) from Michael Angelo's Bacchus, in the duke of Richmond's collection, by youths under the age of twenty-two; to be produced on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in March, 1759, and determined in proportion to their merit, 15 guineas. For

the beſt *Models* in clay, of figures, beaſts, or baſſo-relievos, by youths under the age of twenty-two; being their own invention, to be produced and determined as the laſt, 15 guineas. For the beſt *Models* in clay, of figures, buſts or baſſo-relievos, by youths under the age of nineteen; to be produced and determined as the laſt, 10 guineas. For the beſt *Models* or compoſitions of ornaments in clay, conſiſting of birds, beaſts, fruits, flowers or foliage, by youths under the age of twenty-two; being their own invention, to be produced and determined as the laſt, 15 guineas. For the beſt *Models* or compoſitions of ornaments in clay, conſiſting of birds, beaſts, fruits, flowers or foliage, by youths under the age of nineteen; to be produced and determined as the laſt, 10 guineas.

N. B. The clay, in all theſe *Models*, muſt be left of its natural colour.

For the beſt *Models* in wax (fit for curious artiſts in gold, ſilver, or other metals) by youths under the age of nineteen; to be produced on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in March, 1759, and determined in proportion to their merit, 10 guineas. For the beſt *Model* of the face and the reverſe of a medallion, (the ſubject to be given by the ſociety) its diameter not leſs than three inches, by youths under the age of twenty-two; to be produced and determined as the above, 10 guineas.

N. B. All candidates for drawing or modelling, (except thoſe who draw from the duke of Richmond's collection, or at the academy) may draw or model at their reſpective dwellings; but the perſons to whom premiums ſhall be adjudged, will be expected to give ſatisfactory proofs, that the drawings or models by them produced, were intirely their own performances, without the aſſiſtance of any perſon: And the *Drawings* and *Models*, for which premiums are given, ſhall become the property of the ſociety, excepting, however, ſuch as gain honorary premiums, which ſhall remain with the ſociety two months, and be then returned, if deſired by their owners.

Premiums to encourage and improve Manufactures, Machines, &c.

Carpets. The reputation of *Turkey Carpets*, on account of ſtrength and wear, occaſions ſuch a great demand, that vaſt quantities of them are annually imported; but could *Carpets* equally ſerviceable and handſome, be manufactured here, it would cauſe a great conſumption of our wool, a conſiderable increaſe of the dying trade, and employ a number of men, women and children; and in order to produce all this, there will be given, to the perſon who ſhall make the beſt *Carpets* of one breadth, after the manner of *Turkey Carpets*, in price, colour, pattern and workmanſhip, to be at leaſt fifteen feet by twelve feet, and to be produced on or before the laſt Wedneſday in March, 1759, 30l. For the ſecond beſt of the ſame dimenſions, by ſome other perſon, 20l.

N. B. No perſon who has gained any premium for making *Carpets* will be now admitted as a claimant, except for the firſt premium, for which premium ſuch claimant, or claimants, ſhall produce ſix carpets of the dimenſions above, ſuperior to any others produced.

Crapes. To the manufacturer who ſhall make the largeſt quantity of *Crapes*, commonly uſed for mourning hatbands, ſcarfs, &c. nearly equal in goodneſs to the beſt foreign crapes, not leſs than 100 yards, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in March, 1759, 30l.

Drugget. For the beſt *Drugget* to be made neareſt and moſt agreeable to the quality of a *Drugget* of foreign manufacture, a pattern of which will be delivered by the regiſter of the ſociety, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in Feb. 1759, 20l. For the ſecond beſt, 10l.

Grinding in work-houſes. A premium of 20l. will be given to any pariſh, wherein the greateſt quantity of wheat ſhall be ground into meal, by hand-mills, worked by the poor (in any work-houſe within the bills of mortality) in proportion to the number of poor in the ſaid work-houſe, which meal ſhall be conſumed therein or ſold out to other perſons, ſatisfactory proofs to be made thereof on or before the third Wedneſday in February, 1759. For the ſecond greateſt quantity, in like manner, 15l. For the third ditto, 10l.

Hand-Mills. There being ſtill great room for invention and improvement in the making of *Hand-mills*, there will be given to the perſon who ſhall make for the ſociety on or before the firſt Wedneſday in November, 1758, an *Hand-mill* which will moſt effectually and expeditiouſly grind wheat and other grain into meal, in a cheap manner, for making bread for the uſe of the poor, 50l.

Mill-Stones. The price of mills for grinding corn being greatly increaſed by the uſe of French or other foreign *Mill-ſtones*, and it ſeeming probable that ſtones of the ſame, or at leaſt as good a kind, may be found in this kingdom, the ſociety

ciety propoſe to give for making and producing, on or before the firſt Wedneſday in April, 1759, the beſt and cheapeſt pair of *Mill ſtones*, not leſs than 25 inches diameter, of Engliſh ſtones or burs, that ſhall come neareſt in goodneſs to the mill ſtones made of French burs for grinding wheat and other grain, 15l. For the ſecond beſt, 10l. For the third ditto, 5l.

Paper (Silk.) As it appears by trials already made, that a very valuable *Paper* may be manufactured from *Silk* rags alone, without the mixture or addition of any other rags, there will be given, for making the greateſt quantity of *Paper*, and beſt in quality, from *Silk* rags alone, not leſs than one ream to be produced on or before the laſt Wedneſday in January, 1759, 20l. For the ſecond greateſt quantity, and beſt in quality, not leſs than a ream, 10l. For the third ditto, not leſs than a ream, 5l.

Paper (French.) Notwithſtanding the art of paper making is brought to great perfection in England, yet, as conſiderable quantities of a particular ſort are annually imported, it is thought proper to give, for making one ream of *Paper*, which upon trial ſhall be judged equal, in all its qualities, to the *French Paper*, proper for receiving the beſt impreſſions of copper-plates, to be produced on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in April, 1759, 20l. Specimens of *French Paper* will be delivered at the ſociety's office to any paper maker.

Spinning. For the fineſt ſpun-yarn from flax of Engliſh growth, not leſs than ſix pounds weight, to be produced on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in February, 1759, 10l.

Work-houſes. Good order and regulation in parochial *Work-houſes* muſt greatly conduce to amend the morals of the poor, to incite induſtry, and promote our manufactures. It is thought fit to give to the maſters, or miſtreſſes, or thoſe who under any denomination ſuperintend the labour of the poor in work-houſes, the following premiums, viz.

Worſted Yarn. For ſpinning the beſt *Worſted Yarn* in any work-houſe, where the poor are not lett to farm, not leſs than 50 lb. weight (fit for the uſe of weavers) which ſhall, on or before the third Wedneſday in February, 1759, be proved to have been ſpun therein, between the preſent date and that day, *by ſuch poor perſons only* as ſhall have been therein relieved, 15l.

Linen Yarn. For ſpinning not leſs than 1000lb. weight of *Linen Yarn*, from hemp or flax (fit for any handicraft trades in the lower branches of weaving) in any work-houſe, and by ſuch poor perſons as above, within the time aforeſaid; ſufficient ſamples to be produced; 10l. to the beſt deſerving.

Linen Yarn (fine.) For ſpinning not leſs than 200lb. weight of the *fineſt Linen Yarn* (fit for the principal branches of weaving) for making ſtockings, or to be uſed as ſewing thread, within the time, and on the conditions above-mentioned, 15l.

Cotton Yarn. For ſpinning not leſs than 500lb. weight of *Cotton Yarn*, neareſt to the ſort called *Surat*, or *Turkey Cotton Yarn*, in any work-houſe as above, within the ſame time, and on the ſame conditions, 10l.

Knitting Hoſe. For cauſing to be knit, within the time above-mentioned, by women and children relieved in the work-houſe of any pariſh, whoſe poor are not farmed out (and provided 20 women and children, or upwards, have been employed) the largeſt quantity in proportion to their number ſo employed, of white, low priced, ſlight worſted hoſe for women, from yarn ſpun in the ſaid work-houſe; ſuch hoſe to weigh about 3lb. per dozen, and each ſtocking to meaſure full 23 inches in the leg, and nine inches in the foot, and to be knit from two threads of ſoft worſted ſpun on the ſhort wheel, called the Canterbury or Leiceſter wheel: For the greateſt number of ſuch hoſe as come neareſt to a pattern, to be given by the ſociety, in the proportion of one dozen pair, at leaſt, for each woman and child, 15l. For the ſecond parcel, in quantity and quality, of the like hoſe, on the ſame conditions, 10l. For cauſing to be knit, on the above conditions, the largeſt and beſt quantity of the like worſted hoſe for women, of the ſame ſize, and about the ſame weight, but knit from three threads, the long wheel ſpinning, 15l. For the ſecond parcel ditto, in quantity and goodneſs, 10l. The hoſe muſt be produced to the ſociety, or to ſuch as they ſhall appoint to examine the ſame, and muſt be made, as near as may be, to the ſamples of each ſort, which will be delivered by the regiſter to any perſon who ſhall apply by a ſubſcriber.

N. B. Certificates will be required from the maſters, miſtreſſes, or ſuperintendants of ſuch work-houſes, as are candidates for ſpinning or knitting, ſpecifying the number, ſex, and ages of the poor employed therein, how many days they were ſo employed, and the juſtneſs of the ſamples delivered in; and alſo a certificate, or certificates, from the rector, vicar, or curate,

curate, and from the overſeers of the poor of the pariſh where each *Work-houſe*, is ſituated, that they have reſpectively examined into the facts certified by ſuch maſters, or other perſon, believe the ſame to be true, and that the poor have been treated in the mean time with humanity and compaſſion. No perſon will be entitled to more than one of the above premiums.

Premiums for the Advantage of the Britiſh *Colonies.*

Logwood. For planting the greateſt quantity of *Logwood*, in any of our plantations, before the 25th of December, 1759, 20l. For planting, fencing, and ſecuring the greateſt number of *Logwood Trees*, not leſs than five hundred, in any of our plantations, before the third Wedneſday in December, 1760, 40l.

Olives. For planting, cultivating, and properly ſecuring, within four years from the date hereof, in any of our colonies ſouthward of the Delaware river, the greateſt number of *Olive Trees* (not leſs than a thouſand) for the production of oil, 50l. For the ſecond greateſt number, not leſs than eight hundred, 40l. For the third greateſt number, not leſs than ſix hundred, 30l.

Each claimant for theſe premiums will be required to produce a certificate, under the hand of the governor of the province, that a ſufficient proof had been made before him, that the number of trees, mentioned in the ſaid certificate, are under actual improvement and cultivation.

Pot-aſh. The money paid to foreigners for large quantities of *Pot-aſh*, uſed in our manufactures, being very conſiderable, the ſociety promiſes to give, to the perſon who ſhall, on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in December, 1760, import into England, from any of his majeſty's colonies in North-America, the greateſt quantity of *Pot-aſh*, not leſs than fifty tons, neareſt in goodneſs to the beſt foreign *Pot-aſh*, at any one port. The quantity landed to be aſcertained by certificates under the hands of the collector and comptroller of the cuſtoms; and the quality to be aſcertained in ſuch manner as the ſociety ſhall direct, 100l.

Safflower. *Safflower* being uſeful in dying, &c. it is propoſed to give, for ſowing, raiſing, and curing the greateſt quantity of *Safflower*, in any of our plantations, (not leſs than 500lb. weight) before the 25th of December, 1759, 15l. For the ſecond greateſt quantity, 10l.

N. B. The ſame two premiums will be given again, on the ſame conditions, for ſowing, raiſing, and curing of *Safflower* before the third Wedneſday in December, 1760.

Silk in Georgia. The production of *Silk*, in the American colonies, being undoubtedly a proper object of encouragement, as it muſt tend greatly to the advantage of thoſe colonies, and prove highly beneficial to the mother-country, by promoting a very valuable branch of its manufactures: In order to forward the ſame, by ſuch bounties as may operate in equal proportion to the benefit of the pooreſt, as well as the richeſt planter, the ſociety propoſe to give, for every pound weight of cocoons produced in the province of Georgia, in the year 1758, of a hard, weighty, and good ſubſtance, wherein one worm only has ſpun, 3d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the ſame year, of a weaker, lighter, ſpotted, or bruiſed quality, tho' one worm has only ſpun in them, 2d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the ſame year, wherein two worms have interwoven themſelves, 1d.

N. B. The premiums will be paid under the direction of Mr. Ottolenghé, ſuperintendant of the *Silk Culture* in Georgia, to every perſon who ſhall bring his balls or cocoons, to the publick filature at Savannah, according to notice already ſent to Georgia.

Silk in Connecticut. For every pound of cocoons produced in the province of Connecticut, in the year 1759, of an hard, weighty, and good ſubſtance, and wherein one worm only has ſpun, 3d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the ſame year, of a weaker, lighter, ſpotted, or bruiſed quality, tho' only one worm has ſpun in them, 2d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the ſame year, wherein two worms are interwoven, 1d.

N. B. Theſe premiums will be paid under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Clapp, and Dr. Gerard Ellit, of Connecticut, on condition that a publick filature be eſtabliſhed at Connecticut, under the direction of the ſaid gentlemen; and that each perſon bring his or her balls, or cocoons, to ſuch publick filature.

Silk in Penſylvania. For every pound of cocoons produced in the province of Penſylvania in the year 1759, of an hard, weighty, and good ſubſtance, and wherein one worm only has ſpun, 3d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the ſame year, of a weaker, lighter, ſpotted, or bruiſed quality, tho' only one worm has ſpun in them, 2d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the ſame year,

wherein two worms are interwoven, 1d. These premiums will be paid under the direction of John Hughes, and Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia, Esqrs. on condition that a publick filature be established in Pensylvania, under the direction of those gentlemen; and that the balls, or cocoons, are brought to such publick filature.

Wine. As producing *Wines* in our American colonies will be of great advantage to those colonies, and also to this kingdom, it is proposed to give to that planter, in any of our said colonies, who shall first produce (within seven years from the date hereof,) from his own plantation, five tons of white or red *Wine*, made of grapes the produce of the colonies only, and such, as in the opinion of competent judges, appointed by the society in London, shall be deemed deserving the reward, not less than one ton thereof to be imported at London, 100l. Certificates under the hands of two or more justices of the peace, residing in the county, or of the minister and church-wardens of the parish, where such *Wine* was made, setting forth, that the *Wine* was grown or made at the place mentioned therein, and that the remainder of the *Wine* is equally good with that imported; and such certificate backed or countersigned by the governor or chief magistrate of the colony, will be expected by the society.

Premiums for Treatises and Plans.

Arts of Peace. A gold medal will be given for the best treatise on the *Arts of Peace*, containing an historical account of the progressive improvements on the morals and manners of the people, and pointing out the most practicable means of their future advancement. All treatises are to be sent to the society, on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1761. Each writer is desired to mark his treatise with some sentence or verse, and to send a paper sealed up, containing his name and address, and inscribed on the outside with the same sentence or verse, as the treatise is marked with; which paper, in case his treatise is intitled to the medal, will be opened; or else destroyed unopened, or delivered back, if it be so desired, and the medal will be delivered to the author, or any person producing a letter signed by him; and distinguished by his token, impowering such person to receive the medal.

Reception of Prostitutes. As common *Prostitutes* are the apparent cause of idleness and vice of the most pernicious kind, the Society for the encouragement of *Arts, Manufactures and Commerce*, being ambitious of promoting the welfare of their fellow subjects, offer the *Society's Medal*, in gold, as an honorary reward for the plan which shall be best judged for the establishment of a *Charity-house* or *Charity-houses*, for the *Reception of* such common *Prostitutes*, as are desirous to forsake their evil course; that by a due mixture of piety and useful industry, they may put themselves in such a way of life as will in a few years, render them worthy members of the community. All plans are to be sent to the society's, on or before the third Wednesday in May next; each writer is desired to mark his plan with some sentence or verse, and to send a paper sealed up, containing his name and address, and inscribed on the outside with the same sentence or verse, as the plan is marked with, which paper, in case his plan is intitled to the medal, will be opened, or else destroyed unopened, or delivered back if it be so required. And the medal will be delivered to the author or any other person producing a letter signed by him, and distinguished by his token, impowering such person to receive the medal. Whereas there are societies for the encouragement of *Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*, in that part of Great-Britain, called Scotland, and also in Ireland; therefore all the premiums of this society, are designed for that part of Great-Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, unless expresly mentioned to the contrary, and the claims shall be determined as soon as possible, after the delivery of the specimens, proper affidavits, or such certificates, as the society shall require, to be produced on every article.

By order of the Society,
GEORGE BOX, Secretary.

Note. Any information or advice that may forward the design of this society, for publick good, will be received thankfully, and duly considered, if communicated, by letter, directed to Mr. Box, at the society's office, opposite the new Exchange buildings in the Strand, London.

Dr. HILL, *in his* Idea of a Botanical Garden, in England, &c. *After having displayed the Utility of the Science, the Encouragement it has Abroad, and lamented the little Cultivation it meets with in* England, *says*,

"OUR climate will support the needful plants; and the knowledge they may be employed to convey, will answer the greatest purposes. The science of

of nature is to be ſtudied, not in books, but in her immediate productions; and one leſſon there, even from a moderately qualified inſtructor, will be worth many years of tedious reading. This will be firmly eſtabliſhed in the memory, becauſe the preſent object will imprint it ſtrongly on the imagination: And it muſt be true, for the proofs are placed before our ſenſes.

The knowledge of plants is uſeful; becauſe miſchiefs, too fatal to be named, riſe daily from the want of it: This is the intereſt of every man, for the health and life of every one are concerned in it; and, tho' we have not yet employed them, we have all the neceſſary advantages. The whole is in our power, without trouble or expence: And a very few years may eſtabliſh this country, as an example to others, in that ſcience it has ſo long neglected.

The Paris garden enjoys no natural advantages not to be found in that at Kenſington: But ours has many, and thoſe very great, in which the French ground is deficient. It would be eaſy to eſtabliſh this as a rival, and ſoon to render it ſuperior: And there would be no injury to the place.

No mangling or diſfiguring of parts are neceſſary: For a botanick garden may have all the advantages of thoſe formed only for pleaſure; and, from the variety of objects, certainly will have more.

This ſummer retreat would be more agreeable to his majeſty while he is there; and, in the royal abſence, a ſchool of botany. A weekly lecture might be given on Saturdays, the king, on that day, uſually dining at Richmond. The reſidence of the profeſſor being on the ſpot, every thing would be kept in order; and, for the time wherein the garden itſelf is ſacred to the royal retirement, the neceſſary plants might be raiſed on duplicate beds, in ſome ſmall ſpot annexed to the ground. A little more than an acre would be ſufficient for this purpoſe; and it would be glorious to paſs from that plain ſchool, in his majeſty's abſence, to the vaſt plan of illuſtration.

This is a plain propoſal for a botanical garden in England. The ground is ready, and the plants are eaſily obtained. The lectures might be free to all the world: And there need be no charge laid upon the publick for its ſupport. The price, which is regularly allowed for keeping his majeſty's garden of Kenſington in order, is ſufficient to admit this ſlight encreaſe of expence; and he, who has the honour of that employment, would have ſtill ſufficient profits.

This is not a raſh or inconſiderate aſſertion. The ſum that is paid is known; the profit on that price is eaſily calculated; and he who ſhould engage to furniſh out of it ſtoves, and all the other expenſive articles in gardening; and to keep up a ſucceſſion of the plants raiſed in every other part of Europe, would leave ſtill as much profit to himſelf as an honeſt man ſhould deſire.

The mediçinal plants are not diſguſtful to the ſight; nor would a mixture of the more common (where that might be required) among the uſual favourites of the eye, be any diſadvantage. Nature offers no deformity; and variety is a great ſource of beauty."

He then lays down the plan of ſuch an improvement, and of lectures thereon, which we cannot help wiſhing may meet with the countenance of thoſe who alone can direct its being put in execution.

BILLS of Mortality from March 14. to April 18.

Chriſt.	Males	722	1356
	Femal.	634	
Buried	Males	842	1715
	Femal.	873	
Died under 2 Years old			511
Between 2 and 5			144
5 and 10			56
10 and 20			61
20 and 30			150
30 and 40			156
40 and 50			179
50 and 60			157
60 and 70			145
70 and 80			111
80 and 90			37
90 and 100			7
100 and upwards			1
			1715

Buried	Within the Walls	161
	Without the Walls	409
	In Mid. and Surry	809
	City & Sub. Weſt.	336
		1715

Weekly, March 21		301
28		367
April 4		365
11		297
18		385
		1715

Increaſed in the Burials the laſt Month, 102.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
1 Dr. 2s. 3d.



2.

Was ever a nymph ſo hard-hearted as mine,
She knows me ſincere, and ſhe ſees how I pine:
She does not diſdain me, nor frown in her wrath,
But calmly and mildly reſigns me to death.

3.

She calls me her friend, but her lover denies,
She ſmiles when I'm chearful, but hears not my ſighs;
A boſom ſo flinty, ſo gentle an air,
Inſpires me with hope, and yet bids me deſpair.

4.

I fall at her feet, and implore her with tears,
Her anſwer confounds, while her manner endears:
When ſoftly ſhe tells me to hope no relief,
My trembling lips bleſs her in ſpight of my grief.

5.

By night, while I ſlumber, ſtill haunted with care,
I ſtart up in anguiſh, and ſigh for the fair;
The fair ſleeps in peace, may ſhe ever do ſo,
And only, when dreaming, imagine my woe.

6.

Then gaze, at a diſtance, nor farther aſpire,
Nor think ſhe cou'd love, whom ſhe cannot admire:
Huſh all thy complaining, and dying her ſlave,
Commend her to heav'n, and thyſelf to the grave.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

SUKEY's FAVOURITE.



First couple ſet and turn three with the ſecond woman, the ſame with the ſecond man, croſs over, and right and left, whole figure top and bottom, that again, lead out on the man's ſide, the ſame on the woman's ſide, and turn it out.

An ODE *to the Country Gentlemen of* England. *By Dr.* AKENSIDE.

WHither is Europe's ancient ſpirit fled?
Where are thoſe valiant tenants of her ſhore, [ſped,
Who from the warrior bow the ſtrong dart
Or with firm hand the rapid pole-axe bore?
Freeman and ſoldier was their common name.
Who late with reapers to the furrow came,
Now in the front of battle charg'd the foe:
Who taught the ſteer the wintry plough t'in-dure, [pow'r,
Now with ſtern council check'd incroaching
And bade the gen'ral weal her ſcepter'd vaſ-ſal know.

But who are ye; from Ebro's ſluggard ſons
To Po, to wanton Loire and boaſting Seine;
From Rhine's weak progeny to Danube's thrones,
And the far bord'rers on the Cimbric main,
Abject and ſelf deſerted? whoſe proud lords
Have baffled your tame hands, and given your ſwords
To ſlaviſh ruffians hir'd for their command:
Theſe, at ſome greedy monk's or harlot's nod,
See rifled nations crouch beneath their rod:
Theſe are the publick will, the reaſon of the land.

Thou, heedleſs Albion, what, alas! the while
Doſt thou preſume? O inexpert in arms,
Yet vain of freedom, how doſt thou beguile
With dreams of hope theſe near and loud alarms? [nown'd,
Thy ſplendid home, thy plan of laws re-
The praiſe and envy of the nations round,
What care haſt thou to guard from fortune's ſway?
Amid the ſtorms of war, how ſoon may all
The lofty pile from its foundations fall,
Of ages the proud toil, the ruin of a day!
No: Thou art rich. Thy ſtreams and fer-tile vales,
Add induſtry's wiſe gifts to nature's ſtore:
And every port is crouded with thy ſails,
And every wave throws treaſure on thy ſhore.
What boots it? If luxurious plenty charm
Thy ſelfiſh heart from glory, if thy arm
Shrink at the frowns of danger and of pain,
Thoſe gifts, that treaſure is no longer thine.
A coward's golden heaps malignant ſhine,
Bribing rapacious force to work their owner's bane.

But what hath force or war to do with thee?
Girt by the azure tide and thron'd ſublime
Amid thy floating bulwarks, thou can'ſt ſee
With ſcorn the fury of each hoſtile clime
Daſh'd e're it reach thee. Sacred from the foe
Are thy fair fields. Athwart thy guardian prow
No bold invader's foot to tempt the ſtrand—
Yet ſay, my country, will the waves and wind
Obey thee? Haſt thou all thy hopes reſign'd
To the ſky's fickle faith? the pilot's wavering hand?
For let not—O! thy ſureſt bane beware—
O! let not danger's threats, nor rev'rence won
By virtuous kings, ſeduce thee to prepare,
In armies ever waiting round the throne,
A wretched ſafety. Then, farewell thy claims [flames
Of freedom! Her proud records to the
Then bear, an off'ring at ambition's ſhrine;
Whate'er thy ancient patriots dar'd demand
From fierce Plantagenet's or Stuart's hand,
Or what great William ſeal'd for his adopted line.

But if thy ſons be worthy of their name,
If lib'ral laws with lib'ral hearts they prize,
Let them from conqueſt and from ſervile ſhame
In war's glad ſchool their own protectors riſe.
Ye chiefly, heirs of Albion's cultur'd plains,
Ye leaders of her bold and faithful ſwains,
Now not unequal to your birth be found:
The publick voice bids arm your rural ſtate,
Paternal hamlets for your enſigns wait,
And grange and fold prepare to pour their youth around.

Why are ye tardy? what inglorious care
Detains you from their head, your native poſt? [ſhare,
Who moſt their country's fame and fortune
'Tis theirs to ſhare her toils, her perils moſt.
Each man his taſk in ſocial life ſuſtains.
With partial labours, with domeſtick gains
Let others dwell: To you indulgent heav'n
By council and by arms the publick cauſe
To ſerve for publick love and love's applauſe,
The firſt employment far, the nobleſt hire, hath giv'n.

Have ye not heard of Lacedæmon's fame?
Of Attic chiefs in freedom's war divine?
Of Rome's dread gen'rals? the Valerian name?
The Fabian ſons? the Scipios, matchleſs line?
Your lot was theirs. The farmer and the ſwain [plain;
Heard his lov'd patron's ſummons from the
The legions gather'd; the bright eagles flew:
Barbarian monarchs in the triumph mourn'd;
The conqu'rors to their houſhold gods re-turn'd, [Sabine plough.
And fed Calabrian flocks, and ſteer'd the
Shall then this glory of the antique age,
This pride of men, be loſt among mankind?
Shall war's heroic arts no more engage
The unbought hand, the unſubjected mind?
Doth valour to the ſoul no more belong?
No more with ſcorn of violence and wrong
Doth forming nature now her ſons inſpire,
That like ſome myſtery to few reveal'd,
The ſkill of arms implicitly they yield,
And from their own defence abaſh'd and aw'd retire?

O ſhame to human life, to human laws!
The looſe * advent'rer, hireling of a day,
Who his fell ſword without affection draws,
Whoſe God, whoſe country is a tyrant's pay,
This man the leſſons of the field can learn;
Can every palm, which decks a warrior, earn,
And every pledge of conqueſt: While in vain
To guard your altars, rights, paternal lands,
Are ſocial arms held out to your free hands:
Too arduous is the lore; too irkſome were the pain.

* *E. g.. two late marſhals of France.*

Mean-

Meantime by pleaſure's ſophiſtry allur'd,
From the bright ſun and living breeze ye ſtray;
And deep in London's gloomy haunts immur'd, [decay.
Brood o'er your fortune's, freedom's, health's
O blind of choice and to yourſelves untrue!
The young grove ſhoots, their blooms the fields renew [friend;
The manſion aſks its lord, the ſwains their
While he doth riot's orgies haply ſhare,
Or tempt the gameſter's dark, deſtroying ſnare, [bend.
Or at ſome courtly ſhrine with laviſh incenſe
And yet full oft your anxious tongues complain
That lawleſs tumult prompts the ruſtic throng;
That the rude village-inmates now diſdain
Thoſe homely ties which rul'd their fathers long.
Alas *your* fathers did by other arts
Draw theſe kind ties around their ſimple hearts,
And led in other paths their ductile will;
By ſuccour, faithful council, courteous cheer,
Won them the ancient manners to revere,
To prize their country's peace and heav'n's due rights fulfil.

But mark the judgment of experienc'd time,
Tutor of nations. Doth light diſcord tear
A ſtate? and outrage? and ſedition's crime?
The powers of warlike prudence dwell not there;
The pow'rs who to command and to obey,
Inſtruct the valiant. There would civil ſway
The riſing youth to manly concord tame?
Oft let the marſhal'd field their ſteps unite,
And in glad ſplendor bring before their ſight
One common cauſe and one hereditary fame.
Nor yet be aw'd, nor yet your taſk diſown,
Tho' war's ſtrict votaries look on ſevere;
Tho' ſecrets, taught erewhile to them alone,
They deem profan'd by your intruding ear.
Let them in vain, your martial hope to quell,
Of new refinements, fiercer weapons tell,
And mock the whole ſimplicity in vain:
To the time's warfare, ſimple or refin'd,
The time itſelf adapts the warrior's mind;
And equal proweſs ſtill ſhall equal palms obtain.

Say then; if England's youth in earlier days,
On glory's field with well train'd armies vy'd
Why ſhall they now renounce that gen'rous praiſe?
Why dread the foreign mercenary's pride?
Yet Valois brav'd young Edward's gentle hand
And D'Albret ruſh'd on Henry's way-worn band,
With Europe's choſen ſons in arms renown'd:
But not on Vere's bold archers long they look'd,
Nor Audley's ſquires nor Mowbray's yeomen brook'd: [monarch bound.
They ſaw their ſtandard fall, and left their
Such were the laurels which your fathers won;
Such glory's dictates in their dauntleſs breaſt:
—Is there no voice that ſpeaks to every ſon?
No nobler, holier call to *you* addreſs'd?
O! by majeſtick freedom, righteous laws,
By heav'nly truth's, by manly reaſon's cauſe,
Awake; attend; be indolent no more:
By friendſhip, ſocial peace, domeſtick love,
Riſe; arm; your country's living ſafety prove; [round her ſhore.
And train her valiant youth, and watch a-

The MISTAKE. *To a* LADY.

1.

WHETHER beneath the vernal bow'r,
Or in the full Saloon you ſit,
Pleas'd with the fragrance of a flow'r,
Or firſt in ſentiment and wit;

2.

With equal dignity and eaſe,
The various converſe you ſuſtain;
In either ſituation pleaſe,
The gay, or the ſequeſter'd ſcene.

3.

With ev'ry grace and virtue bleſt,
That wake to life the ſocial hour,
That ſooth the anxious mind to reſt
Or give ſoft beauty all its power;

4.

How cou'd you then, accompliſh'd fair!
Be to your own perfections blind?
Or think the conſcious muſe wou'd dare,
To reprehend your faultleſs mind?

J. M.

Brotherly Love: *Or, a* kind *and* faithful *Reprimand; conſiſting of a few ſalutary* Mementos, *humbly offered to the ſerious Conſideration of one Mr.* T***** S******.

Thou ſhalt not hate thy Brother in thine Heart: Thou ſhalt in any wiſe rebuke thy Neighbour, and not ſuffer Sin upon him. Lev. xix. 17. *Them that Sin rebuke before all, that others alſo may fear.* 1 Tim. v. 20.

FRIEND *Shatterbrain!* pray, give me leave,
(Tho' you ſo wondrous *wiſe* are)
T' endeavour, Sir, to undeceive
A *Brother S-p-rv-ſ-r.*
O! let me—ere it be too late—
Reform your ſcurvy notions:
Nor, like the arrant reprobate,
Reſiſt all godly motions.
Your books *deiſtical* to burn
Reſolve, without delay, Sir;
And from ſuch ſhocking tenets turn,
To *ſenſe*, as a diſgrace are.
Continue not in ſtupid ſort,
To idolize your *reaſon:*
Nor compel people to report,
How horrid is your treaſon.
The KING *of* KINGS, and GOD *of Truth*,
You treat with ſuch irrev'rence,
Won't grant an *infidel*, forſooth!
When try'd, a good deliv'rance.
Heav'n won't be *mock'd* by ſuch as you;
Tho' *libertines* love flirting:
For, what *men ſow*—('tis very true)
That ſhall they reap—for certain.

The

The *myſt'ries* of religion then
Preſume not, (pray) to jeſt on;
Nor, to pleaſe modern *miſcreant* men,
Call truths divine in queſtion.
Sir!—there's no *jeſting* with *edg'd tools*,
Nor pardon for the vicious—
For vile, profane, infernal fools,
So monſtrouſly malicious!
Dear Sir! conſider, that GOD's *word*
Is *powerful, quick*, and *mighty*;—
Sharper than any two edg'd ſword,
Than *mountains* far more weighty.
Pay then the rev'rence, that is due,
(No doubt)—to *ſacred ſcripture*;
Nor look at theſe kind lines aſkew:
Since you ſo *gently* whipt are.
For *principles* abſurd and baſe,
The world may well deſpiſe men:
Then, help not thus to bring diſgrace,
Still further on *exciſemen*.
"*We're foes to monarchy*—('tis ſaid)
And for this cauſe careſs'd are:"
But who 'gainſt *heav'n* itſelf makes head,
Strange *rebels*, (I proteſt) are.
To *fight* againſt the KING of *Kings*,
And ſet him at defiance,
(Upon my word!) are deſp'rate things!—
A nation's worſt annoyance.
Thus if his majeſty king *George*—
Your *brethren*—or poor *Britain*—
Or if you love yourſelf—don't forge
A *comment* ſo unfitting.
To give ALMIGHTY GOD the *lye*,
Muſt urge a dreadful ſentence;
Or, call for, long before you die,
A moſt ſevere repentance.
O! duly meditate on *hell*,
With weepings and with mournings:
For, *who*, dear *Shatterbrain* can *dwell*
With *everlaſting burnings*?
Reſtrain your bold *blaſpheming tongue*,
Tho juſt your wrath at *Rome* be:
For, after all, if you're i'th' wrong,
How doleful muſt your doom be!
What ſignifies it to look ſour,
And curſe the poor *pretender*,
Unleſs religion to ſecure
You help our *faith's defender*?
Inſtead of that—to bring about
It's utter extirpation,
You, in moſt ſhocking faſhion ſtout,
And run down *revelation*.
For God's ſake! what can it avail,
(Yet thus the caſe in fact is)
At *rogues* and *romaniſts* to rail?
Yet nor *believe* nor *practice*.
As for *religion*,—ſince its plain,
That you have yours to *chooſe*, Sir,
Why ſhou'd you—(be inform'd I'd fain)
Of others turn accuſer?
Papiſts and *Jacobites*, howe'er,
(O curious, quaint aſperſion!)
You make it ev'ry day appear,
Are your downright averſion.
'Tis true—we ought, Sir, to defend
The *Britiſh conſtitution*:
But can *hypocriſy* befriend
The *glorious revolution*?
Can *atheiſm* our diviſions heal?
Or vice be virtue voted?
Or, of *good proteſtants* the weal,
By *infidels* promoted?
To *ſcholarſhip* you lay great claim:—
But, who the truth can learn well,
That's quite confin'd, (O burning ſhame!)
To documents infernal?
Read learned *Leland*?—I deſire;
If you're of truth a lover:
And, after—if you don't *perſpire*,
I then ſhall—*give you over*.
But, above all—pray, don't impart
Your dev'liſh bad diſorder;
I mean, ſuch *principles*, (dear heart!)
As by the wiſe abhorr'd are.
At *St-ff-rd* (I remember well)
You lay upon the lurch, Sir,
To compaſs proſelytes for hell;
And ne'er wou'd go to church, Sir.
But often at the madmen gibe,
That ſcrupled to forſake her;
And thus, with the *free-thinking* tribe,
Seem *wiſer* than your MAKER.
And, Sir, you probably proceed,
In *Ch-ſh-re* too, as boldly:
But, O!—let *C-ngl-t-n* take heed,
And look upon you coldly.
May ev'ry *chriſtian ſoul* beware,
And guard againſt *infection*;
And you, Sir, time ſufficient ſpare,
For ſerious juſt reflection.
Conſider *Shatty*! out of hand,
Since time is ſo precarious,
On what a precipice you ſtand;
For reaſons multifarious.
A *Deiſt*'s e'en a curſed *Dunce*;
Nor, on a death-bed *doughty*:
Good God!—you may be *gone*, at once!
Then—pray, Friend—*look about ye*!
The ſtory of *the warming pan*
Charms ſome, that fond of *change* are:
But, queſtion his *deſcent* none can,
Whoſe *cradle* was a *manger*.
Sir!—the *great* SAVIOUR of *the world*,
Was ſurely, no *impoſtor*:
Into *perdition* they'll be hurl'd,
That ſuch a thought can foſter.
Recant, for ſhame—I wiſh, you wou'd,
As ſoon as you've got ſight on
What's here intended for your good,
By Your's, SIR,
April 8, 1758. † R***** L*****.

VERSES *to a* FRIEND. *From* Dodſley's *Collection of Poems. Vol.* V.

HAVE you not ſeen, my gentle 'ſquire,
The humours of a your kitchen fire?
Says *Ned* to *Sal*—I lead a ſpade;
Why don't you play?—the girl's afraid—
Play ſomething—any thing—but play—
'Tis but to paſs the time away.
Pho! how ſhe ſtands—biting her nails—
As tho' ſhe play'd for half her vails—
Sorting her cards, haggling and picking—
We play for nothing, do us, chicken?
That card will do—blood! never doubt it—
'Tis not worth while to *think* about it.

Sal

* *Dr. Leland's View of the deiſtical writers, in two vols. 8vo. laſt edition.*

Sal thought and thought, and miss'd her aim;
And *Ned*, ne'er studying, won the game.
Methinks, old friend, 'tis wond'rous true,
That verse is but a game at *Loo*.
While many a bard, that shews so clearly,
He writes for his amusement merely,
Is known to study, fret, and toil,
And play for nothing all the while;
Or praise at most (for wreaths of yore,
Ne'er signify'd a farthing more:)
Till having vainly toil'd to gain it,
He sees your flying pen obtain it.
Thro' fragrant scenes the trifler roves,
And hallow'd haunts that Phœbus loves;
Where with strange heats his bosom glows,
And mystick flames the god bestows.
You, who none other flame require,
Than a good blazing parlour fire,
Write verses—to defy the scorners,
In cake houses, and chimney corners.
Sal found her deep laid schemes were vain;
The cards are cut—come deal again—
No good comes on it when one fingers—
I'll play the card comes next my fingers—
Fortune could never let *Ned* loo her,
When she had left it wholly to her.
Well, now, who wins?—Why, still the same—
For *Sal* has lost another game.
I've done, she mutter'd—I was saying,
It did not *arguify* my playing.
Some folks will win they cannot chuse;
But think or not think—some must lose.
I may have won a game, or so—
But then it was an age ago—
It ne'er will be my lot again—
I won it of a baby then—
Give me an ace of trumps, and see,
Our *Ned* will beat me with a three.
'Tis all by luck that things are carry'd—
He'll suffer for it when he's marry'd.
Thus *Sal*, with tears in either eye,
While victor *Ned* sate tittering by.
Thus I, long envying your success,
And bent to write, and study less,
Sate down and scribbled in a trice,
Just what you see—and you despise.
You, who can frame a tuneful song,
And hum it as you ride along;
And, trotting on the king's high-way,
Snatch from the hedge a sprig of bay;
Accept the verse, howe'er it flows,
From one, who is your friend in prose.
What is this wreath, so green! so fair!
Which many wish, and few must wear?
Which one man's indolence can gain,
Another's vigils ne'er obtain?
For what must *Sal* or *Poet* sue,
Ere they engage with *Ned* or you?
For luck in verse? for luck at Loo?
Ah, no! 'tis genius gives *you* fame,
And *Ned*, thro' skill, secures the game.

The Extent of COOKERY. *From the same.*

——*Aliusque et Idem.*

WHEN Tom to Cambridge first was sent,
A plain brown *bob* he wore;
Read much, and look'd as tho' he meant
To be a fop no more.
See him to Lincoln's-Inn repair,
His resolution flag;
He cherishes a length of hair,
And tucks it in a *bag*.
Nor Coke nor Salkeld he regards,
But gets into the house;
And soon a judge's rank rewards
His pliant votes and bows.
Adieu ye *bobs*! ye *bags* give place!
Full-bottoms come instead!
Good Lord! to see the various ways
Of dressing—a *Calve's head!*

Sannazarii Epigramma. Lib. ii. *Ep.* xxxiv.

In Galeatium Carracciolum.

HYppolyten, Leden, Thelesinam diligis unus:
Dic mihi, quid totâ restat in urbe boni?

IMITATED.

YOU toast, my friend *Bob*, *Nicholas*, *Tyrrel*, and *Beechy*; [ye]
Then what's left in *Oxford* for me, I beseech

ANSWER *to the* REBUS, *p.* 148.

BUR (inverted) is oftentimes us'd on the green;
And *n* is one half of the negative no:
Ham then is that part of a swine that you mean; [without bow.
So Miss *Burnham*'s the lady who shoots

IGNOTUS.

This was also solved by T. C——p, of Newgate-Street, and others.

A REBUS.

OF a liquid two-fifths, shed at will by the fair; [card;
Add to it five hundred, but write it with
Then two-thirds of a vessel for fruit made, or wine, [must join:
The like parts of what's put into bread you
By which, rightly connected, the dullest may tell [does dwell:
The name of a town, where the brightest
Who, without robbing Cupid, has darts a vast store, [wounds us the more.
Which, the more she'd conceal, she but

IGNOTUS.

A FRAGMENT. *From* Dodsley's *Collection.*

* * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * *

WHEN recent in the womb I lay,
Ere yet my life began,
Thy care preserv'd the sleeping clay,
And form'd it into man.
Oh! may this frame, that rising grew
Beneath thy plastick hands,
Be studious ever to pursue
Whate'er thy will commands.
The soul that moves this earthly load
Thy semblance let it bear;
Nor lose the traces of the God,
Who stamp'd his image there.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

TUESDAY, March 28.

CAPT. Shuldham, late commander of the Warwick, taken by the French (ſee our Vol. for 1756, p. 298.) was honourably acquitted, by a court-martial, of all miſconduct in regard to the loſs of the ſaid ſhip.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

A houſe (at the Mulberry-Garden) in Nightingale-Lane, was conſumed by fire.

THURSDAY, 30.

Admiralty-Office. His majeſty's ſhip the Windſor, commanded by captain Samuel Faulkner, arrived in Plymouth Sound, on the 26th inſtant, and has brought in the Pacifique, a French Eaſt-India ſhip from the Iſle of France, bound for Port l'Orient, loaded with coffee, &c. which he took on the 14th inſtant.

FRIDAY, 31.

William Green, Jeremiah Bailey, Samuel Ong, John Davis, John Allen, Joſeph Wheely, Joſeph Wood, and Alice Davis, were executed at Tyburn. Wood and Alice Davis were drawn on a ſledge (ſee p. 50.) and the latter, after being ſtrangled, was burnt: The former poiſoned himſelf in the morning; but his body was carried to Tyburn and hung up, with the reſt, and afterwards opened, and his heart taken out. Benham, Allen, and Humphreys, were reſpited during pleaſure (ſee p. 149.) and Mary Carney, Elizabeth Meadows, Mary Maine, Gabriel Savoy, Mary Baxter, Ann Merrit, James Wales, and Philip Ryley, all formerly convicted, were ordered to be tranſported for life.

MONDAY, April 3.

Came on to be tried at Kingſton upon Thames, before the Hon. Sir Michael Foſter, Knt. and a ſpecial jury of gentlemen of the county of Surry, the trial of the indictment againſt Martha Grey, for obſtructing certain foot ways leading from Eaſt-Sheene thro' Richmond-Park, when the jury found the defendant guilty. (See our Vol. for 1756, p. 247.)

TUESDAY, 4.

The Marine Society had their anniverſary dinner, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand.

Merrick Burrel, Eſq; was choſen governor, and Bartholomew Burton, Eſq; deputy governor of the Bank of England, for the enſuing year.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

The following gentlemen were choſen directors of the Bank of England: Bryan Benſon, Matthew Clarmont, Wm. Cooper, Philip Delahaize, Robert Dingley, William Hunt, Benjamin Longuet, Benjamin Lethieullier, Robert Marſh, Charles Palmer, Theophilus Salwey, Richard Stratton, Cha. Savage, Alexander Spelling, Harry Thompſon, Matthews Beachcroft, Eſqrs. Thomas Chitty, Eſq; and alderman; Peter Du Cane, Robert Saluſbury, James Spilman, Peter Thomas, Thomas Whately, John Weyland, Eſqrs.

Came on the election of directors of the Hon. Eaſt-India company, when the following gentlemen were choſen, being the proprietors liſt, excepting Sir James Creed, Meſſrs. Hadley, Manſhip, and Newnham. William Barwell, Chriſtopher Burrow, John Brown, John Boyd, John Dorrien, John Raymond, George Stevens, Frederick Pigou, Laurence Sulivan, Roger Drake, Henry Crab Boulton, Giles Rooke, Eſqrs. — The above gentlemen were in both liſts.— * Thomas Rous, * Charles Curtis, * Thomas Phips, * Henry Savage, * Henry Plant, Henry Hadley, * Timothy Tullie, * George Dudley, John Manſhip, Sir James Creed, Nat. Newnham, jun. * John Harriſon, Eſqrs. —The following gentlemen were not choſen. * Samuel Harriſon, * Thomas Waters, Thomas Saunders, * Benjamin Booth, Michael Impey, Edward Darell, * Richard Warner, Charles Chambers, Maximilian Weſtern, Thomas Burdett, Eſqrs. Sir John Torriano, Knt. George Udney, William Loney, Eſqrs.

Thoſe marked * were in the proprietors, and not in the houſe liſt.

There were 444 perſons who ballotted at the above election, of which 149 voted for every gentleman mentioned in the proprietors liſt, and 42 for every gentleman in the houſe liſt.

FRIDAY, 7.

Laurence Sulivan, Eſq; was elected chairman, and Roger Drake, Eſq; deputy chairman, of the directors of the Eaſt-India company.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, when George Smith, for ſtealing plate, in a dwelling-houſe; Henry Strickland, for robbing a ſtable; William Stephens, for robbing a warehouſe, at a fire in Baſinghall-ſtreet; James Cotes, for a footpad robbery; Richard William Vaughan, for forging a falſe Bank note; and William Boodger, for publiſhing a bill of Exchange, knowing it to be forged, received ſentence of death: Seventeen to be tranſported for ſeven years; one to be whipped, and two branded.

Page, the highwayman, was executed at Pennenden-Heath. (See p. 151.)

SATURDAY, 8.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Parker, of his majeſty's ſhip the Brilliant, is arrived at

Plymouth, and has brought in with him two ſhips he took in his late cruize, one called La Nymphe, of Grandville, commanded by Jaques de la Fonterie, and has 20 ſix pounder guns and 160 men; the other La Vengeur, of Dunkirk, commanded by Gaſpard Lyon, mounts 12 ſix pounder guns, and had 90 men.

His majeſty's ſloops the Wolf, captain Cricket, and Grampus, capt. Allen, have taken and brought into Loweſtoffe roads, a privateer ſnow of Dunkirk, commanded by Peter Bedaurt, mounting 8 three pounder guns, and had 54 men.

TUESDAY, 11.

Between the hours of 10 and 11, at night, the temporary wooden bridge, built for the convenience of carriages and paſſengers, whilſt London-Bridge was widening and repairing, was diſcovered to be on fire, and continued burning till noon, the next day, when the ruins fell into the Thames. An advertiſement was publiſhed, by Mr. Secretary Pitt, with the offer of a pardon, to the diſcoverer of the perpetrators of ſo vile and wicked an action (it being ſuppoſed to be done wilfully and maliciouſly) and the city offered a reward of 200l. for the ſame purpoſe. The lord mayor licenced 40 boats extraordinary to work on the three ſucceeding Lord's days, whoſe ſtations were advertiſed in the publick papers, and great numbers of hands were ſet to work to make a paſſage over the remains of the old bridge. This unhappy accident proved very detrimental to the inhabitants on each ſide the bridge, and put a great ſtop to the trade of London and Southwark. The inhabitants of the borough were alſo greatly diſtreſſed, by the deſtroying the troughs, which conveyed water to them during the repairing of the bridge.

Baron Kniphauſen, miniſter plenipotentiary from the king of Pruſſia, had his firſt private audience of his majeſty, and, on the 13th, of the prince of Wales and the princeſs dowager.

Admiralty-Office.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Oſborne *to Mr.* Clevland, *Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board his Majeſty's Ship* Prince *at Sea,* March 12, 1758.

"On the 28th of laſt month, between Cape de Gatt and Carthagena, I fell in with M. du Queſne in the Foudroyant of 80, the Orpheus of 64, the Oriflame of 50, and the Pleiade of 24 guns, which were the four ſhips ſent from Toulon to reinforce M. de Clue at Carthagena. On their ſeeing my ſquadron they immediately diſperſed, and ſteered different courſes; on which I detached ſhips after each of them, whilſt with the body of my ſquadron I ſtood off the bay of Carthagena, to watch their ſquadron there; and, about ſeven in the evening, capt. Storr, in the Revenge of 64, ſupported by capt. Hughes, in the Berwick of 64, and capt. Evans, in the Preſton of 50 guns, took the Orpheus, commanded by M. de Herville, with 502 men. Capt. Gardiner, in the Monmouth of 64, ſupported by capt. Stanhope, in the Swiftſure of 70, and capt. Hervey, in the Hampton-Court of 64 guns, about one in the morning took the Foudroyant, on board which was the marquis du Queſne, chef d'Eſcadre, with 800 men. Capt. Rowley, in the Montague of 60, and capt. Montagu, in the Monarch of 74 guns, run the Oriflame aſhore, under the caſtle of Aiglos; and had it not been for violating the neutrality of the coaſt of Spain, they would have entirely deſtroyed her. The Pleiade, of 24 guns, got away by mere out-ſailing our ſhips.

In this action we have had the great misfortune to loſe capt. Gardiner, and capt. Storr has loſt the calf of one of his legs. And, on this occaſion, I ſhould do the officers and ſeamen great injuſtice, if I did not mention to their lordſhips their very alert, gallant, and brave behaviour: And I muſt, in a very particular manner, recommend lieut. Carkett, of the Monmouth, for his bravery, after his captain's death, in engaging and diſabling the Foudroyant in ſuch a manner, as to oblige her to ſtrike as ſoon as the other ſhips came up; and whom I propoſe to give the command of the Foudroyant to, as a reward for his conduct."

[By other accounts it appeared, that the Monmouth had 150 men killed and wounded, and the Foudroyant 200; and that the Revenge had 100 men killed.]

WEDNESDAY, 12.

At the anniverſary ſermon and feaſt of the governors of the Small-pox Hoſpital, 735l. 12s 11d. was collected for the ſupport of that charity.

THURSDAY, 13.

Several eminent merchants had a meeting on the ſubject of Mr. Dingley's propoſal for a publick Magdalen Charity-houſe; (ſee p. 193.) ſince which 2332l. 2s. has been ſubſcribed to carry the ſame into execution.

The bill for indemnifying perſons omitting to qualify themſelves for offices, and fix others, received the royal aſſent by commiſſion.

A meſſage was delivered by the earl of Holderneſſe, to the houſe of peers, wherein his majeſty acquainted the houſe, that he had entered into a convention with the king of Pruſſia, which he had ordered to be laid before them; and deſired their concurrence for making good his engagements with that monarch. In anſwer to this meſſage, their lordſhips preſented a warm and affectionate addreſs, when his majeſty was pleaſed to ſay, "That he thanks the houſe of lords for the dutiful and affectionate expreſſions of their zeal for his majeſty's honour and true intereſt, the welfare of their country, and the defence of his kingdoms and dominions; and has the utmoſt reliance on their vigorous ſupport."

Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when the following gentlemen were chosen a committee for carrying into execution an act of parliament, for building a bridge over the river Thames, from Blackfryars to the opposite shore in the county of Surry: Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir William Calvert, Mr. Alderman Alsop, Sir Cripse Gascoyne, Mr. Alderman Dickenson, Sir Richard Glyn, Mr. Alderman Chitty, Sir Samuel Fludyer, Mr. Alderman Alexander, Mr. Alderman Bridgen, Mr. Sheriff Nelson, Mr. Sheriff Gosling, Mr. Deputy Abington, Mr. Deputy Coles, Mr. Deputy Martindale, Mr. Deputy Moorey, Mr. Deputy Nash, Mr. Deputy Skynner, Mr. Deputy Underwood, Mr. Edward Barwicke, George Bellas, Esq; Mr. Richard Blunt, Mr. Thomas Burfoot, Mr. John Cartwright, Mr. Josiah Colebrook, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Christopher Fullager, Mr. Robert Gamon, Mr. Stephen Hunt, Mr. John Paterson, Mr. Stephen Preacher, Mr. John Price, Mr. William Prereting, Mr. Roger Staples, Mr. Boyce Tree, and Mr. William Tyser.

TUESDAY, 18.

The anniversary Latin sermon was preached at the church of St. Alphage, near London Wall, pursuant to the will of the founder of Sion college.

THURSDAY, 20.

At the feast of the sons of the clergy, 552l. 14s. 6d. and at St. Paul's, 207l. 18. 6d. and, at the rehearsal on the 18th, 306l. 18s. was collected for that charity. Total 1066l. 14s.

Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ship Gibraltar is arrived at Spithead from Gibraltar, with the marquis du Quesne, chef d'Escadre of the French king, who was taken in the Foudroyant, by the squadron of his majesty's ships, under the command of admiral Osborne, with the two captains of the said ship, and two captains of the Orphée, taken at the same time, who are landed at Southampton, in order to go to Northampton, where they are to reside.

FRIDAY, 21.

The house of commons came to a resolution to raise 5,000,000l. by way of subscription, viz. 4,000,000l. at 3 1-half per cent. for 24 years, the interest to commence from the 5th of July; and 500,000l. by way of lottery, at 3 per cent. the interest to commence from the 5th of January, 1759.

Payments on Annu.		Payments on Lottery.	
10 per Cent.	April 29	10 per Cent.	April 29
15 ———	May 30	10 ———	June 20
15 ———	June 28	20 ———	July 18
15 ———	July 27	20 ———	Aug. 19
15 ———	Aug. 30	20 ———	Sept. 20
15 ———	Sept. 27	20 ———	Oct. 20
15 ———	Oct. 26		

Three per cent. to be allowed for anticipating the payments on the annuities: Nothing on the lottery, but to have the tickets at pleasure.

The merchants of Bristol presented the brave capt. Lockhart, a gold cup, worth 100l. (See p. 51)

Three dwelling-houses, with many outhouses, &c. were consumed by fire, at Wappenham, in Northamptonshire.

SATURDAY, 22.

Admiralty-Office,

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Hawke *to Mr.* Clevland, *dated* April 11.

"On the third of April, the squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line and three frigates, made the light of the Baleines on the Isle of Rhe, about nine at night, the weather being fair, and a moderate breeze at N. N. W. At eleven tacked and stood off till half past two in the morning of the 4th, when we tacked again, wind at N. E. then brought to, and prepared for action: At three we made sail towards Basque road: At day-break we discovered a numerous convoy, a few leagues to windward, and gave chace; but the wind baffling, the convoy, with three frigates that escorted it, got into St. Martin's on the Isle of Rhe, except one brig that was run on shore and burnt by the Hussar. At noon, we bore away for Basque road in a line a-head, with a moderate gale at N. N. W. At four in the afternoon discovered the enemy plain, lying off the Isle d'Aix. Their force was the Florissant of 74, Sphynx 64, Hardi 64, Dragon 64, Warwick 60 guns, and six or seven frigates, with about 40 merchant ships, which I have been since informed had 3000 troops on board. At half past four made a signal for a general chace to the S. E. At five, the enemy began to cut and slip their cables, and to run in great confusion: At six, their commodore made off, when we were within gun-shot and half: Many of those ships which fled were by this time on the mud: As I knew for certain there was not sufficient depth of water for us to follow them, at half past six we came to an anchor abreast of Isle d'Aix: At five, next morning, saw all the enemy's ships aground, and almost dry, about five or six miles distant from us: Many of the merchants, and several of the ships of war, were on their broadsides. As soon as the flood made, I put the best pilots on board the Intrepid and Medway, and sent them a gun-shot farther in, where they anchored; and sounding a little a head at high water, they found but five fathom, of which the tide rises 18 feet. By this time boats and launches from Rochefort, &c. were employed in carrying out warps to drag the ships thro' the soft mud, as soon as they should be water borne: In the mean time they threw overboard their guns, stores, ballast, and were even heaving water out of their ports; all which we could plainly discover. Some of the men of war got that day as far up as the mouth of the Charente. The merchant ships were aground towards

Iſle Madame. Our frigates boats cut away about 80 buoys laid on their anchors, and what they had thrown overboard. On the 5th, in the morning, I ſent capt. Ewer, of marines, to the Iſle d'Aix, with 140 marines, in order to deſtroy the new works carrying on there; which he accordingly effected, preſerving good order, and giving no diſturbance to the inhabitants of the iſland. When we got out of Baſque road on the 7th, I learned from a neutral ſhip from St. Martin's, that the large convoy, chaced by us on the 4th, was laden with proviſions, ſtores, &c. for America, with 15 more ready at Bourdeaux, to have been eſcorted by the ſhips of war which lay at Iſle d'Aix."

Admiralty-Office. On the 7th inſtant, the Eſſex of 64 guns, with the Pluto and Proſerpine fireſhips, which ſailed the 24th of laſt month, in order to join Sir Edward Hawke, fell in with 12 ſail of the enemy's merchant ſhips, eſcorted by a frigate of 22 guns, from Bourdeaux bound to Quebeck, and took the frigate, called the Galatheé, a letter of marque, of 20 guns, and one merchant ſhip. Capt. Hume, of the Pluto, was unfortunately killed, engaging the letter of marque. The Antelope and Speedwell ſloops, have taken two more of the above-mentioned merchant ſhips.

MONDAY, 24.

It appeared, by Mr. Fielding's advertiſement, that 566l. 4s. had been ſubſcribed to put his ſcheme for a Preſervatory and Reformatory into execution. (See p. 132.)

At the anniverſary meeting and feaſt of the laudable order of the Antigallicans, the Right Hon. William, lord Blakeney, was rechoſen grand preſident.

A foreign voluntier in the ſecret expedition was, in fact, a ſpy, and is now with the French miniſter at the Hague; and boaſts how he confounded the councils of the Engliſh generals.

All ſhips and veſſels coming from Smyrna, are ordered to perform a quarentine of 40 days. (See p. 149)

The bounties granted to ſeamen, &c. are continued to May 20. (See p. 151.)

The prohibition for the exportation of gunpowder, &c. is continued for ſix months longer.

The town of Berwick on Tweed, have preſented the freedom of their corporation to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, in ſilver boxes. (See p. 151.)

The town of Leeds, in Yorkſhire, have paid 200l. 11s. for the ſupport of the Marine Society.

At the aſſizes at Taunton, ſix were capitally convicted, two of them for murder, who were executed as uſual: At Shrewſbury three, but reprieved: At Stafford one, for poiſoning his wife, who was executed, as uſual: At Warwick four, but reprieved: At Kingſton eight, of whom the two Whites, brothers, were executed on the 14th at Kennington Common, and the others were reprieved: At York four, for obſtructing the execution of the militia act; two for rioting, and three for ſheepſtealing. (See p. 151.)

The Hon. Mr. Finch, and the Hon. Mr. Townſhend, having propoſed to give two prizes, of fifteen guineas each, to two ſenior batchelors of arts, of the univerſity of Cambridge, and the like to two middle batchelors, who ſhall compoſe the beſt exerciſes in Latin proſe, which are to be read publickly by them on a day hereafter to be appointed near the commencement: The vice-chancellor gives notice, that the ſubjects for this year are, for the ſenior batchelors: *Utrum ſumma hominum felicitas juxta Epicurum in ſenſuum delectationibus præcipue ponatur.* For the middle batchelors: *Utrum diverſarum gentium mores et inſtituta a diverſo eorum ſitu explicari poſſint.*

About the middle of the month a farmer's dwelling houſe, barn, and ſtable, in Northamptonſhire, were ſet on fire, and conſumed, by ſome rogues who ſtole two horſes out of his ſtable. About the ſame time, alſo, the houſe of Mr. Petly, at Gurſton farm, in the pariſh of Aſh, in Kent, was conſumed by fire.

The lord primate, earl of Shannon, and the Right Hon. John Ponſonby, are appointed lords juſtices of Ireland, in the abſence of the lord lieutenant.

New-York, Feb. 17. There are two expeditions now on foot, one againſt fort Gulat, under col. Broadſtreet; the other againſt Crown-Point and Ticonderoga, which is the grand one, commanded by lord How, who has the choſen officers and men of the army with him; by this day the event of them is over; God grant it with ſucceſs. The privateer, Johnſon, capt. Wright, has taken a large ſhip from Martinico for France, after a bloody engagement.

Extract of a Letter from Kenſington *in* Connecticut, Jan. 20.

"On the third inſtant, about ſun-riſe, at this place was a fog of ſo ſtrange and extraordinary an appearance, that it filled us all with amazement. It came in great bodies, like thick clouds, down to the earth, and in its way, ſtriking againſt the houſes, would break and fall down the ſides in great bodies, rolling over and over. It reſembled the thick ſteam riſing from boiling wort, and was attended with ſuch a heat, that we could hardly breathe. When I firſt ſaw it I really thought my houſe had been on fire, and run out to ſee if it was ſo; but many people thought the world was on fire, and the laſt day come. One of our neighbours was then at Sutton, 100 miles to the eaſtward, and reports it was much the ſame there."

On the 17th paſt, a proof was made of a cannon of a new invention, at Paris, which fires ſixty times in ten minutes, without requiring to be ſpunged. With a proper charge

charge of powder it carries 100lb. of lead, and one man may bear its carriage. It was approved of by the prince of Conti, who was preſent at the trial; and orders are given for making ſeveral at Vincennes on the ſame model.

Marriages *and* Births.

March 28. ROBERT Cheſter, of the Temple, Eſq; was married to Miſs Cæſar.

29. Charles Jackſon, of the Poſt-Office, Eſq; to Miſs Martin.

William Woodley, of Hill-ſtreet, Eſq; to Miſs Payne.

His grace the duke of Douglas, to the Hon. Miſs Douglas.

William Parry, Eſq; to Miſs Haſket, of Saliſbury, with a fortune of 8000l.

April 3. Rev. Mr. James Samber of Saliſbury, to Miſs Eyres, with a fortune of 5000l.

Mr. Delanee, to Miſs Harnage.

John Blackman, Eſq; to Mrs. Gizzot.

Capt. Williams, to Miſs Moſely.

5. Charles Sutton, Eſq; to Miſs Redbury, of Rocheſter.

6. William Huſſey, Eſq; to Miſs Marſh, of Baſinghall-ſtreet.

7. Rev. Mr. Johnſon, to Miſs Sally Hales, neice of the learned Dr. Hales.

8. Mr. James Clarke, an eminent dry-ſalter, to Miſs Hankey, daughter of Sir Joſeph Hankey, knight and alderman.

13. Mr. Coope, jun. an eminent ſugar-baker, to Miſs Jeſſer.

14. Luke Goddard, of Edmonton, Eſq; to Miſs Griffin.

17. James Blundel, Eſq; to Miſs Molly Holmes.

Capt. John Dyer, late of the Defiance privateer, to Miſs Pye.

25. Rev. Mr. Andrews, to Miſs Hawkins, eldeſt daughter of Cæſar Hawkins, of Pall-Mall, Eſq;

April 8. Lady of George Onſlow, Eſq; was delivered of a ſon.

10. Counteſs of Northeſk, of a ſon.

19. Lady of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, of a daughter.

Deaths.

March 20. ALEXANDER Hamilton, of Pincaitland, in North-Britain, Eſq;

27. Hon. Mr. Bateman, brother to lord Bateman.

Lady Sidney Sherrard.

Moſes Mendez, of Bevers-Merks, Eſq; an eminent Jew merchant.

Mr. Maddox, only ſon of the biſhop of Worceſter.

Capt. Armſtrong, an able engineer.

28. Samuel Norton, Eſq; ſome years ſince high ſheriff of Surry.

31. Mr. James Hicks, an eminent ſurgeon, of Hatton-Garden.

Thomas Foljambe, Eſq; high ſheriff for Yorkſhire, in 1755.

George Trenchard, Eſq; many years member for Poole, in Dorſetſhire.

April 2. Miſs Elizabeth Maria Manſhip, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Edward Jordan, of Whitley, in Shropſhire, Eſq;

John Blancher, of Boroughbridge, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;

3. Thomas Criſpe, of Preſton, in Lancaſhire, Eſq;

5. Tho. Gilbert, of Queen's-ſquare, Eſq;

6. Rev. Mr. Aufrere, miniſter of the French chapel, St. James's.

James Aſhbourne, of Berkeley-ſquare, Eſq;

7. Ralph Thrale, Eſq; an eminent brewer in Southwark.

Mr. Comyns, bookſeller at the Royal-Exchange.

Lady Pole, relict to the late Sir William Pole, Bart.

William Brakenridge, of Wells, in Somerſetſhire, Eſq;

John Jolliffe, of Corton-hall, in Worceſterſhire, Eſq;

9. Nicholas Hardinge, Eſq; member for Eye, in Suffolk, joint ſecretary to the Treaſury.

Hugh Higginſon, of Salop, Eſq;

Foſter Cunliffe, Eſq; father of Sir Ellis Cunliffe, member for Liverpool.

10. Rt. Hon. the counteſs dowager of Kildare, grandmother to the preſent earl, aged 93.

Mr. Abraham Franco, an eminent Jew merchant.

Mrs. Hardman, relict of John Hardman, Eſq; formerly member for Liverpool.

11. The counteſs of Carnwarth.

Samuel Gellibrand, Eſq; late deputy ſecretary to the lords of trade.

13. Mrs. Mary Sydall, relict of Dr. Sydall, late biſhop of Glouceſter.

14. Col. Gordon, commandant of the Chatham diviſion of marines.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Maule, biſhop of Meath, in Ireland.

16. The Relict of the late Wadham Wyndham, Eſq;

William Collings, of Minehead, in Somerſetſhire, Eſq;

17. William Brooke, of Bowes, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;

Mrs Lomax, wife of —— Lomax, Eſq; in child-bed.

Mrs. Willyams, wife of John Willyams, of Plaiſtow, in Eſſex, Eſq;

19. Lady of Henry Fane, Eſq; member for Lyme.

20. Henry Lowther, of Suffolk, Eſq;

Rt. Hon. James Tynte, privy counſellor in Ireland.

Tho. Bevois, Eſq; high ſheriff for Surry, in 1742, aged 71.

Lady Gibbons, wife of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. ſpeaker of the aſſembly at Barbadoes.

Mr.

Mr. Read, conſul general, in Barbary, murdered by the Moors.

Capt. John Donkley, of the Enterprize man of war, in America.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, March 30. A congé d'elire was ordered by his majeſty, to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to elect Dr. Thomas Secker, biſhop of Oxford, to be archbiſhop of that ſee, vacant by the death of Dr. Hutton.

————, April 1. For the tranſlation of Dr. John Garnet, biſhop of Leighlin and Fernes, to the biſhoprick of Clogher, void by the death of Dr. Clayton.—For the tranſlation of Dr. Carmichael, biſhop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, to the biſhoprick of Leighlin and Fernes.—The king was pleaſed to promote Mr. Gore, dean of St. Patrick Caſhell, to the biſhoprick of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.—Mr. Paul, to the deanery of St. Patrick, Caſhell.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Rev. Wm. Withers, B A. was preſented to the vicarage of Bodley, in Bedfordſhire.—Mr. Penniſot, to the living of Ditton, in Surry.—George Bellas, M. A. to the rectory of Yattenden, in Berkſhire.—Mr. John Sawyer, to the vicarage of Winſlay, in Cumberland.—Mr. William Worley, to the vicarage of Uppington, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. Richard Evans, to the vicarage of Wenlockſon, in Staffordſhire.—Mr. Baker, to the vicarage of Biddeſley, in Glouceſterſhire.—W. Spire, D. D. to the living of Creke, in Northamptonſhire.—John Foſter, M. A. to the rectory of Shrawardine, and vicarage of Montfort, in Shropſhire.—John Jackſon, M. A. to the rectory of Langton, in Hampſhire.—Mr. Reynolds, to the rectory of Giſleham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Samuel Hall, to the vicarage of Highberry, in Northamptonſhire.—Mr. Francis Wheeler, to the rectory of Boxford, in Buckinghamſhire.—John Offley, M. A. to the rectory of Burnham-Overy, in Norfolk.—Francis Bacon, M. A. to the rectory of Mulſten, in Leiceſterſhire.—Henry Newman, B. L. to the rectory of Hepſtone, in Devonſhire.—John Engliſ, B A. to the rectory of Eaſton-Magna, in Norfolk.—Mr. Marſhall, to the rectory of Faukham, in Kent.—William Harding, M. A. to the vicarage of Holles-Magna, in Lincolnſhire.—Edward Horn, M. A. to the rectory of Moormanton, in Yorkſhire.—Mr. Smelt, to the vicarage of Enfield, in Middleſex.—Mr. Burman, to the rectory of Dibden, in Hampſhire.—Mr. Wright, to the rectory of Tatterſet, in Norfolk.—Mr. Robert Adkin, to the rectory of Wetheringſet, with Brockford, in Suffolk.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable Robert Moreton, M. A. to hold the rectory of Lagenhoe, with the rectory of Borley, in Eſſex.—To enable William Hart, M. A. to hold the rectory of Creeds, with the vicarage of St. Auſtwell, in Cornwall.—To enable Richard Head, M. A. to hold the rectory of Compton-Chamberlain, with the vicarage of Rowlton, in Wiltſhire.—To enable John Wheatley, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Aſlackly, with the rectory of Chaxby cum Normanby, in Lincolnſhire.

Promotions Civil and Military.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, April 1. His majeſty was pleaſed to grant unto Sir William Evers Morres, of the county of Kilkenny, Knt. the dignity of a baronet of Ireland.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Daniel Webb, Eſq; choſen treaſurer of Chriſt's-Hoſpital, in the room of Mr. Scarth, deceaſed.—Thomas Potter, Eſq; recorder of Bath, in the room of the lord keeper, who reſigned.—James Weſt, Eſq; recorder of St. Alban's, in the room of Mr. Garrard, deceaſed.—Elliot Biſhop, Eſq; choſen recorder of Kingſton, in the room of Nich. Hardinge, Eſq; deceaſed.

[*Bankrupts, Courſe of Exchange, and Catalogue of Books, in our next.*]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

After the reduction of Minden, as mentioned in our laſt, the combined army, under prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, began to move towards Hamelen, where the French had their head quarters, but the latter did not think fit to ſtay for them; for, upon their approach, the French retired from Hamelen, leaving their ſick and wounded, and part of their magazines behind them, and without ſtopping till they came to Paderborn, where they fixed their head quarters, on the 18th ult. but the combined army having next day arrived at Melle, the former retreated, as faſt as they could, to the Rhine, and, in their march, were joined by the troops that had been at Embden, and by thoſe that had been at Caſſel, and in the landgraviate of Heſſe, which they evacuated on the 21ſt ult. During this whole retreat of the French troops, they were cloſely attended by the Pruſſian Huſſars and Hanoverian Hunters, who killed, or made priſoners, a conſiderable number of their men, and ſeized many of their baggage waggons, and ſome of their artillery; and in many places they left great numbers of ſick and wounded, with large magazines of proviſions and forage, beſides what they deſtroyed; yet, in all accounts from their army, they tell us, that they were forced to retire for want of proviſions and forage, no ſupply of which, it ſeems, they could find till after they had paſſed the Rhine, which they have now all done, except their garriſon in Weſel, where the count de Clermont has, at preſent, his head quarters; but, it is probable, he will

will not long continue there, as the vanguard of the combined army is already arrived at Halteren. The French were ſo precipitate in their retreat, that they, it ſeems, forgot to call in the garriſon they had left in Vechte, a ſmall fortreſs north-weſt of Diepholt, which was preſently inveſted by the Hanoverians, and forced to ſurrender to them ſoon after the beginning of this month, wherein, they ſay, they found a French train of no leſs than 100 pieces of cannon and mortars; and we may probably ſoon hear the ſame account of a ſmall party the French had left in the county of Benthiem, as a detachment of Hanoverians was, on the ninth inſtant, ſent to reſtore that county to the poſſeſſion of his majeſty, their ſovereign.

With regard to the war in the weſt end of Pomerania, all we have heard ſince our laſt, is, that the Pruſſian marſhal Lehwald has had leave, on account of his great age, to reſign the command of the army, and is appointed governor of Berlin. That, on the 23th ult. the fort of Penemunde ſurrendered to the Pruſſian general Manteuffel, the garriſon, conſiſting of eight officers, and 180 ſoldiers, being made priſoners of war *. And that, in the night of the fourth inſtant, the Swedes made an attempt to retake this fort by ſurprize, but were repulſed, with great loſs, by the Pruſſian garriſon, though it conſiſted of only 150 men.

And with regard to the expected war in the eaſt end of Pomerania, it is not yet begun. A Ruſſian army has, indeed, arrived upon the banks of the Viſtula, and have not only made themſelves maſters of the whole of Brandenburgh-Pruſſia, but alſo have poſſeſſed themſelves of Elbing, Thorn, and ſuch other places in Poliſh-Pruſſia, as they think neceſſary; but as their army has not yet paſſed that river, they have, as yet, met with no oppoſition from the Pruſſians; and the late revolution among the miniſters of that empire, may, perhaps, retard, if not alter their meaſures; for, towards the end of laſt month, we were ſurprized with the news, that the famous count Beſtuchef, who has been prime miniſter ever ſince the preſent empreſs's acceſſion, was not only diſmiſſed from all his employments, but he and his whole family, together with ſome of his friends, taken into cuſtody; in conſequence of which, general Schuwalow was ſent to command the Ruſſian army in Pruſſia, in the room of generals Fermer and Brown; who, at the ſame time, were ordered to deliver up to him all the original orders and inſtructions they had ever received from count Beſtuchef.

The Pruſſians have opened the campaign in Sileſia, by laying ſiege, in form, to Schweidnitz, which they began on the 21ſt ult. but though they have ſince continued it with great vigour, they had not made themſelves maſters of it on the ſixth inſtant, when our laſt advices came from thence. In the meantime the king of Pruſſia, at the head of another part of his army, marched towards the eaſtern frontier of Bohemia, and ſent a detachment as far as Trautnaw, where there was an Auſtrian garriſon, which, after a warm reſiſtance, was obliged to abandon the place, and retreat towards their grand army. By this the Pruſſians have opened themſelves a way into Bohemia, where they immediately poured in detachments of light troops, to raiſe contributions, and to harraſs the outpoſts of the enemy. At the ſame time the baron de la Mothe Fouquet, at the head of another detachment from the Pruſſian army, marched againſt the Auſtrian general Jahnus, who was poſted in the county of Glatz, obliged him to abandon all the poſts he had occupied in that county, and purſued him as far as Nachod, within 20 miles of Konigingratz, where the grand Auſtrian army was poſted, and where it has continued ever ſince the arrival of marſhal Daun, who ſet out the ninth ult. from Vienna, to take upon him the command of that army, but has not yet attempted any thing of conſequence; no, not even to relieve Schweidnitz, on account, as the Auſtrians ſay, of the difficulty of paſſing the mountains, which are, as yet, covered with ſnow.

The army of the empire is aſſembling under the prince of Deux-ponts, near Bamberg, in Franconia; and the Pruſſians are forming an army to oppoſe it, which is to be commanded by prince Henry of Pruſſia, and to conſiſt of 30,000 men. The French ſeem, likewiſe, as if they intended to ſend a new army into Franconia, becauſe they are fortifying Hanau and Aſchaffenburg, both which are quite out of the way of any army that is deſigned to act upon the Lower Rhine, or in Weſtphalia.

Dreſden, April 10. A few days ago the Pruſſian commandant of this city, obtained of the prince royal, the keys of the Japan palace, in order to ſee the fine Porcelain; but as he was looking about him, he diſcovered a door plaiſtered up, which he cauſed to be opened, and entered a large room, in which he found 3000 tents, and other field utenſils, which were concealed there when the Pruſſians took this city. The commandant immediately cauſed them to be diſtributed among the troops who are to join prince Henry's corps.

From Breſt we have an account, that M. Beauſſier ſailed from thence, the 12th ult. with five men of war and 16 tranſports, having on board 1270 ſoldiers, and great quantities of ammunition and proviſions, for Louiſburg. And from Paris we hear, that, on the ſixth inſtant, ſeveral perſons concerned in the affairs of their army, laſt ſummer and winter, were committed to the Baſtile; but as we do not hear that they are perſons of any rank, we may conclude, that the French Tyburn has the ſame character with that in England.

Priests

* *See Lond. Mag. for laſt year, p. 518.*

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in APRIL, &c.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old 1st S.	S. Sea old A. 2d S.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. New 2d S.	3 and ½ p. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent B. Annu	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weath London
30	-	148 ¼				94 ¼			94 ¼	94 ¼	94 ⅜		94 ¼	3l. 1s	4 2 6	S. by E.	fine
31			106 ½			94 ⅜			94 ⅜	94 ⅜		100 ⅝	94 ⅜	3l. 1s	4 0 0	E.	fine
1						93 ⅝			94	93 ½		100	94	3l. 0s	4 0 0	S. E.	fine
2	Sunday															S. E.	fair
3						93 ⅜			94	93 ⅛		100	94	3l. 0s	4 0 0	E. by S.	fair
4			106 ¼			93 ⅜			94	94		100 ⅛	94	3l. 1s	4 0 0	S. E.	froft
5			106 ¼			93 ⅜			93 ⅞	94		100 ⅛	93 ½	3l. 0s	4 5 0	W. N. W.	froft
6	123	147	105 ¼			93 ⅜			93 ⅞	93 ⅝		99 ⅞	93	3l. 0s	4 2 6	N. W.	froft
7		146 ¼	105 ¼			93 ⅜			93 ⅞	93 ⅝		99 ¼	92 ⅞	2l. 19s	4 4 0	W. N. W.	froft
8		147 ½	105 ¼			93 ⅜			93 ⅞	93 ⅝	91 ⅛	99 ¼	92 ⅞	3l. 0s	4 7 6	W.	froft
9	Sunday															W.	fine
10		148				93			93 ⅛	93 ⅛	91 ⅛	99 ⅛	93	2l. 18s	4 7 6	S. S. W.	fine
11		148 ¼	105 ¼			93 ⅜			93 ¼	93 ¼	91 ⅛	99 ¼	93	2l. 17s	4 7 6	E.	fair
12		148 ¼	105 ¼			93 ⅜			93	93 ⅛	91 ⅛	99 ⅛	93	2l. 15s	4 7 6	E. by S.	cold
13		148	105 ¼			93 ⅜			93 ⅛	93 ⅛	91 ⅛	99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 16s	4 7 6	S. E.	windy, co
14	120 ½	147 ½	105 ¼			93 ⅜			93 ⅛	93 ⅛		99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 16s	4 10 0	E.	windy, co
15	120	147 ½	105 ¼			93 ⅜		92	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	91 ¼	99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 17s	4 7 6	E. by N.	froft
16	Sunday															E. by N.	froft
17	120	147 ¼	105 ¼			93 ⅜		92	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	91 ¼	99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 17s	4 10 0	E. N. E.	rain
18	120	147 ¼	105 ¼			93 ⅜		92	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	91 ¼	99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 17s	4 10 0	S. by E.	rain
19	119 ½	147 ¼	105 ¼			93 ⅜			93 ⅛	93 ⅛	91 ¼	99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 15s	4 10 0	S. W.	ſhower
20	119 ½	147 ¼	105 ¼			93 ⅜			93 ⅛	93 ⅛	91 ¼	99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 16s	4 10 0	S. W.	miſling
21	119 ½	147 ¼	105 ¼			93 ⅜			92 ⅞	93 ⅛	91 ¼	99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 17s	4 10 0	S.	fine
22	119 ½	147 ¼	105 ¼			93 ⅜			93 ⅛	93 ⅛	91 ⅛	99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 15s	4 10 0	N. by S.	fine
23	Sunday															N. W.	fine
24	119 ½	147 ¼	105 ¼			93 ⅜			91 ⅛	93 ⅛	91 ⅛	99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 15s	4 10 0	N. E.	fine
25	119 ½	147 ¼	105 ¼			93 ⅜			91 ⅛	93 ⅛	91 ⅛	99 ⅛	93	2l. 13s	4 10 0	N. E.	cloudy
26	119 ½	147	105 ¼			93 ⅜			93 ⅛	93 ⅛	91 ⅛	99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 13s	4 10 0	N. E.	miſling
27	119 ½	147	105 ¼			93 ⅜			93 ⅛	93 ⅛		99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 13s	4 7 6	E.	rainy
28		147	105 ¼			93 ⅜		93 ⅛	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	91 ⅛	99 ⅛	92 ⅞	2l. 14s	4 10 0	W. N. W.	cloudy

Prices of Corn

	Mark-lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat	34s. to 42s. 0d q	12l. 12s load	09l. 15s load	12l. 14s load	12l. 15s load	12l. 10s load	44s to 61 qu	48s to 60 qu	7s 0d buſhel	5s 0d buſhel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt
Barley	18s to 24s 6d.	27s to 29 qr	26s to 31 qr	27s to 30 qr	25s to 29 qr	19s to 23 qr	27s to 29	27s to 29	3s 3d	3s 3d to 3s 8d	Hay per Load 54s.
Oats	15s to 19s 0d.	22s to 23 0d	23s to 27	22s to 26s	21s to 24 0od	16s to 19 6d	18s to 29	19s to 22	2s 6d to 0s	2s 10d to 4s 2d	Coals 39s. per Chal
Beans	22s to 26s 0d.	37s to 38 0d	32s to 37	37s to 40s	30s to 36 0od	24s to 34	34s to 50	33s to 42	3s to 4s 6d	3s 8d to 4s 4d	

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☞ *Many ingenious productions, received from our obliging correſpondents, will be inſerted in our next.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For MAY, 1758.

Some REMARKS *upon a Pamphlet, intitled,* The Conduct of an ADMIRAL, *lately Publiſhed.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEN I ſaw advertiſed an account of the late expidition againſt Rochfort, by an officer who had ſo great a ſhare in the conduct of it, and whoſe capacity and experience are ſo well known, I expected to have ſeen every one of the material queſtions ſtated by one of your correſpondents, in your Magazine for February laſt *, fully anſwered; but, upon peruſal, I found myſelf very much diſappointed: For the author ſeems to confine himſelf entirely to the ſingle queſtion, whether fort Fouras was attackable or acceſſible by ſea?

If indeed, the queſtion were, whether fort Fouras was reducible by an attack from the ſea alone, I ſhall grant, he has made it pretty plain, that it was not. But if our troops had landed in Chatalilon bay, and had begun their attack upon that fort by land, at the time of half flood, I think he has made it plain, that they might have been effectually aſſiſted by a bombardment and canonade from the ſea.

I ſay this, upon a ſuppoſition that the ſoundings marked in his chart of Baſque road, were made at low water; for he has not thought fit to tell us, at what time of the tide they were made. But I muſt ſuppoſe, they were made at low water, becauſe he tells us in p. 22, that the tide riſes, in that road, 14 or 15 feet, and in ſpring tides near 20; whereas at the time of his ſounding, there was but ſix or ſeven feet water in the channel of the river Charente, which, at high water, admits of firſt rate men of war as he himſelf confeſſes p. 22. Conſequently I muſt ſuppoſe, that the ſoundings marked in his chart were all made at low water; and from them it appears, that there was then five feet water within very little more than half a mile of fort Fouras, and the water ſtill deeper at a greater diſtance, the whole way between that and the Iſle of Aix.

If then there was, at that ſhort diſtance, five feet at low water, and if the tide riſes 14 or 15 feet, there muſt have been 19 or 20 feet depth at high water, and 12 or 13 feet from half flood to half ebb, within very little more than half a mile of that fort. Therefore at this ſhort diſtance, our two bomb ketches might have continued bombarding the fort for five or ſix hours, and our 60 gun ſhips, or even our third rates, if a ſpring tide, might have continued battering it for three or four hours, without danger of being aground.

I do not ſay that, at ſuch a diſtance, and in ſuch a ſhort time, they could have ſo demoliſhed the fort, as to render it practicable for our ſeamen to land in order to take it by aſſault, as they did, in the laſt war, the caſtles of Porto-Bello, Chagre, and Boccachica; but if, at the ſame time, an attack had been made by a detachment from our army at land, it would have ſo diſtracted the little garriſon in the fort, that they would probably in that time have prevented an aſſault by a ſurrender, eſpecially as they knew, that the bombardment and battering would be renewed as ſoon as the tide returned, that is to ſay, in ſeven or eight hours. And if our army had once made themſelves maſters of this fort, they would have had what our generals ſeemed ſo anxious about, a ſafe retreat to our fleet, in caſe they had found themſelves in danger of being overpowered by numbers at land; as it appears from our author's chart, that the paſſage from the point of land on which fort Fouras ſtands, to the iſle of Enit, is not above a mile over; and from that iſland they might, at their own leiſure, and

* P. 89.

with great ſafety, have embarked on board their tranſports, even tho' the whole neighbouring coaſt of France had been crammed with regular troops.

Before I have done, I muſt take notice of two facts mentioned in this pamphlet, which I cannot eaſily reconcile: One is, as I have already mentioned, that in Baſque road the tide riſes 14 or 15 feet, and in ſpring tides near 20: And the other is, in p. 21, that it was near high water, when the Infernal bomb-ketch ran aground at three miles diſtance from fort Fouras; and yet it is allowed, or at leaſt not contradicted, that the Infernal drew but 11 feet water.

Now if the tide riſes 14 or near 20 feet, and if the depth of water, even at low water, be no where leſs than five feet, the whole way from the Iſle of Aix to within about half a mile of fort Fouras, how was it poſſible for the Infernal, which drew but 11 feet, to run a ground at three miles diſtance on September 29, at near high water, if ſhe ſteered a direct courſe from the iſland towards the fort. I particularly mention the day, becauſe it was full moon on September 27, at five o'clock in the afternoon, and conſequently the 29th could not be above a tide or two after the higheſt ſpring tide; and from hence I cannot but obſerve, that if the troops had been landed on the 25th or 26th, as they might have been, they would have had the very height of the ſpring tides for their attack upon fort Fouras, and conſequently the moſt effectual aſſiſtance from our men of war and bomb-ketches.

In ſhort, the more I find ſaid or publiſhed about this expedition, the more intricate and myſterious it's diſappointment appears to me, and I believe to many others, beſide,

SIR,

May 15, 1758. Your conſtant Reader and humble Servant,

B—— F——.

ACADEMICUS *to* CONVEXO.

(*See p.* 184.)

SIR,

I ſcarcely know any thing that would give me a greater pleaſure, than to lead another out of an error, except to renounce one myſelf, I was in expectation of receiving one of theſe pleaſures from you; but have now reaſon to believe you will afford me neither; ſince the one you ſeem not *willing* to give me, the other, if I may judge by your manner of writing, not *able*. Would you have convinced me that I entertained a wrong opinion of the biſhop of Cloyne's principles of human knowledge, you ought to have proved the exiſtence of matter; this you have been ſo far from doing, that you never even explained what you mean by the word matter, and I can not conceive that you could have any other deſign in what you have already wrote, than to *collect* the moſt *palpable abſurdities* you could meet with. Amongſt numberleſs other abſurdities with which your letters abound, I particularly *admire* the following, your ſuppoſing "the *ſouls* of *men* to be *material*, that *God* is *extended*," your ſaying that the biſhop of Cloyne has *proved* that "we perceive nothing but what we do perceive," your talking of "obſerving and meeting with reſiſtance and yet denying it to be a ſenſation," and above all, your attempting to confute an opinion, which it is manifeſt from your writings you never read. I will in this place endeavour to ſhow that matter cannot poſſibly exiſt, according to the only two definitions I ever heard of it. If matter be defined ſomething exiſting without the mind, of which our ideas or ſenſations are the copies or reſemblances, I aſk how can we know that this ſomething exiſts? It cannot be by perceiving it, for you allow that whatever we perceive can exiſt only in the mind; it remains then that from reaſon we infer its exiſtence; and how from reaſon? Why, becauſe we have ſenſations in our minds, we conclude that there muſt be ſomething exiſting without us, of which they are the copies or reſemblances. Not to take notice that the concluſion, by no means follows from the premiſes, the concluſion in itſelf implies an abſurdity. For to ſay that what we *perceive* is like what we do *not* perceive, is to ſay, that *colour* is like ſomething, I know not what, *uncoloured*, *extenſion* like ſomething *unextended*, *ſolidity* like ſomething *unſolid*. Q. E. A.

If matter be defined a *ſolid*, *extended*, *unperceiving*, *unperceived*, *inactive* ſubſtance, and which excites ſenſations in our minds: We may anſwer that we are certain no ſuch ſubſtance can poſſibly exiſt, for the very definition of it involves in it a contradiction; to ſay an inactive ſubſtance excites ſenſations, is juſt as abſurd as for a man to ſay that an *inactive ſubſtance* is *active*. We cannot either have the *ſaintеſt conceptions* of ſuch a ſubſtance, for to conceive *extenſion* and *ſolidity* or *reſiſtance* (which are ſenſations) in an *unperceiving* ſubſtance, is to *conceive* per-

ceptions

ceptions unperceived.—Thus weak appears to me the foundation on which the ſuppoſition of matter is built.

——*Si quid noviſti rectius iſtis*
Candidus imperti.

It is a matter of great ſurprize to me, that any one who has the leaſt regard for religion, that any one who is deſirous of driving the atheiſt from every entrenchment, that any one who is willing that mankind ſhould be perſuaded of the goodneſs and omnipreſence of the Deity, ſhould be ſo unwilling to believe that he is the immediate cauſe of our ſenſations, that he is, as St. Paul ſaith, "not far from every one of us," that in him "we live, and move, and have our being." So great is the excellency of this opinion, and in ſhort of all the writings of the biſhop of Cloyne (*the quaſi philoſophorum Deus*) that prior to the *proof* of *them*, every *good man* will *wiſh* them *true*. For this reaſon I wonder that you, ſir, who wrote ſo *learnedly*, ſo *concijely*, and ſo *clearly* * upon virtue, ſhould ſhow ſuch backwardneſs in embracing this opinion, you who manifeſted ſuch an intimate acquaintance with the writers upon that ſubject, by ſaying that *ſome* have *defined* it to *conſiſt* in ſelf-love, which is as *falſe*, tho' not ſo *impudent*, as your aſſertion, that the ingenious and worthy Dr. Law maintains that "the belief of ſpirit is only a vulgar notion."

I do not doubt but you will return an anſwer to this, but let me beg of you to keep cloſe to the point in diſpute; firſt *define* what you mean by the *word matter*, and then if you can prove that matter *does exiſt*, if only that it is *probable* it *may exiſt*, it only that is *poſſible*, or if, laſtly, you can only ſhew that it is not *abſurd* to *ſuppoſe* its *exiſtence*, I will acknowledge myſelf *infinitely indebted* to you for convincing me of an error, and *believe* that it *does exiſt*. But ſhould you anſwer this letter in the ſame *vague*, *trifling*, *abſurd* manner you have the others, I ſhall return your's no anſwer, thinking it in vain to contend with the two invincible antagoniſts *obſtinacy* and *ignorance*.

Cujuſvis eſt errare, nullius niſi inſipientis in errore perſeverare, CIC.

I am, SIR,
Your, &c.
ACADEMICUS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I always was a great friend to the ſcheme now on foot of providing an hoſpital for repenting proſtitutes, I read with great pleaſure, in your Magazine for 1750, p. 435, a letter upon this ſubject, which I think you ſhould republiſh upon the preſent occaſion, as it would promote that charitable and uſeful deſign, and conſequently oblige every one who is a friend to it, particularly,

May 22, 1758. Your aſſured Friend, and humble Servant.

The moſt effectual METHOD *for preventing* ROBBERIES.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE frequency of ſtreet and highway robberies has, I find, ſet many upon contriving methods, how to prevent them; and moſt people think of nothing but increaſing the ſeverity of the puniſhment, or eſtabliſhing a greater reward for apprehending and convicting the unfortunate criminals. The firſt of theſe methods will probably produce the ſame effect in this country, it has done in France: Robberies will generally be attended with murder. And the other method will bring many innocent men in danger of being convicted by perjury. Such projectors are like phyſicians: They think of curing, but never think of preventing the diſtemper; and like them too, by curing one ſort of malady, they may probably lay a foundation for one of more fatal conſequence: But they ſhould conſider, that the doctor gets by the cure, whereas he could not propoſe to get much by the prevention; and as this is not their caſe, they ſhould turn their thoughts towards preventing this evil, which at preſent ſeems to be far from being in its wane.

As the moſt ſucceſsful method for diſcovering how to prevent as well as cure any diſeaſe in the body natural, is to inquire into its cauſes, ſo it is the ſame with reſpect to the diſtempers of the body politick; and tho' ſeveral other cauſes of the preſent frequent robberies may be aſſigned, yet, I believe, the moſt efficient is the multitude and impudence of our ſtreet-walkers, and the great number of bawdy-houſes that are kept not only openly, but I may ſay, avowedly, in many of our high ſtreets. Let us conſider the ſtrong, the almoſt irreſiſtible incitement of natural appetite, and the weak reſtraint of reaſon or diſcretion, in youths from fifteen to five and twenty; and we may eaſily conceive, how impoſſible it is for them to reſiſt the many

* *Vid. Lond. Mag. for March, p.* 136.

many temptations they meet with in our ſtreets, not only at night and at late hours, but in open day-light, and at every hour of the day.

The unfortunate women, as they are called, are in this country, and indeed in every country, none of the leaſt beautiful of the ſex; becauſe none but the beautiful can in any country thrive at the trade. They have not only beautiful perſons, but they ſoon learn all the cunning arts that can intice thoſe that are *void of underſtanding: Their lips drop as an honey-comb, their mouth is ſmoother than oil.* Multitudes of them, and many in gorgeous attire, walk our ſtreets from twilight until it is *black and dark night*, pulling every gentleman they paſs by the ſleeve, and inviting him to their apartment, or to the tavern, moſt of which are open for their reception. Nay, at all hours of the day they are ſtanding at their doors, or ſitting in their parlour windows, decked out like dutcheſſes, and beckoning every man in tolerable dreſs, that happens but to caſt an eye towards them.

Suppoſe then a young fellow near the end of his apprenticeſhip, or juſt commenced journeyman, with a little money of his own, or perhaps of his maſter's, in his pocket: I ſay, ſuppoſe ſuch a young fellow picked up, or beckoned by one of theſe female devils; how can he reſiſt the temptation? Nature prompts, beauty fires, their dreſs and their tongue allure; and the preſent converſation of the world has weakened the reſtraints both of modeſty and religion. He yields,——and this commences an acquaintance, which leads him into a greater expence than he can ſupport. This leads him to our private gaming tables, where ten to one he contracts an intimacy with ſome gentleman of the road, who initiates him in all the other myſteries of wickedneſs.

By this means he is for ſome time enabled to ſupply the extravagance, and preſerve the affections of his miſtreſs; for from experience I know, that the character of a highwayman is no exceptionable one, at any of our publick ſtews, becauſe in the raking days of my youth, it was the character I generally aſſumed, as it not only ſecured me from inſults, but recommended me to the good graces of my doxy. Once, indeed, I run ſome riſk of being ſent to Newgate; for one of the ladies, thinking to entitle herſelf to a ſhare of the reward, ſlipt out, fetched a conſtable with his poſſe, and had me taken up; but being carried before a juſtice I was well known to, I had my lady committed to Bridewell, and gave the conſtable a guinea for his diligence and trouble.

I am for this reaſon ſo far from being ſurpriſed at the increaſing number of our highwaymen and ſtreet-robbers, that I wonder they are not more numerous; for unleſs we can remove this which I take to be the chief cauſe, no ſeverity in puniſhment, no reward for the diſcovery, can prevent their increaſe. I am not ſo weak as to think it poſſible to prevent proſtitution entirely; but as a worthy prelate ſaid in the famous debate upon the bill for licenſing gin-ſhops, *Vice ſhould as much as poſſible be confined to holes and corners**. By an old law in Scotland it was enacted, that common women be put at the outmoſt end of towns; and by a law of Richard II. it was enacted, *that no brothel houſes ſhould be kept in Southwark, but in the common places therefore appointed*; yet now that they are by law abſolutely prohibited, they are openly kept by connivance in our moſt publick ſtreets; which makes their conſequences much more pernicious: When proſtitutes can be found only in by-corners and unfrequented places, men muſt go to them with a premeditated and deliberate reſolution, which none but the thoroughly abandoned will ever do: But when they croud our ſtreets at night, and appear publickly in them every hour of the day; a young fellow cannot go about his maſter's buſineſs without being led into temptation, and is often involved in ruin before he has time to reflect.

This cauſe muſt therefore be removed, before any good effect can be expected; but how muſt it be removed? The ſending of wicked women (as they are called in the Marſhalſea priſon) to Bridewell for a month or two, only renders them more abandoned and more vicious: Their character is then loſt to mankind, and they think of nothing but making reprisals.

For my part, I think there are none of the human ſpecies deſerve more compaſſion than our common proſtitutes: I believe very few of them would remain in that way, if it were poſſible for them to get out of it; and my reaſon for ſaying ſo is, that in all my youthful rambles, I never met with one whom I could not make diſſolve into a flood of tears, by a lively repreſentation of her loſt condition. Some of the moſt hardened have ſwore at me, called me parſon, and with an execration deſired, I would preach no more ſuch ſtuff to them; but they were always at laſt overcome, and being aſhamed

* *See* London Magazine *for* 1743, p. 478, 479.

ſhamed of their compunction, have abruptly left the room.

Such unfortunate creatures deſerve the more compaſſion, when we conſider how many of them have been led, or rather forced into that way of life. A beautiful girl in the bloom of youth, and of a healthful, vigorous conſtitution, happens to be catched in the critical minute, by a ſedulous watchful lover, experienced in all the wiles of gallantry, and inſtructed by Ovid's Art of Love: Another innocent believing girl gives credit to the vows of conſtancy, and perhaps promiſes of marriage, made by a man who had before engaged her affections: A diſcovery is made, ſhe is turned out of doors by her parents, abandoned by her relations, and in a month or two left, perhaps, in a bawdy-houſe, deſtitute of every thing but her beauty, by her villainous, cruel, barbarous betrayer.——A ſervant maid, of more beauty than ordinary, happens to be out of place, and to continue ſo till ſhe has ſpent her money, pawned her cloaths, and is reduced to the greateſt penury: Pinched by want on one ſide, and ſolicited on the other by ſome mercenary, deceitful procureſs for a rich lord, or richer Jew, ſhe at laſt yields up her innocence, neglects her former acquaintance, in a year or two is deſerted by her firſt keeper, and then for want of a character finds it impoſſible to return to her primitive buſineſs.

In all ſuch caſes, what muſt be the conſequence?——Abſolute proſtitution.——Therefore I have often wondered, that the publick has not provided ſome method, by which theſe unfortunate objects may earn a ſubſiſtence, and retrieve their characters, in ſome degree. In popiſh countries they have many convents for what they call *les filles debauchées*; and I am ſurpriſed, that in this age and country, ſo fruitful of hoſpitals, ſome one has not thought of an hoſpital for unfortunate women. There are numbers of rich men who ought to contribute to its ſupport: I believe, many charitable ladies would; and I am ſure, it would very much diminiſh the number of our proſtitutes, and conſequently the frequency of robberies, and other ſuch crimes.

If you publiſh this, you may hear again from me upon the ſame ſubject; but whether you do or no, I ſhall ſtill remain,

SIR,

Your conſtant reader,

Oct. 8, 1750. and humble ſervant,

AN OLD RAKE.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THE time of war, when people are obliged to contribute largely for its ſupport, and conſequently cannot ſpare ſo much for ſuperfluities, ſeems the fitteſt to ſuppreſs luxury; for experience ſhews, that peace always promotes it: And indeed, if men will be luxurious, when in diſtreſs and under the preſſures of war, there can be little hopes of their leaving it off in times of peace, and when their circumſtances are more affluent. It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that ſuch a reformation will be an arduous taſk; for nothing is more difficult than to conquer vicious habit; but difficult as it is, it may be done; and it muſt be attempted, nay effected, or this kingdom will come to confuſion: For luxury, by its conſtant, and natural conſequences, leads a ſtate to deſtruction; it not only emaſculates the minds, and debilitates the bodies of the people, but deprives them of their induſtry, which is the ſtrength of every ſtate; for no people were ever at once luxurious and induſtrious.

To what a degree, this peſtilent diſtemper hath ſpread itſelf through the nation, is but too viſible: Every village muſt now have a publick aſſembly; every handycraftſman muſt have his horſe and country-houſe, and every tradeſman's wife, her routs. Singing, dancing, fiddling, gaming, are now no longer amuſements, but the ſerious buſineſs, the important duties of the day. Matches at cards are now made for every day, for a month or two to come, Sunday not excepted; and miſs, before ſhe arrives at her teens, or has the leaſt knowledge of her needle, muſt have a whiſt-maſter, and be inſtructed in Hoyle's moſt neceſſary and important rules. In every place, do you find any thing going forward, but gaming? Are not the card-tables encompaſſed morning, noon, and night? Did I ſay morning? In that I own myſelf miſtaken, and aſk their pardon; for the Sun's riſing is the time of their going to bed. Do not health, virtue, peace of mind, and all the duties of life now concede to cards, and give way to gaming? To rattle and ſlur the ſpotted ivory; to ſhuffle and cut the painted paper, are not eſtates mortgaged, huſband and wife ſeparated, children neglected, and churches forſaken? In truth, gaming is, in both ſexes, now arrived to ſuch a pitch, and become ſo general, that we may, with great propriety, be called a nation of game-

gamesters. Is not every dispute, or difference in opinion, now decided by a bett? Is there any thing too little, or too great; too serious, or too ridiculous, for a wager? If a man be taken ill, a wager is directly laid, whether he will recover or not; if he be old, how long he will live; God preserve his majesty's life! for I am apprehensive, there are many betts depending on it: If an expedition against the enemy be on foot, a wager is immediately laid, where and against what place, it is destined; another, whether it will succeed or not, and a third, by what time such place will be taken: Then, wagers are laid, whether a lady can ride a thousand miles in a thousand hours, or whether geese or turkies can travel fastest. In short, the nation is game-mad; and something must be done to bring them to their senses.

To overcome this raging, this destructive fashion of gaming, which a corrupt administration introduced to engage the people's attention, and prevent them from minding their misconduct, and discerning their bad designs, what must be done? To offer advice, when men will not hearken to their interests, would be blowing against the wind: But if no gamester was, by law, capable of holding any place of profit under the government, as really I think he ought not, it might perhaps have some effect.

The Romans had a law, by which their patricians, when they had squandered away their estates and fortunes, forfeited their rank and order; and I could almost wish we had such a law in this land: But, indeed, when men are so insane, as not to take warning by the destruction of others, nor grow wiser even from their own distresses, but chuse rather to be ruined than not follow the fashion, what can laws avail? Besides, hath not the disease got so deep, and infected all ranks so far, as to admit a doubt, who should make them? What then can be done? I protest I know not what to propose, the distemper is too deeply rooted for any remedy that I can think of; it is a malady that calls for the skill of the most able state-physician; it is a labour fit only for a Hercules: He that hath already done wonders for his country, may, probably, find out some cure for this almost universal insanity of it.

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

BRITANNICUS.

A Description of the CIRCLE *of* FRANCONIA, *with a beautiful* MAP *of that Circle, finely coloured.*

THE circle of Franconia is bounded by Upper Saxony and the territories of Hesse, on the north; the circles of Swabia and Bavaria, on the south; by Bohemia on the east; and by the palatinate and electorate of Mentz, on the west, and is about 130 miles in length, and bear as much in breadth. The face of the country exhibits a great variety of hills, vallies, forest and champain, producing corn and wine; but in no great plenty; and about Nurenburgh the soil is barren. Franconia comprehends the bishopricks of Wurtsburgh, Bamberg, and Aichstat; the dutchy of Coberg; the marquisates of Cullembach and Onspach; the territories of the master of the Teutonick order; the districts of Schartzenburgh, Hennerburg, Wertheim and Hollach, and several imperial cities. Of some of these in particular:

Wurtsburgh is situated on both sides the Mayne, 60 miles east of Franckfort, and is the capital of that bishoprick and of all Franconia. The bishop's territories are upwards of 200 miles in circumference, being the richest soil in the circle, and he has above 400 towns and villages in his dominions. In the Map they are coloured red.

The bishoprick of Bamberg is 60 miles long and 40 broad, the capital city Bamberg. It is coloured blue.

The bishoprick of Aichstat is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad; chief town Aichstat: Coloured yellow. These three bishops are princes of the empire and members of the diet.

Cullembach marquisate is about 34 miles long, and 30 broad; and is also coloured yellow.

Onspach marquisate is about 50 miles long and 20 broad; the present marquis is nephew to the late queen Caroline. It is coloured green.

The county of Hollach is about 25 miles long and 15 broad. Coloured red.

Wertheim is a county, also, 26 miles long and 12 broad. Coloured brown.

The dutchy of Coberg is situate 17 miles north of Bamberg.

The territory of Nurenberg is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad. Coloured red in the Map. The city of Nurenberg is situate on a fine plain, and is about seven miles in circumference, surrounded by a wall, but of no strength; it is a very populous city, has the best inland trade in Germany, and is famous for clock work and toys, commonly called Dutch toys. It is an imperial city, governed by its own magistrates; the legislative authority vested in 400 of the principal inhabitants. The imperial regalia are kept in this city.

In this circle are, also, the imperial cities of Altorf, Rotemberg, Swinfurt, Weissheim, and Weissenberg.

The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.

Continued from p. 176.

HAVING now taken notice of the most material bills brought in during the last session, which had the good fortune to be passed into laws, I now come to those bills which were brought in, but had not the same good fortune, of which sort the most remarkable was, that relating to admiral Byng. I have already taken notice of the board of Admiralty's having acquainted the house with this unfortunate gentleman's being in custody *. And I shall now add, that, on February 17, Mr. Hunter, from the board of Admiralty, acquainted the house, that for the trial of the said admiral a court-martial had been held, and had sentenced him to be shot to death; and that his majesty having signified his pleasure, that the said sentence should be carried into execution, a warrant was signed to put him to death, on Monday the 28th of that month. This was all that happened on that day, relating to this gentleman; but, on the 26th, Mr. Secretary Pitt acquainted the house, that he had a message from his majesty to that house, signed by his majesty, which he presented to the house, and the same being read by Mr. Speaker, was as followeth, viz.

GEORGE R.

"His majesty, agreeably to his royal word, for the sake of justice, and of example to the discipline of the navy, and for the safety and honour of the nation, was determined to have let the law take its course, with relation to admiral Byng, as upon Monday next; and resisted all sollicitations to the contrary.

But being informed, that a member of the house of commons, who was a member of the court-martial, which tried the said admiral, has, in his place, applied to the house, in behalf of himself, and several other members of the said court, praying the aid of parliament to be released from the oath of secrecy imposed on courts-martial, in order to disclose the grounds whereon sentence of death passed on the said admiral, the result of which discovery may shew the sentence to be improper; his majesty has thought fit to respite the execution of the same, in order that there may be an opportunity of knowing, by the separate examination of the members of the said court, upon oath, what grounds there is for the above suggestion.

His majesty is determined still to let this sentence be carried into execution, unless it shall appear, from the said examination, that admiral Byng was unjustly condemned. G. R."

As soon as this message was read, a motion was made, that so much of an act made in the 22d of his present majesty, intitled, *An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of his Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces by Sea*, as related to the oath of secrecy, directed to be taken by a court-martial, might be read, which was read accordingly, and the words of the oath, directed by that clause, to be taken by every member of a court-martial before they proceed to trial, so far as relates to secrecy, are as follow: And I do further swear, that I will not, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this court-martial, unless thereunto required by act of parliament.

This clause, and oath thereby enjoined, being thus read, it was upon motion ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill to release from the obligation of the oath of secrecy the members of the said court-martial, pursuant to the exception contained in the said oath; and that Mr. Potter and Sir Francis Dashwood should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was then immediately read a first and second time, committed, reported, and ordered to be ingrossed; and, on Monday the 28th, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords.

But before I follow this bill into that house, I must observe, that the aforesaid message was objected to, and those who advised it very much blamed, by several members of the house, and indeed it could not be justified, because it is a rule, and a very necessary maxim in our constitution, that the king is to take no notice of any thing that passes in either house of parliament, but what is laid before him by express order of the house. By this wise maxim a freedom of debate is secured,

* *See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 372.*

cured, and the crown is guarded againſt any miſrepreſentation, or falſe information, of what paſſes in parliament; and the meſſage was certainly inconſiſtent with this rule; for tho' it was true, that one of the members of the houſe, who had been a member of the court-martial for the trial of Mr. Byng, had applied to the houſe, as mentioned in the ſaid meſſage, yet as the houſe had thereupon come to no reſolution, nor had ordered any addreſs to the crown in conſequence of that application, it was irregular to take notice of it in any meſſage from his majeſty; nor was it at all neceſſary, becauſe his majeſty's meſſage might, and ought to have been founded ſolely upon the unanimous repreſentation of the court-martial to the board of Admiralty, and the proceedings had thereupon, which, together with the meſſage, ought to have been laid before both houſes of parliament; for, tho' the ſentence was legal, as was rightly determined by the judges, yet from the ſeparate examination of the members of the court-martial, after being freed from their oath of ſecrecy, the ſentence might have appeared to be extremely ſevere; and it is in ſuch caſes only that there can be any room for mercy; becauſe when a ſentence appears to be unjuſt or illegal, it is juſtice, not mercy, that is to take place.

It was therefore imprudent in Mr. Byng's friends to adviſe the conceiving of the above meſſage in ſuch terms; but as this proceeded from inattention, and not from any deſign to incroach upon any part of our conſtitution, the houſe did not think it neceſſary to take any expreſs notice of the irregularity of the meſſage, or to paſs any cenſure upon it. However, in the other houſe, it produced an effect, probably very unlucky for Mr. Byng; for the bill appearing to their lordſhips not to have ſuch a foundation as could be ſatisfactory to that houſe, they reſolved to have all the members of the court-martial examined at their bar, for which purpoſe they ſent a meſſage to the houſe of commons on March 2, to deſire that houſe to give leave, that ſuch of the members of the court-martial as were members of their houſe, might attend their lordſhips houſe on that day, in order to be examined upon the ſecond reading of the ſaid bill; and the houſe of commons having accordingly granted leave, as deſired, and the other members of the court-martial having been ordered to attend, they all attended accordingly upon the ſecond reading of the bill.

This excited a very general curioſity without doors, becauſe it was expected by many, that the members of the court-martial would have unanimouſly deſired to be excuſed anſwering any queſtions, until after the bill, then before the houſe, was paſſed into a law; which expectation was founded upon its being imagined, that they could not freely and fully anſwer any queſtions relating to the trial, or to the bill then depending, before having their oath of ſecrecy diſpenſed with by act of parliament. But as they did not inſiſt upon any ſuch excuſe, nor give their lordſhips any ſatisfactory reaſon for ſhewing, that the man they had condemned was a proper object of mercy, their lordſhips were of opinion, that there was no occaſion for paſſing any ſuch bill, and therefore it was almoſt unanimouſly rejected; which probably it would not have been, at leaſt not ſo unanimouſly, if the meſſage, and conſequently the bill, had been founded ſolely, as I have ſaid, upon the unanimous repreſentation of the court-martial; for our ſovereigns have very rarely, if ever, refuſed mercy to a condemned criminal recommended thereto by his judge and jury; but there was an unlucky circumſtance attended this unfortunate gentleman's caſe; for had he been pardoned, the enemies of the government would have ſaid, and the populace, then highly enraged at the loſs of Minorca, would have believed, that he had private orders not to do any thing effectual for the relief of that iſland: Even his death has, with ſome people, only freed him from the reproach of being in the infamous ſecret.

The only other unfortunate bill brought in laſt ſeſſion, which I ſhall take any particular notice of, was introduced as follows: On Friday, March 18, the houſe was moved by Mr. Grenville, that ſo much of an act made in the firſt year of his preſent majeſty's reign, intitled, *An Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty of 500,000l. towards diſcharging Wages due to Seamen, and for the conſtant, regular, and punctual Payment of Seamen's Wages for the future*, &c. as relates to the payment of ſeamen's wages, might be read; and the ſame being read accordingly, he then moved, that an act made in the firſt year of his preſent majeſty's reign, intitled, *An Act for encouraging Seamen to enter into his Majeſty's Service*, might be read; which being likewiſe accordingly read, he then moved, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the encouragement of ſeamen employed in his majeſty's navy, and for eſtabliſhing a regular method

method for the punctual, ſpeedy, and certain payment of their wages, and for preventing frauds and impoſitions attending the ſame; which motion was agreed to, and leave accordingly ordered *nem. con.* and that he, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame.

On March 21, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ancient borough of Scarborough, Yorkſhire, in common-council aſſembled, in behalf of themſelves, and other the inhabitants of the ſaid borough, and alſo in behalf of the other ſeaports and maritime towns of this kingdom, complaining of the diſtreſſed circumſtances of many of the families of ſeamen belonging to that borough (and who had been ſome time in his majeſty's ſea ſervice) by their not having as yet received any part of their pay; and alledging, that the petitioners apprehended, that if the mariners in the royal navy ſhould receive a convenient part of their pay at reaſonable inſtalments, the ſame would be of great relief to their families, and very much conduce to the encouragement of other mariners to enter into ſuch ſervice; and therefore praying, that the grievances aforeſaid might be redreſſed, and for ſuch purpoſe, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the more ſpeedy and regular payment of the wages of mariners in his majeſty's ſervice, and that the petitioners, and thoſe others, on whoſe behalf they likewiſe petitioned, might have ſuch further, or other relief in the premiſſes, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

At the ſame time there was a petition of the ſame purport preſented from the town of Whitby; both which were ordered to lie upon the table, and there were afterwards, before the bill was brought in, ſeveral other petitions preſented to the ſame effect, all which were ordered to lie upon the table.

At laſt, upon April 21, the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Grenville, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. On the 26th, it was read a ſecond time, and committed. May 5, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee upon the bill, went thro' the ſame with ſeveral amendments, and ordered it to be reported the next morning, when ſeveral more amendments were made, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingroſſed. And, on the 11th, the bill was read a third time, when a clauſe was added, by way of Ryder, a new amendment made, and the bill paſſed, and ſent to the lords.

As no new law ever was, or, indeed, ever can be formed and drawn up in ſuch terms, as to render it impoſſible to raiſe any objections to it, there were objections made in the houſe of lords to ſeveral clauſes in the bill; and upon the whole it was ſaid, that it would often be impoſſible, from the nature of things, to carry the law into execution; becauſe, in time of war, accidents frequently happen, which render it abſolutely neceſſary for our preſervation, or for putting a ſpeedy end to the war, by diſtreſſing the enemy, to be at a greater expence upon our navy than was foreſeen, and previouſly provided for by parliament, and, in every ſuch caſe, it would be impoſſible to make ſuch a punctual and ſpeedy payment of the wages due to ſeamen, as was provided for by the bill. This general objection, as well as the particular criticiſms that were made upon ſeveral clauſes of the bill, might, perhaps, have been eaſily and ſatisfactorily anſwered, but as the ſeſſion of parliament was probably drawing near to an end, their lordſhips thought, that they could not have time to conſider the bill ſo maturely as the importance of it required; and as no great inconvenience could happen from putting it off to another ſeſſion, in which time, as upon the firſt reading they had ordered the bill to be printed, every lord would have time to conſider it maturely, and to conſult the gentlemen of our navy upon the ſubject, therefore they reſolved to drop the bill for that ſeſſion; and as a bill of the ſame nature will probably, in the next ſeſſion, be brought in, and paſſed into a law, I ſhall at preſent give no account of its contents.

I muſt now, however, obſerve, that it is ſurpriſing how the gentlemen who have formerly been chiefly concerned in our adminiſtration, ſhould ever have, by their conduct, made ſuch a bill or law neceſſary; for the wages due to our brave ſeamen, ſhould always, in charity as well as juſtice, have been the firſt to be regularly and punctually paid; and our miniſters muſt always have been egregiouſly negligent, if there was not a parliamentary fund ſufficient for that purpoſe previouſly provided. The truth is, I believe, that ſuch a caſe never happened, becauſe there are ſeveral articles of navy expence that are in a groſs ſum provided for by parliament, beſides that of the wages to grow due to ſeamen, particularly thoſe articles which come under the head of victual-

ling; therefore, when any accident happens, which renders a greater expence neceſſary upon the heads of ſeamen's wages and victualling, than has been foreſeen and provided for by parliament, the deficiency always ought to be thrown entirely upon the head of victualling, and not upon the head of ſeamen's wages, becauſe navy bills bear an intereſt from the day they are due, but ſeamen's tickets never bear any intereſt, tho' not paid, perhaps for years after they are due; and becauſe the firſt proprietors of navy bills, that is to ſay, the contractors with our navy board, are generally rich men, who can lie out of their money, or can raiſe money by ſale, or mortgage of their navy bills, at a ſmall loſs, whereas our ſeamen are moſtly poor men, who cannot lie out of their money, nor ſell their tickets, but at a monſtrous diſcount, ſo that to prevent their wives and families from ſtarving, they are often forced to ſell their tickets at 30 or 40, ſometimes 60 or 70l. diſcount.

For theſe reaſons, I ſay, when a deficiency in the parliamentary grants does happen, that deficiency ought to be wholly thrown upon the head of victualling: It is cruel, as well as unjuſt, to throw any part of it upon the head of ſeamen's wages; and, I believe, no caſe ever happened, when there was not money enough granted by parliament in the preceding ſeſſion, for the regular, punctual, and full payment of all ſeamen's wages growing due in the ſubſequent year. But the practice has generally been very different: From moſt of the navy debt accounts laid before parliament, I believe, it will appear, that the debt due upon the head of ſeamen's wages has almoſt always greatly exceeded that due upon the head of victualling: I ſhall mention only the accounts of the years 1748, and 1752, becauſe the reader may ſee them in your Magazine *. From the former it will appear, that, on Dec. 31, 1747, there was due on the head of ſeamen's wages, 2,820,272l. and on the head of victualling, but 744,535l. and from the latter it will appear, that tho' in the ſeſſion 1747-8, and the ſeſſion 1748-9, no leſs than 5,000,000l. had been granted for paying off the debt of the navy, yet, on Dec. 31, 1751, there was 704,093l. due on the head of ſeamen's wages, and but 346,752l. on the head of victualling.

Thus it appears, that our poor ſeamen have always been left greatly in arrear, and, indeed, every head of expence upon our navy has generally been allowed to run very conſiderably in arrear, for both which ſome reaſons (none of them very good) are in a manner avowed; and others (all very bad) ſuggeſted, that dare not be avowed. For our running yearly in debt upon the head of the navy, it is coarſely ſaid, that miniſters muſt now and then provide a lame leg to beg with: They know that the leſs they aſk for our navy, the more eaſily they ſhall obtain what they aſk for other ſervices; and as the parliament is always ready to provide for a navy debt, our miniſters ſeldom, if ever, aſk for ſo much for our navy, as they even foreſee may probably be wanted, by which means a new debt, or an addition to the navy debt, is almoſt annually incurred. Then for allowing ſeamen's wages to run in arrear, they pretend publick œconomy, becauſe as navy bills bear an intereſt, and ſeamen's tickets do not, by paying off the former preferably to the latter, they ſave to the publick the payment of the intereſt that would afterwards have become due, if thoſe bills had not been paid. This may be called œconomy; but it is a moſt oppreſſive œconomy, becauſe it is laying our poor ſeamen under a neceſſity to pay perhaps above 50l. per cent. intereſt, for what could not coſt the publick above 5l. per cent. intereſt. Therefore it is an œconomy this generous nation will never deſire, nor ever thank any miniſter for practiſing, upon a national account.

Theſe, I ſay, are the reaſons which are, in ſome meaſure, openly avowed, and as theſe reaſons are far from being good, people are apt to ſuggeſt ſuch reaſons as no man will dare to avow. With reſpect to the navy debt in general, it is obſerved, that even navy bills, as well as all other navy ſecurities, come to a very great diſcount, when great numbers of them come to the market, which is always the caſe when the navy debt is very much in arrear, and as miniſters know that the parliament will readily agree to provide for paying off the navy debt, or a part of it, as ſoon as they deſire it, and as none but they can previouſly know when they are to deſire it, therefore they increaſe the navy debt yearly, until all navy ſecurities come to ſell at a conſiderable diſcount, then they privately reſolve to apply to the next ſeſſion of parliament to have the navy debt provided for, and as ſoon as they have ſo reſolved, they ſend out ſome under agent to purchaſe the navy ſecurities by degrees, at the then market diſcount, by which they are ſure of

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1748, *p.* 252, *and ditto for* 1752, *p.* 216.

of making a conſiderable advantage. And with regard to ſeamen's tickets it is ſuggeſted, that they are left for years unpaid, on purpoſe that the purſers of our men of war, and other rich men who are the friends of the miniſters for the time being, may have an opportunity to purchaſe them at a monſtrous diſcount from our poor neceſſitous ſeamen.

Thus it appears, that miniſters and their friends may make many and great advantages by running the nation deeply in debt to the navy; and the people, who are always jealous of thoſe in power, are apt to ſuggeſt ſuch ugly reaſons, when they can form no idea of any one that is good, which, in this caſe, no man is able to do; becauſe if our miniſters ſhould, in any one year, be obliged by any accident to run into a greater expence upon the head of the navy, than was provided for by the preceding ſeſſion, it is eaſy for them, it is even their duty, to lay an eſtimate of the extraordinary expence incurred before parliament, and to move for its being provided for in the very next ſeſſion. Miniſters are but the ſtewards of the people, and as no honeſt and faithful ſteward will allow his maſter to run in debt, without giving him due notice of it, ſo no miniſter ought to allow the people to run imperceptibly in debt: It is therefore the duty of every miniſter, to lay every ſhilling of debt contracted, before the repreſentatives of the people, in the very next ſeſſion of parliament, and it is the duty of every repreſentative to lay it in the moſt plain and publick manner before his conſtituents. This ſeems plainly to be the deſign of our preſent ruling miniſters, otherwiſe none of them could have thought of ſuch a bill as this I have now given an account of; and I muſt add, that nothing could tend more to the honour of the gentlemen who are now at the head of our admiralty and navy boards, than their being the patrons and promoters of a bill, for eſtabliſhing a regular method for the punctual, ſpeedy, and certain payment of ſeamen's wages, and for preventing frauds and impoſitions attending the ſame.

The other bills of a publick nature, which were brought in laſt ſeſſion, but had not the good fortune to be paſſed into laws, were as follow, viz.

A bill for inlarging the terms and powers granted and continued by ſeveral acts of parliament, for repairing the harbour of Dover, in Kent, and for reſtoring the harbour of Rye, in Suſſex, to its ancient goodneſs, which was thrown out upon the third reading in the houſe of commons, April 7.

A bill to continue an act, made in the 6th year of his preſent majeſty's reign, for the better regulating of laſtage and ballaſtage in the river Thames, which was read a firſt time, April 26, and afterwards dropped.

A bill to reſtrain and limit the vending and diſpoſing of poiſons, which was paſſed by the commons, May 23, and ſent to the lords, where it was dropped. If it had included all ſorts of diſtilled liquors, as well as other poiſons, it would have been a moſt uſeful bill for the morals, as well as health of the people.

And, a bill for regulating the manner of licenſing alehouſes in cities and towns corporate within England, which was read a firſt time, May 13, and afterwards dropped. If it had reſtrained the licenſing of alehouſes, and limited them to a certain number in each pariſh, it would, like the former, have been a moſt uſeful bill for the morals, as well as health of the people. But as both would have tended to diminiſh the publick revenue, no ſuch bills can ever be expected to paſs, whilſt it is raiſed by taxes upon vulgar luxury.

I now come to thoſe affairs, wherein ſome bill was, or ſeemed to be intended, but no bill was actually brought in, and the firſt of this kind was that relating to corn. I have already ſhewn how ready our parliament was to give all poſſible relief to the poor in this reſpect *, and have given an account of the bills paſſed into laws for this purpoſe †. But as the gentlemen of the houſe of commons were reſolved to prevent, if poſſible, any ſuch diſtreſs for the future, as before-mentioned, a committee was, on December 16, appointed, to conſider of proper proviſions, for preventing the high price of corn and bread for the future; and to report the ſame to the houſe with all convenient ſpeed. For which purpoſe they were impowered to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; and it was ordered, that all who came to the committee ſhould have voices. On December 21, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the mayor, balliffs, and burgeſſes of the borough of Newcaſtle under Line, in Staffordſhire, repreſenting the miſeries and hardſhips to which the poorer ſort were reduced, by the then preſent high price of proviſions; and alledging, that the then preſent dearneſs of corn was not (as the petitioners apprehended) occaſioned by a real ſcarcity of that article in their

* *See Lond. Mag. for laſt year, p.* 372. † *See ditto, p.* 533.

their neighbourhood or county, but by an artificial ſcarcity, created by the millers and badgers, to whom it had, for ſome time paſt, been almoſt a general practice, in the ſaid county, for the farmers to ſell their corn, at their own houſes, inſtead of bringing it to market; that the millers ground theirs into flour, which they ſold out wholeſale, mixing it with pernicious ingredients of a lower value; that the badgers brought their corn to market, but by confederating amongſt themſelves to expoſe to ſale but ſmall quantities at a time, by buying up what little the farmers yet brought to market, before thoſe that wanted it for their own uſe could ſupply themſelves, and by many other contrivances, had brought it up to the exorbitant price it then bore, which the poor were obliged to pay, as they could not poſſibly be ſupplied from any other perſons; that if theſe practices were ſuffered to continue, the petitioners believed, that all kinds of grain would ſoon be at a much higher price than they were at even at that time; and further repreſenting, that when farmers brought their corn, and other produce of their farms, to market, and there ſold them to the conſumer, all ſuch commodities were at a reaſonable price; and that it was undoubtedly the intereſt of a trading nation, to take care that the uſeful and induſtrious manufacturer might be furniſhed with a ſubſiſtence for himſelf and his family upon moderate terms, by which means the price of labour would be kept down, and the petitioners would be able to underſel their rivals at foreign markets; and therefore hoping, that the houſe would take the premiſſes into their moſt ſerious conſideration, and provide ſuch remedy as ſhould be thought moſt proper.

This petition was referred to the ſaid committee, as were many others upon the ſame ſubject, ſome of which repreſented the ſame grievances complained of in this petition; and beſides the grievances which gave occaſion for bringing in and paſſing the bills I have already mentioned, ſome repreſented againſt the mobs and riots which feightened people from bringing their corn to market; and againſt grain and flour not being ſold by any certain and uniform weight or meaſure throughout the kingdom; and againſt buying or ſelling corn any where but in open market, and not by ſample; and againſt dreſſing or bolting mills. But in ſome of the petitions it was allowed, that the high price, in part, proceeded from the old ſtock of grain being, in a great meaſure, exhauſted, and from the badneſs of the then laſt year's crop, as a great deal of it proved light in the ear. In ſhort, the opinions of the people without doors were ſo various, that it required the moſt ſerious and mature deliberation to determine what was moſt proper to be done for the future, with regard to which the reports from the committee were as follow, viz.

January 28, The lord mayor of London reported the following reſolutions of the committee, 1. That in order to prevent abuſes and frauds in buying and ſelling corn and grain, and to reduce it to one ſtandard, all perſons be obliged to buy and ſell all ſorts of corn, grain, meal, and flour, by weight only. 2. That the bounty given for the exportation of corn and grain, ſhould be aſcertained by the weight of ſuch corn and grain; and, 3. That the aſſize of bread be fixed agreeable to the price and weight of the corn and grain, of which ſuch bread ſhall be made. Theſe reſolutions were then only read at the table; and it was ordered, that the ſaid report ſhould be taken into further conſideration on the third of March then next.

February 2, The lord mayor of London reported the following reſolution of the committee, viz. That the proviſions made in relation to engroſſing of corn, by an act of parliament paſſed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Edward the Sixth, intitled, *An Act againſt Regrators, Foreſtallers, and Engroſſers*; and by another act paſſed in the 5th year of queen Elizabeth, intitled, *An Act touching Badgers of Corn, and Drovers of Cattle to be licenſed*; and by another act paſſed in the 15th of Charles the Second, intitled, *An Act for the Encouragement of Trade*, have been found inconvenient, and have rendered the ſupplying one part of this kingdom with corn, from another part thereof, very difficult; which reſolution was agreed to by the houſe, and thereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in, to explain and amend the laws againſt regrators, foreſtallers, and ingroſſers of corn; and the lord mayor, and Mr. recorder of London, Mr. Roſe Fuller, the lord regiſter of Scotland, and Mr. William Noel, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame, to whom Sir John Philipps was afterwards ordered to be added.

March 9, The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider further of the ſaid report made Jan. 28, but came to no reſolution. And Jan. 11, upon a motion made by Sir John Philipps, an inſtruction was ordered

to the aforeſaid corn committee, to inquire into the abuſes of millers, mealmen, and bakers, with regard to bread, and to conſider of proper methods to prevent the ſaid abuſes, and for better ſettling the aſſize of bread.

This is all that was done in this important affair during laſt ſeſſion; for ſo many difficulties were found in every regulation propoſed, that it was at laſt reſolved to ſuſpend doing any thing until the next ſeſſion; and even then it is to be feared, that nothing very effectual can be done; for when men have loſt all ſhame, and have no regard to character, provided they can by any means get money without running the riſk of the gallows or the pillory, which is the caſe with too many in this nation at preſent, it is hardly poſſible to prevent the poor from being oppreſſed and ſkinned by the rich, without arming our governors with ſuch an arbitrary power as is inconſiſtent with a free government.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THE excluſive privileges of cities and corporations, and the reſtraining laws that confine the labouring manufacturer, mechanick, &c. to the pariſh they belong to, have a tendency, as I humbly conceive, to cramp induſtry, and oblige the lower claſs of people to live upon pariſh allowance, when otherwiſe they might provide for themſelves and families in a comfortable manner. As the caſe ſtands at preſent, ſhould a ſpirit of induſtry prompt them to remove from their corporation, pariſh, or ſettlement, and to try to get their bread in any other part of the kingdom, they are liable to be ſo far treated like a criminal, as to be ſent to the houſe of correction, and paſſed at a great expence to the place they came from. This is a piece of cruelty which the moſt barbarous nations are ſtrangers to, and is utterly irreconcileable with that ſpirit of humanity and charity which our country juſtly boaſts of: It is alſo very bad policy in a ſtate, whoſe wealth and grandeur is ſupported by commerce. I cannot comprehend how trade can flouriſh, unleſs it be open and free, and every member of the commonwealth have liberty to ſettle where moſt for their intereſt.

As to excluſive charters for trading companies, it may be allowed that ſome of them are neceſſary evils, which is the moſt that can be ſaid in favour of them. The Eaſt-India company, for example, might very well be indulged with the excluſive privilege of trading to the countries where they have ſo long been ſettled; but, in my humble opinion, it is too much to ſuffer them to monopolize all traffick beyond the line. The Hudſon's Bay company, I likewiſe apprehend, might alſo be rendered more beneficial to the nation: A few get large fortunes at preſent by that trade: Freighting three or four ſhips in a year anſwers their purpoſe well enough; but how much more the nation might get by laying that trade open, or, at leaſt, putting the managers of it under ſome better regulations, will, I hope, be enquired into by the higher powers.—But to return to my ſubject.

The preſent method, for every pariſh to maintain its own poor, is, in a great meaſure, the cauſe of the many difficulties and hardſhips they labour under. The laws made for their relief are conſulted by pariſh officers, only to know how to get rid of them, not give them bread. To underſtand ſettlements, certificates, removals, put out apprentices, and jockey or over-reach a neighbouring pariſh, are all deemed neceſſary qualifications, and procure ſo much work for lawyers, that the money ſpent upon them is ſufficient to maintain a great part of their poor: So that the laws relating to the poor, inſtead of being calculated for their relief, ſeem rather to be framed for the extinguiſhing of charity; tho' that cannot be ſuppoſed to have been the intention of the makers of them: It was only an overſight in them, which, I hope, the preſent generation will remedy.

As the number of inhabitants is the ſtrength of a kingdom, and its wealth is in proportion to the quantity of labour, how much then is it the intereſt of the ſtate to cheriſh the numerous offſpring of the poor (who may be deemed the ſeeds of our wealth) and protect and relieve the diſtreſſed, leſt they periſh thro' want? For if we ſuffer them to periſh, who will fill our ſhips with manufactures, or conſume the produce of our lands? If they ſink, the nation muſt ſoon become contemptible. And eſpecially in time of war it is more incumbent on us to be extremely careful of the offſpring of the poor; while ſo many thouſands are cut off yearly by ſickneſs or the ſword, in the land and ſea ſervice, we ſhould redouble our vigilance, to prevent a farther decreaſe of the people by miſery and indigence, to which many women and children are reduced, by the abſence or loſs of the fathers and huſbands in the wars. And we ought to conſider

conſider beſides, that when the war is over, tho' we have totally ruined the commerce of France, and, in conſequence, may expect to have a very flouriſhing trade; yet, if we ſhould not then have hands enough to improve all the advantages that may fall in our way, the deficiency muſt be made good by a ſupply of foreigners flocking over to us; or elſe we muſt let ſlip thoſe advantages, and they will be transferred to other nations.—But to return again to our point.

It is very oppreſſive to particulars, that pariſhes ſhould be reſtrained to the maintaining their own poor, and none elſe. Some pay from four to ſix ſhillings in the pound, while others do not pay above a groat; and in the latter the poor are not better maintained by their numerous and wealthy inhabitants, than they are in the former; the allowance is the ſame. But as the whole country has an intereſt in the ſupport of the poor, I think the burthen ought to be equally laid; every chriſtian nation ſhould be conſidered but as one great pariſh, and a general fund, for the relief of the helpleſs and indigent, ought to be eſtabliſhed in it, inſtead of providing for them in that mongrel-like manner which has too long prevailed.

It is greatly for the landed intereſt, that the poor ſhould conſume the produce of the earth, whether they can provide for themſelves or not. The price at market is more or leſs, according to the demand. Starve but a tenth part of the people, the market muſt be immediately glutted, and conſequently the price ſink in proportion.

It is no difficult matter to point out a remedy for this great national evil, ſo as that the poor may be no great burthen to any body, and, in ſuch a manner, that no individual may want the neceſſaries of life. In this plan the lion and the wolf will protect the young lamb. *If ye know theſe things, happy are ye, if ye do them*; that our light may ſhine forth like the ſun at noon day.

Some politician arithmeticians, if I remember right, have calculated that, in a well regulated commonwealth, the number that ſtands in need of being ſupported by charitable contributions, does not exceed the fortieth part of the people; when it does, it muſt be owing to miſmanagement in the rulers of the ſtate, or to ſome publick calamities, which no human wiſdom can foreſee or prevent. Now ſuppoſing the number of people in England to be five millions, the fortieth part is 125,000, who, I ſuppoſe, might be very comfortably maintained for a million ſterling. The legiſlature may eaſily know how much money is annually raiſed, in the pariſhes throughout England, for the poor, and how many are maintained by each pariſh; and from this knowledge, a ſcheme may be formed, in time, for their eaſier and better ſupport.

I am, &c.

RUSTICUS.

As we gave Mr. Yelverton's *ſucceſsful Method of Huſbandry, in our laſt, p.* 165, *it may not be unacceptable, to thoſe Readers who are Encouragers of Agriculture, if we ſubjoin, from Mr.* Maxwell's Practical Huſbandman, *the following curious Letter.*

A Letter from (the late) Mr. Lockhart, *of* Carnwath, *to Mr.* Hope, *of* Rankeilor.

SIR,

IN compliance with your deſire, I ſend you an account of the method I followed laſt year in preparing my ſeed-wheat. I got it from a gentleman at Bruſſels, who had it from one in Normandy, that kept a great part of his eſtate in his own management, and was reckoned an artiſt in agriculture. He recommended this method as what he conſtantly followed, and as attended with ſucceſs in all ſorts of grain. I made the experiment laſt year; and, whether from this, or what other cauſe, I ſhall not ſay, but ſo it was, that I never had ſuch wheat in this place: Mr. Brigs ſaid, he thought it better than yours, tho', ſure I am, the ſoil is not near ſo good, nor was it ſo well prepared. The incloſure had been ſix or ſeven years in graſs, had carried firſt a crop of oats, next of peas, and, without any fallowing, or dung, this crop of wheat. So far by way of introduction; next comes the receipt.

"Take as much water as will fully cover the quantity of grain you intend to uſe; add thereto a reaſonable quantity of a mixture of horſe, cow, and ſuch other dung, as you can conveniently get, ſo as not to make the water too thick; add likewiſe, for every boll you are to ſteep, about a peck, or ſixteenth part of ſuch ſort of grain. Boil all theſe till the grain is reduced to a muſk; and keep the kettle or caldron covered. Next drain off the water; and, while it is lukewarm, infuſe your grain for three days, as my author directed me; but I kept mine in the liquor only half that time, otherwiſe, I am ſure, it would have burſted, for it ſwelled prodigiouſly. Wherefore, I imagine, that when it is ſteeped three days, it muſt be

of

of a crop reaped a year before; whereas mine was not cut down ſix weeks, and could not ſo well bear a long infuſion.

I had almoſt forgot the principal ingredient, viz. a pound of nitre, or ſaltpetre, to each boll you infuſe, which muſt be diſſolved in the water when it is paſt boiling. Mind to keep the veſſel covered whilſt it is ſteeping, with ſomething to keep in the ſteam. When it has been ſteeped ſo long as you intend, drain off the water, ſpread the grain on a floor, and then mix with it about a firlot of ſea ſand (if you are ſo ſituate as it can be come at) to each boll of ſeed: And laſtly, with lime to dry it, as is uſually done in other caſes."

My author philoſophiſed thus: He ſaid it was to be demonſtrated, that the nitre had ſuch an inherent attractive quality, that the ſalts in the compoſition, and the nitre itſelf, being infuſed into the ſeed, did attract thereto the nitrous particles mixed in the mould and the circumambient air, which cauſed the ſeed to ſprout much ſooner, and more vigorouſly than otherwiſe; and that it was attended with many other benefits, which I have partly forgot, and beſides were too tedious to repeat. I did, indeed, obſerve laſt year, that, in five or ſix weeks time, my wheat appeared of a freſher colour, and further advanced, than what was ſown in the neighbourhood about the ſame time: But I was inclined to impute this to mine being in a warm incloſure, and the other in the open fields. However, I will be more exact this year: For a tenant of mine ſowed on the ſame day I did; and I deſign to compare two or three times a week, and make what obſervations occur to me in their progreſs. I deſign to try this way with barley; and, that I may form a judgment with more certainty, I will ſow the ridges alternately with ſeed ſteeped and not ſteeped: If you think it worth your while, I wiſh you would do the like, and then we will compare notes. I was likewiſe told, that this liquor poured upon ſtrawberry-beds, or any other vegetable, in the ſpring, when the juices begin to riſe, has great effects.

Seven or eight months ago, I ſaw a book of huſbandry (a tranſlation from the French) in which was this infuſion, with ſome ſmall variation of no moment: But I have forgot where I ſaw the book, or what was the title of it. I am, &c.

Mr. MAXWELL's REMARKS.

The above is a moſt promiſing receipt: for, beſides the obſervations in this very intelligent gentleman's letter, it ſeems reaſonable to think, that nothing can be more natural for impregnating grain than the ſtrength and eſſence of itſelf. But ſince nitre is added, it is beſt to be cautious; for it has been found, by experience, that ſalts, tho' they have the virtues mentioned, kill or deſtroy the vegetative powers, when the application is immoderate, either with reſpect to the quantity, or the time the grain is ſteeped; ſo that there has often been a neceſſity to ſow over again with the ſame, or ſome other grain. To make the better judgment concerning this ſo critical an affair, the nature and condition of different grains are carefully to be conſidered; but, by a courſe of obſervations and experience, the moſt certain knowledge and direction are to be obtained: Meantime, it is beſt to obſerve the maxim, Avoid extremes.

May, 1758.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your laſt (p. 135.) and a former Magazine, a certain gentleman cenſures the incloſing of open arable fields, as a thing of the worſt tendency with regard to the publick; and as I am aſſured the gentleman is miſtaken, and would miſlead others, I aſk the favour of you to give the following thoughts a place in your next, in order to ſet the affair in a juſt light. I am, SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

April 25, 1758. P——.

WHILST fields continue open, it is uſual to ſow two crops of corn, and the third year to lay them by under ſummer fallow, ſo that they produce no crop every third year. But in incloſed lands it is uſual to ſow the land the third year with turnips or clover, a crop of either of which is nearly as profitable to the farmer, as a crop of corn: There is one crop in three clear gain by incloſing. But this is not the only advantage; for if the land be well treated with clover and turnips, it uſually produces better crops after either, than if it had lain by and been ſummer fallowed and manured. So that incloſed lands, under good management, are often rendered of near double the value they were when open: For in open fields there can be no unuſual methods of improvement purſued, without common agreement, and this can ſeldom be come at, as ſome will diſagree out of ignorance or perverſeneſs, and ſo all ſchemes, for common improve-

ment, prove abortive. And if lands, by producing more corn, or feeding more cattle, are rendered of more value to the farmer, they muſt be of more value to the publick: For as an increaſed produce is every farmer's intereſt, it becomes of conſequence the nation's intereſt, and tends to the introduction of plenty. But the gentleman ſuppoſes, that encloſed lands are moſtly converted into paſture, and ſo produce leſs corn. This ſhall be admitted as true within his knowledge (tho' the reverſe be the caſe within my knowledge in the ſouthern counties) it muſt alſo be admitted as true, that lands encloſed can be moſt improved, and do produce *more of ſomething, corn or graſs*; the concluſion is therefore clear, that the encloſing of open arable fields is for the publick good, and tends to produce plenty. If farmers paſture more cattle than uſual, it is becauſe meat is dear, and this management pays them beſt; when meat becomes ſo cheap, as to render his paſturage the leaſt profitable method, they will paſture leſs, and ſow more of their lands with corn. The farmers, like perſons of all other occupations, ever intent upon their own intereſt, either paſture or ſow moſt of their land, as they find that cattle or corn pays them beſt; and ſo in promoting their own intereſt, promote that of the publick. And as it is beyond diſpute, that encloſed lands are capable of a greater improvement, and yield a greater produce than open fields, I am clear of opinion, that the encloſure of all the open arable fields in the nation, would greatly contribute to the national advantage. The encloſing of land would employ the poor in ditching, hedging, planting, felling, &c. ſuch lands would produce more wood, corn, graſs, &c. This muſt produce more hoeing, thraſhing, mowing, fuel, and the materials of ſubſiſtence for the poor; and the improvement of the lands would pay for it; and thus pariſhes, who now cannot employ, and ſo muſt maintain their poor, would be relieved, and the effects of plenty would be more diffuſed. In many parts of this nation there is not half employment for the poor, and eſpecially in winter, when they moſt need it, and their pariſhes are obliged to maintain them. In many parts of this nation we have vaſt heaths, and unprofitable tracks of land, which are capable of great improvement; they would produce corn and wood in great plenty: The culture of theſe, and the manufacture of their produce, would employ, feed, and clothe our ſupernumerary poor, and eaſe the farmer, who has, of late, been loaded beyond all example. And ſhould ſo happy, ſo publick ſpirited a ſcheme, ever take place, and even lower the price of corn, and apparently leſſen the value of our other lands; yet the relief they would find from the burden of the poor would be ſuch, that the farmer might well give his old rent for his lands.

A ſhort Account of the BRITISH COLONIES, *in the Iſlands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* WEST-INDIES: *Continued from p.* 168.

BUT ſuch is the domineering nature of mankind, and ſuch an attachment have they to preſent profit, that neither future ſafety, nor publick intereſt, could ever prevail with our planters to take any ſuch meaſures for increaſing the number of their white inhabitants; and as both our plantations and colonies are ſuppoſed to be under the immediate power of the crown, our miniſters have always been ſhy of getting any regulation for the better government of any of them eſtabliſhed by an act of the Britiſh legiſlature; tho' it has been found, by long experience, and from the nature of mankind may be ſuppoſed, that no law, which is thought to be inconſiſtent with the private intereſt, or even the private paſſions of the rich, will ever be agreed to by an aſſembly of the rich in any country; for in ſuch caſes the publick intereſt is generally ſo clouded by the private, that the moſt piercing ray of reaſon can ſeldom, if ever, break thro'.

But it is remarkable, that in this conſpiracy there was not one of the native American ſlaves that had any concern in it, or knew any thing of it, tho' they were as ill treated by their maſters as the negroes were, and tho' there were then great numbers of ſuch in the iſland; for, at that time, and for many years afterwards, our planters in Barbadoes uſed to purchaſe for ſlaves all ſuch American Indians as were taken by our plantations upon the continent, in their wars with their Indian neighbours; and to this cuſtom it was owing, that the above-mentioned unfortunate Yarico was brought to Barbadoes, and there ſold for a ſlave to the higheſt bidder, by that cruel wretch Mr. William Inkle, in return for her love to him, and leaving both country and friends to follow him, after having ſaved him from being murdered and ſcalped by her countrymen. But by this cuſtom our countrymen in, or trading upon the coaſt of America, were often tempted to kidnap the poor Indians in time of peace, which

which ſometimes provoked them to take up the hatchet againſt our ſettlements upon the continent *; therefore the council, and aſſembly of Barbadoes, were at laſt prevailed on, about the time of the revolution, to make a law, by which it was enacted, That none ſhould bring, ſell, or diſpoſe of any Indians to that iſland, upon pain of forfeiting the ſame; which act put an end to this infamous traffick, at leaſt with regard to this iſland.

From the firſt planting of this iſland to the year 1649, the inhabitants had lived in great concord and friendſhip among themſelves, and without any diſturbance from without, by which it was become ſo populous, that there were then reckoned to be about 50,000 men, women, and children in it, beſide negroe and Indian ſlaves, who were much more numerous, and had thereby been tempted to form the conſpiracy before-mentioned. Many of the planters were likewiſe become very rich, by their having few or no lawyers, conſequently few law ſuits among them; and by their having carried on a conſtant trade with the Dutch, during the civil wars in Britain and Ireland. But upon their hearing of the murder of king Charles the Firſt, they ſplit into two parties, one of which was for proclaiming king Charles the Second, and the other for ſubmitting to the parliament, which was certainly the ſafeſt. However, the royaliſts being by far the majority, they carried it, and the king was ſolemnly proclaimed, whereupon col. Allen, and ſome other gentlemen, returned to London, for fear of being inſulted by the oppoſite party.

When king Charles the Second, who was then at the Hague, heard of the bold and ſteady loyalty of this little iſland, he preſently, with the approbation of the earl of Carliſle, ſent over the lord Willoughby of Parham, as their governor, in the room of capt. Bell; and his lordſhip, upon his arrival, called an aſſembly, in which a moſt loyal act was paſſed, recognizing his majeſty's title, and this lord as their governor, ſoon after which his lordſhip undertook an expedition to our Leeward Iſlands, in every one of which he got the king proclaimed, and his majeſty appointed major-general Poyntz to be governor of them.

But the republicans, who had then the government of Great-Britain in their hands, were too vigilant to allow any part of the Britiſh dominions to continue long in the poſſeſſion of their enemies, therefore, in 1651, they ſent out a ſtrong ſquadron, with 2000 land forces on board, under the command of Sir Geo. Ayſcue, to reduce theſe iſlands, as alſo Virginia, where the king had likewiſe been proclaimed. October 16, Sir George arrived in Carliſle bay, where he found no leſs than 14 ſail of Dutch ſhips, all of whom he ſeized and made prize of, as he ſoon after did of three others, for carrying on a contraband trade with the Britiſh colonies. But as he ſaw the people of the iſland regularly drawn up in arms upon the ſhore, and every thing prepared for oppoſing his landing, he did not attempt it in that place, as the bay was guarded by ſeveral well provided forts; therefore he cruized off and on upon the coaſt, in expectation, perhaps, that the people would divide and fall out among themſelves; but perceiving that no ſuch thing was like to happen, he, at laſt, in December, came to an anchor in Speight's bay, and, on the 17th, he detached 900 or 1000 men, under the command of the above-mentioned col. Allen, to land under the fire of the cannon from the ſhips. The Barbadians bravely oppoſed their landing for ſome time, but at laſt, after the loſs of about 60 men on both ſides, among whom was col. Allen, they were, by the fire from the ſhips, and the troops in the boats, obliged to retire, and to abandon a little fort they had upon the bay; which Sir George Ayſcue took poſſeſſion of, and then landed the reſt of his troops. But inſtead of marching directly to give battle to the enemy, which would have occaſioned a deal of blood to have been ſpilt, he continued at the fort, and only haraſſed them by ſending out detachments daily, which kept them in a continual alarm. This prudent conduct gave them time to cool, and to conſider the mad undertaking they had ſo raſhly engaged in: Some of the rich planters began then to ſee how ridiculous it was in the people of that little iſland, to think of ſtanding alone againſt the then eſtabliſhed government of Great-Britain and Ireland; and conſequently a great party, under the leading of col. Modiford, declared for coming to a treaty with the admiral, which he readily agreed to, and commiſſioners on both ſides being named, he as readily granted to all of them, even not excepting the governor, a full indemnity, and abſolute ſecurity as to the free enjoyment of their lives, liberties, and eſtates; which generous treaty, as well as Sir George Ayſcue's whole conduct, ſhews the wiſdom, as well as humanity of the orders he had received from thoſe who were then at the head of the common-wealth;

* *See Lond. Mag. for laſt year, p. 186.*

wealth; for, by ſeverity, a great number of lives would have been loſt, every one of which would have been a loſs to this country, and this thriving colony would probably have been almoſt totally deſtroyed. But Barbadoes was not the only place that experienced the clemency of the commonwealth, for Sir Geo. Ayſcue ſoon after ſhewed the ſame prudence and generoſity in the reduction of Virginia, as has been before related *.

The iſland of Barbadoes being thus brought under the power of the commonwealth, they appointed one Mr. Searl as governor, who continued but a ſhort time, and was ſucceeded by the abovementioned col. Modiford, during whoſe government the fleet ſent out by Oliver Cromwell againſt the Spaniards, in the beginning of 1655, arrived at Barbadoes, where they were ſupplied with freſh water and a great deal of freſh proviſions; and tho' the people were moſtly of that party then called royaliſts, yet ſeveral hundreds of them went as voluntiers on board this fleet, and were very inſtrumental in the conquering and holding the iſland of Jamaica; which I mention in honour to the people of this nation; for tho' we are generally among ourſelves divided into different parties, yet it may be ſaid of all parties, that they are ready to join and ſupport the oppoſite party in any meaſure that appears to be calculated for the honour and intereſt of their native country; and we have in our hiſtory many inſtances of men who have abandoned their party and joined the oppoſite, when they found that their own party was purſuing meaſures inconſiſtent with our conſtitution and the true intereſt of this kingdom. In this laſt caſe we had two inſtances in the before-mentioned lord Willoughby and major-general Poyntz, both of whom had been at firſt on the ſide of the parliament, and both had joined the king's party, when they ſaw the parliament purſuing ſuch meaſures as muſt end in the total overthrow of our happy conſtitution; but if it be true, that a venal, ſelfiſh ſpirit, now generally prevails among all ranks of men in this nation, we can expect few examples of either of theſe two kinds for the future.

As ſoon as Jamaica was ſubdued col. Modiford removed to that iſland, and in his room col. Tuſton was appointed governor of Barbadoes by Cromwell, in which poſt he continued until after the protector's death, when our government here became ſo changeable and uncertain, that the earl of Carliſle ventured to grant, and Henry Hawley, Eſq; ventured to accept a commiſſion for being governor of Barbadoes, without any authority or approbation from the ruling powers here at home; and as he knew that col. Tuſton was not liked by the people of Barbadoes, he, by virtue of this commiſſion, inſiſted upon his yielding up the government to him; which the colonel not only refuſed, but began to prepare for ſupporting himſelf by force of arms, as he thought he might depend upon the council and aſſembly, who had been continued in power almoſt ever ſince the iſland had been reduced by Sir George Ayſcue, and were moſtly his creatures; but this has left us a remarkable leſſon, how little the protection, even of a parliament, is to be depended on, when it has loſt the regard and affection of the people, which was the caſe of the then council and aſſembly of Barbadoes. The people almoſt unanimouſly declared in favour of Mr. Hawley, and when the venal members of col. Tuſton's council and aſſembly found this, they, to a man, deſerted their governor, and left him to the reſentment of the people whom he had diſobliged by continuing them ſo long in power; whereupon he was ſeized, tried, and condemned by a court-martial, and ſoon after executed in purſuance of their ſentence.

Upon this a new council was appointed, and a new aſſembly choſen; and as the people had thus got the power into their own hands, they reſolved, that no man ſhould, for the future, continue their repreſentative in the aſſembly much longer than they had a mind he ſhould; for they got a law paſſed, whereby it was enacted, That no aſſembly to be held within that iſland, ſhould continue longer than one whole year, from the time of their firſt meeting as an aſſembly. Which act was confirmed after the reſtoration, and has ſubſiſted ever ſince. How happy would it be for Britain, if our parliaments were under the ſame regulation, and all thoſe boroughs deprived of their right of ſending any repreſentative to parliament, who now preſerve it by their ſuppoſed, rather than by their real exiſtence, or who have long ſince forfeited it by their abandoned venality.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A CAVEAT *to* ENGLAND.

Degeneracy of the Athenians, *in the Time of* Philip, *of* Macedon. *From Dr.* Leland's Life and Reign of that Prince.

"IT may not be thought unworthy of attention, to examine what was the manner of private life in Athens, at the

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1755, *p.* 537.

eve of its downfal, when every part of its government betrayed ſuch total corruption and depravity: And of this Athenaeus hath particularly informed us. A love for publick ſpectacles was the firſt thing which the youth was taught. There every object, which could inflame their paſſions, was preſented to their view: They hung, with an effeminate pleaſure, on the muſical airs with which women were employed to enervate and captivate them: They waſted their important hours, which ſhould have been devoted to diſcipline and inſtruction, in wanton dalliance with the performers; and laviſhed their fortune, and their vigour, in an infamous commerce with theſe, and other women of abandoned characters. The ſchools of their philoſophers were in vain open for their inſtruction; and, poſſibly, theſe might have been held in ſome contempt, as fitted only for the formal and recluſe, and beneath the notice of the man of buſineſs, deſtined to the exalted and active ſcenes of life. Thus the younger men entered into what is now called the world, totally ignorant, and conſiderably corrupted; already accuſtomed to regard all ſelfiſh gratifications, as their chief happineſs; and prepared to acquire the means of theſe gratifications, by the moſt ſordid, or the moſt iniquitous practices. Their love of money, or their incapacity for more rational entertainment, engaged them in gaming; which, when frequently indulged, is well known to grow into an infatuating habit, which taſte and reflection cannot always ſubdue. Magnificent and coſtly feaſts were now alſo become honourable diſtinctions at Athens. The ſordid gratification of their palate became the ſtudy, and exerciſed the invention of its inhabitants. Thus was their wealth laviſhly and ignobly waſted, while the publick exigencies were ſparingly and reluctantly ſupplied. Athenaeus hath even recorded one almoſt incredible inſtance of their depravity. They had lately, as we learn from this author, conferred the freedom of their city (the higheſt compliment uſually paid to kings and potentates) on two men, whoſe only merit was, that their father had been eminent in the art of cookery, and was famous for having introduced new ſauces."

THE Voyage to South-America, from which we gave an extract in our laſt Magazine *, has given us a more exact account of the conſtruction and uſe of thoſe Spaniſh, or rather American veſſels of burthen, called Balzas, than any hitherto publiſhed, therefore we ſhall communicate it to our readers, as it may hereafter contribute to ſave the lives of unfortunate ſailors, who ſhall have the misfortune to be ſhipwrecked upon a deſart ſhore.



a The prow or head.—b The ſtern.—c The awning or tilt.—D The poles or ſheers, on which the ſail is hoiſted.—e A kind of bowſprit.—g a guara, drawn up.—h The fire-hearth.—i The bowling of the ſail.—k The back ſtays.—l The deck.—1, 1, 1. Other guaras for ſteering the balza.

The ingenious author's account is as follows.

"From the houſes I ſhall proceed to give an account of the veſſels, which, omiting the chatas and canoes as common, are called Balzas, i. e. rafts, a name which ſufficiently explains their conſtruction, but not the method of managing them, which theſe Indians, ſtrangers to the arts and ſciences, have learned from neceſſity.

Theſe Balzas, called by the Indians Jangadas, are compoſed of five, ſeven, or nine beams of a ſort of wood, which tho' known here only by the name of Balza, the Indians of Darien call Puero; and, in all appearance, is the Ferula of the Latins, mentioned

* See p. 164.

tioned by Columella; and Pliny, lib. xiii. cap. 22. takes notice of two ſpecies of it, the leſſer by the Greeks called Narthechia, and the larger called Narthea, which grows to a great height. Nebrija calls it in Spaniſh Canna Beja, or Canna Heja. Don George Juan, who ſaw it growing in Malta, found no other difference betwixt it and the Balza or Puero, only the Canna Beja, called Ferula by the Malteſe, is much ſmaller. The Balza is a whitiſh, ſoft wood, and ſo very light, that a boy can eaſily carry a log of it three or four yards in length and a foot in diameter. Yet of this wood is formed the Janjades or Balzas, repreſented in the figure. Over part of it is a ſtrong tilt L, formed of reeds. Inſtead of a maſt, the ſail is hoiſted on two poles or ſheers of mangrove wood, D, and thoſe which carry a foreſail have two other poles erected in the ſame manner.

Balzas are not only uſed on rivers, but ſmall voyages are made at ſea in them, and ſometimes they go as far as Paita. Their dimenſions being different, they are alſo applied to different uſes; ſome of them being fiſhing Balzas, ſome carry all kinds of goods from the Cuſtom houſe to Guayquil, and from thence to Puna, the Salto de Tumbez, and Paita; and others of a more curious and elegant conſtruction, ſerve for removing families to their eſtates and country houſes, having the ſame convenience as on ſhore, not being the leaſt agitated on the river; and that they have ſufficient room for accommodations, may be inferred from the length of their beams, which are twelve or thirteen toiſes, and about two feet, or two and a half in diameter. So that the nine beams of which they conſiſt form a breadth of between 20 and 24 Paris feet; and proportional in thoſe of ſeven, or any other number of beams.

Theſe beams are faſtened or laſhed together by Bejucos, and ſo ſecurely, that with the croſs-pieces at each end, which are alſo laſhed with all poſſible ſtrength, they reſiſt the rapidity of the currents in their voyages to the coaſt of Tumbez and Paita. The Indians are ſo ſkilful in ſecuring them, that they never looſen, notwithſtanding the continual agitation, tho' by their neglect in examining the condition of the Bejucos, whether they are not rotten or worn ſo as to require others, there are ſome melancholy inſtances of Balzas, which, in bad weather, have ſeparated, and by that means the cargo loſt, and the paſſengers drowned. With regard to the Indians, they never fail of getting on one of the beams, which is ſufficient for them to make their way to the next port. One or two unfortunate accidents of this kind happened even while we were in the juriſdiction of Quito, purely from the ſavage careleſſneſs of the Indians.

The thickeſt beam of thoſe which compoſe the Balza is placed ſo as to project beyond the other in its after part; and to this is laſhed the firſt beams on each ſide, and thus ſucceſſively till the whole are ſecured; that in the middle being the principal piece, and thence the number of beams is always odd. The larger ſort of Balzas generally carry between four and five hundred quintals, without being damaged by the proximity of the water; for the waves of the ſea never run over the Balza; neither does the water ſplaſh up between the beams, the Balza always following the motion of the water.

Hitherto we have only mentioned the conſtruction and the uſes they are applied to; but the greateſt ſingularity of this floating vehicle is, that it ſails, tacks, and works as well in contrary winds, as ſhips with a keel, and makes very little lee-way. This advantage it derives from another method of ſteering than by a rudder, namely, by ſome boards, three or four yards in length and half a yard in breadth, called Guaras, which are placed vertically both in the head and ſtern between the main beams, and by thruſting ſome of theſe deep in the water, and raiſing others, they bear away, luff up, tack, lay to, and perform all the other motions of a regular ſhip. An invention hitherto unknown to the moſt intelligent nations of Europe, and of which even the Indians know only the mechaniſm, their uncultivated minds having never examined into the rationale of it. Had this method of ſteering been ſooner known in Europe, it would have alleviated the diſtreſs of many a ſhipwreck, by ſaving nnmbers of valuable lives; as in the year 1730, the Genoveſa, one of his majeſty's frigates, being loſt on the Vibora, the ſhip's company made a raft; but committing themſelves to the waves, without any means of directing their courſe, they only added ſome melancholy minutes to the term of their exiſtence. Some affecting inſtances induced me to explain the reaſon and foundation of this method of ſteering, in order to render it of uſe in ſuch calamitous junctures; and that I may perform it with the greater accuracy, I ſhall make uſe of a ſhort memoir drawn up by Don George Juan.

The

The direction, ſays he, in which a ſhip moves before the wind is perpendicular to the ſail, as Meſſ. Renau, in the *Theorie de Manœuvres*, chap. ii. art. 1. Bernoulli, cap. i. art. 4. Pitot, ſect. 2. art. 13. have demonſtrated. And reaction being contrary and equal to the action, the force with which the water oppoſes the motion of the veſſel, will be applied in a perpendicular direction to the ſail, and continued from leeward to windward, impelling with more force a greater body than a ſmaller, in proportion to the ſuperficies, and the ſquares of the ſigns of the angle of incidence, ſuppoſing their velocities equal. Whence it follows, that a Guara being ſhoved down in the fore part of the veſſel, muſt make her luff up; and by taking it out, ſhe will bear up or fall off. Likewiſe on a Guaras being ſhoved down at the ſtern, ſhe will bear up, and by taking it out of the water, the Balza will luff, or keep nearer to the wind. Such is the method uſed by the Indians in ſteering the Balzas, and ſometimes they uſe five or ſix Guaras, to prevent the Balza from making lee-way, it being evident, that the more there are under water, the greater reſiſtance the ſide of the veſſel meets with, the Guaras performing the office of lee-boards, uſed in ſmall veſſels. The method of ſteering by theſe Guaras is ſo eaſy and ſimple, that when once the Balza is put in her proper courſe, one only is made uſe of, raiſing, or lowering it as accidents require, and thus the Balza is always kept in her intended direction."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE ridiculous, ſurprizing, and often cruel effects of enthuſiaſm, when not ſtrictly kept under the government of reaſon, cannot be more clearly demonſtrated, than from the hiſtory of the ſect called Karmathians, which we have a pretty full account of in the Hiſtory of the Arabians, by the Abbe de Marigny, lately publiſhed, therefore the following extracts from that Hiſtory may perhaps deſerve a place in your Magazine.

"The following year (898 of the Chriſtian Æra) they (the Muſſulman army) were forced to take the field, to ſtop the progreſs of a ſect of enthuſiaſts, who had alarmed all Arabia: They were called Karmathians, from the name of the founder of their religion and doctrine. This man at firſt contented himſelf with propagating his tenets; but they that ſucceeded him, finding their diſciples very numerous, prevailed on them to take up arms, and endeavoured to make conqueſts. Before I give an account of their exploits, it may not be improper to deſcribe the perſon and doctrine of the founder of this ſect.

Karmath, for ſo the impoſtor was called, was born in a village near Cufah, called Hamadan Karmaz, whence he took his name: Others ſay he was ſo named, becauſe he was little and deformed, according to the ſignification of the Arabian word Karmath. He publiſhed a doctrine tending to the overthrow of Muſſulmaniſm; and as the new preacher made an affected ſhew of great auſterity of life, he gained a great number of diſciples, and made an amazing progreſs in Arabia.

But notwithſtanding his pretended auſterity, his doctrine was far from being ſo ſtrict as that of Mahomet, except only in regard to prayer, which he ordained to be made fifty times a day, whereas the prophet commanded only five prayers a day: The reſt of his tenets may be brought into a narrow compaſs, for he allegorized all the precepts of the Muſſulman law. According to his doctrine, even prayer was but a ſymbol of the obedience which they owed to the Imam or chief of the ſect. Faſting was a ſymbol of the ſecrecy that ought to be obſerved, in reſpect to ſuch as were not of the ſect: And fidelity to their chief was typified by the precept againſt fornication and adultery. Beſides, he permitted his diſciples to eat all that was prohibited by the Muſſulman law, and freed them from many very troubleſome things; for example, from frequent ablutions, which he ſuppreſſed, and other legal ceremonies of that kind: In a word, inſtead of requiring the tenth part of all goods for the uſe of the poor, he demanded only the fiftieth, which he directed ſhould be applied to the maintenance of the Imam. This was the title he aſſumed, and which he ordered his followers to beſtow on ſuch as ſhould ſucceed him in the ſovereign power, as well ſpiritual as temporal.

This ſect made its firſt appearance about the 888th year of the Chriſtian Æra, but for a time it paſſed almoſt unnoticed. Karmath preached only in villages, and other places in the neighbourhood of great cities, and deferred making a more publick appearance, till he had gained a ſufficient number of diſciples. As coadjutors to his miſſion, he was provided of twelve men, whom he had inſtructed, and who likewiſe diſ-

perſed

perſed themſelves in the little towns, and other bye places.

The doctrine of Karmath was forthwith embraced with great zeal by the ſlaves, and all ſuch as were forced to labour. They took, in a literal ſenſe, what he told them of the neceſſity of praying fifty times a day; and as this was much more eaſy than their daily taſk, they left their work, under pretext of going to prayers. The maſters were a long time before they could diſcover whence the negligence of their ſlaves proceeded; but at laſt a great lord in the country having obſerved that his lands were not cultivated, ſharply reprimanded the overſeer of his labourers: And he having alledged in his juſtification, that for ſome time they had quitted their work againſt his will, on pretence of ſaying their prayers, the lord aſked what could be the cauſe of ſo ill-timed a devotion; and having been informed that a new apoſtle named Karmath, had principally occaſioned this diſorder, he ſent his ſervants to apprehend him; and having confined him in a room in his caſtle, he put the key under his pillow, well pleaſed that he had got into his power a man, whoſe doctrine was calculated to introduce idleneſs, under colour of piety. He declared to ſeveral of his friends, who were that day at his houſe, that he would himſelf inflict a due puniſhment on the new apoſtle, and that on the next day he would cauſe his head to be cut off.

The daughter of this nobleman took compaſſion on Karmath; ſhe artfully ſtole the key of the room in which he was confined, and having releaſed the priſoner, ſhe put it again in the place whence ſhe took it, unperceived of her father. The next morning this lord going to cauſe the new doctor to be executed, he was greatly amazed to find no perſon in the room of which he himſelf had kept the key.

The eſcape of this impoſtor made a great noiſe, and by means of his artful management, contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of his pretended miſſion: However, he dared no longer to remain in a place where he had run ſo great a riſque; he therefore departed, and went to remote parts with his diſciples, where he boaſted that his enemies had endeavoured to apprehend him, but that God had been pleaſed, on this occaſion, to give him a manifeſt proof of his protection, by miraculouſly freeing him from their hands.

Such was the account he gave of that event to his diſciples; he even aſſured them, that for the future no perſon would dare to make the leaſt attempt upon him: Inſomuch, that this adventure was not only a matter for exulting, but alſo ſerved conſiderably to augment the number of his followers. We are not told what kind of end this impoſtor came to; but it is certain, that after his death the ſect was headed by enterpriſing men, who finding their party very numerous, inſtructed their diſciples in military diſcipline, began to plunder and lay waſte, and even to make conqueſts.

In 899, the Karmathians continued their inroads over great part of Arabia, and at laſt came and exerciſed their ravages even in Arabian Irak, being at that time under command of a leader, equally cruel and brave, who gave quarter to no Muſſulman. This general was called Abu Saïd Habah; he had already attained ſo great a degree of power, that he aſſumed the title of prince of the Karmathians. Being as able a man as their founder, but a much greater warrior, he had accuſtomed his followers to labour, fatigue, ſobriety, and obedience, which he made a proper uſe of, in order to gain poſſeſſion of ſome territories wherein he propoſed to eſtabliſh himſelf, after the manner of many other rebels, who, by dint of care and pains, had procured themſelves to be acknowledged as ſovereigns.

Mothaded having been informed of the terror and devaſtations cauſed by theſe enthuſiaſts in his dominions, ſent out againſt them a body of troops, under the command of Abbas ben Amrou, one of his chief officers. This campaign proved unſucceſsful to the Muſſulmen. In vain did Abbas put in practice every military artifice to ſurprize the Karmathians: He had to do with an experienced general, and with troops amongſt whom the ſtricteſt diſcipline had been introduced, inſomuch that nothing was left but to come to a regular engagement.

And, in a ſhort time, a pitched battle was fought, in which the Muſſulmen and Karmathians vied with each other, in giving ſignal proofs of bravery and intrepidity. Abbas, who at firſt made not the leaſt doubt of obtaining a victory, was amazed at the obſtinate reſiſtance of the Karmathians; but he was much more ſo, when he ſaw his troops give ground upon their attacks: He did all that a great general could do to reanimate his ſoldiers; but as he greatly expoſed himſelf, in order to ſet an example to his men, the enemy made a violent puſh, broke his main body, and cut in pieces all they

they met. The general was taken priſoner, with eight or nine hundred men, as well officers as ſoldiers; the reſt of his army was put to the rout, and purſued to a great diſtance.

So ſoon as Abu Saïd was maſter of the Muſſulman general, he commanded him to be carried, together with the reſt of the priſoners, to a neighbouring place. As Abbas well knew the cruel diſpoſition of the conqueror, he was ſeized with fear the moment he fell into his hands, and found himſelf ſo cloſely confined. He thought ſuch a kind of treatment was a ſiniſter preſage of what would happen to him in the ſequel; and he each moment expected to fall a ſacrifice to the cruelty of the Karmathians, when he was informed that Abu Saïd intended to pay him a viſit, and was deſirous of having a private conference with him.

The general came to the priſon, and ſoon freed Abbas from his fears; for he immediately offered him his life and liberty, on condition, however, that he ſhould ſwear to perform what he was about to enjoin him.

Abbas having taken the oath, the Karmathian ſpoke to him in theſe terms: "I require thee to inform the Caliph of what I ſhall ſay to thee. I am an inhabitant of the Deſert, and accuſtomed to live on a ſmall matter. I have not taken from thy maſter any of his forts or cities. The troops he ſent out againſt me have been defeated, becauſe my ſoldiers are uſed to labour, and to live hard; his, on the contrary, require all the comforts and conveniencies of life; when they make war in this barren country, where they want all things, they diſband, and then I give no quarter to ſuch as fall into my hands. Thou mayeſt therefore repreſent to the Caliph, that a war carried on againſt me will always prove deſtructive and uſeleſs to him; and that, if he is wiſe, he will leave me unmoleſted."

Abbas having promiſed to give a faithful account to the Caliph of all that had been told him, Abu Saïd ſet him at liberty. Abbas performed his promiſe; and, in conſequence of the report he made, Mothaded, by the advice of his miniſters, reſolved to make no further attempt on the Karmathians, whilſt they ſhould remain on the ground they had choſen, and in which it was indeed difficult to gain any great advantage over them."

In the year 902, they again began to plunder and ravage the Muſſulman dominions, but they were then defeated, and their chief leader taken and executed.

In 903, they again rebelled, and made themſelves maſters of ſeveral towns in Syria, but they were at laſt defeated, and many of them, together with their chief leader, taken and executed.

In 905 and 906, they ravaged ſeveral parts of the Muſſulman dominions, levied heavy contributions on Damaſcus itſelf, and obtained ſeveral victories, in which they gave no quarter. They then marched and intercepted a caravan to Mecca, which they plundered, after having put every man belonging to it to death, and made ſlaves of the women. But they were ſoon after overtaken by the Muſſulman army, totally defeated, and their chief leader killed.

In 913, their chief leader Abu Saïd, who had ſet himſelf up as ſovereign in the city of Hejar, the chief city of Arabia Petrea * was aſſaſſinated by one of his ſlaves, and in his room was choſen his eldeſt ſon, on condition, that on account of his weakly conſtitution, he ſhould ſurrender the command to Abu Thaher, his younger brother, ſo ſoon as the latter ſhould be of due age.

"Abu Thaher having, in 917, attained the age of about nineteen, did not wait till his brother reſigned his authority: He ſeized it, and gave out that he was inſpired by heaven, and that God had revealed to him the moſt hidden things. By theſe means he ſeduced the moſt ignorant of his ſect; and as enthuſiaſm is a very catching diſtemper, the Karmathians ſoon looked on Abu Thaher as a prophet: And at laſt he was proclaimed as ſole prince and chief of that ſect.

In 923, he gained an implicit obedience from them, by often telling them of the future grandeur of the nation, and of the great conqueſts which heaven had appointed him to make. Each Karmathian offered to riſque his life and fortune in the ſervice of the new prince and prophet. Theſe offers were very agreeable to Abu Thaher, who did not think fit to let them cool; he marched out at the head of thoſe determined men, and laid ſiege to Baſorah. This enterprize proved ſucceſsful; the city was taken by aſſault: He cauſed almoſt all the inhabitants to be maſſacred, and then gave up the place to be pillaged for 15 days.

In 924, elated by this ſucceſs, Abu Thaher entered on new deſigns. Amongſt others, he attacked a caravan returning from Mecca. It was numerous, and conſiſted of many perſons of note, who were conducted by a Muſſulman of diſtinction named

* *Query, Whether the author ſhould not have ſaid Arabia Deſerta?*

named Abdallah. The Karmathian falling with his troops on the caravan, ſlew part of them, diſperſed the reſt, and ſeized all that the pilgrims were poſſeſſed of. Abdallah their chief having been taken priſoner, Thaher propoſed to make uſe of his captive, in order to come to ſome terms with the court of Bagdat. With that view he took great care of Abdallah, and treated him with the utmoſt civility. He alſo ſent the chief men of the ſect to viſit him, and did all that lay in his power to gain his friendſhip."

In this project he was diſappointed, for tho' Abdallah got his ambaſſadors admitted, the terms he propoſed were rejected.

"Abu Thaher was greatly ſurprized when his ambaſſadors, on their return, related to him the Caliph's anſwer. Inſenſibly his ſurprize was turned into rage; he reſolved to take revenge for the ſlight that had been put upon his terms, which were indeed highly advantageous to him, but would, at the ſame time, have reſtored quiet to the empire. He therefore retook the field the following year, and made new conqueſts in the Muſſulman territories. He attacked and ſeized many towns, and, in particular, made terrible havock in the country round about Cufah. He beſieged that city, took it by aſſault, gave it up to be plundered for ſeveral days, and ſlew the greateſt part of the inhabitants; ſuch of them as eſcaped the fury of the conquerors, were reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery.

It is not ſaid that any ſteps were then taken at the court of Bagdat, to curb the inſolence of this rebel. He therefore continued his ravages without interruption, till about the 927th year of the Chriſtian Æra, when the Caliph ſent out a body of troops againſt him, under the command of one of his officers named Joſeph. The Karmathians, encouraged by their ſucceſs, deſpiſed the Caliph's army; and Joſeph having riſqued an action, his troops were defeated, and for the moſt part put to the ſword, and he himſelf taken priſoner.

This victory was a freſh incitement to Abu Thaher to perſevere; however, it ſeems his intention was rather to intimidate the Caliph, than to make conqueſts; for having formed a deſign of approaching Bagdat, he only took with him a flying camp of four hundred horſe, with which he threw the whole neighbourhood, and even the capital, into the greateſt conſternation. Moctader cauſed ten thouſand men to march out, and to endeavour to carry off the detachment; but the Caliph's troops returned without having made the leaſt attempt.

Abu Thaher having retired with the ſame expedition as he came, appeared again, and made a ſhew of attacking Anbar, a city of Arabian Irak, twenty leagues from Bagdat; but it was no more than a feint, and he again marched back. The court was ſo terrified at this new proceeding, that ſo ſoon as they heard of the Karmathians departure, the Caliph, the miniſters, and the ladies, who had a ſhare in the government, returned thanks to God for the happy event, and diſtributed fifty thouſand crowns in alms to the poor. Abu Thaher was not idle; he ſoon appeared and alarmed them in other parts, and retired almoſt as ſuddenly. The poor were likewiſe benefited by this event; for they received, on this occaſion, alms to the amount of one hundred thouſand drachmas.

In 928, the Karmathian ſpent his time in making incurſions, in order to exhauſt the Caliph's treaſury in alms-giving: He was not, indeed, obliged to think of making a defence, for they did not cauſe any troops to march out againſt him till a long time was paſſed. He ſuſpended his incurſions to give reſt to his troops; and made uſe of that juncture to go to Hejar, where he built a magnificent palace."

"In 930, the Karmathians marched from the province of Baharein, where Abu Thaher had fixed their quarters, and took the road to Mecca, under the conduct of that prince. Their march was but one continued ravage, which became more furious as they approached the neighbourhood of that city: They afterwards laid ſiege to Mecca, carried it by ſtorm, and ſlew more than thirty thouſand perſons. But what muſt have given infinitely greater concern to all true Muſſulmen, was their profanation of the temple of the Caabah: They took away the famous black ſtone, which, ever ſince the days of Mahomet, had been held in the higheſt veneration by the Muſſulmen. They filled with dead bodies the well of Zemzem, ſo famous, and held in ſo great reverence by the Arabians: In ſhort, they did all in their power to inſult the whole nation, and the Caliph in particular, who, as the head of religion, muſt have been affected, in a moſt lively manner, with the indignities committed in a city, which had been the nurſery of Muſſulmaniſm.

In 931, having thus pillaged Mecca, Abu Thaher marched towards Bagdat; and leaving the main body of his troops

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in a place at a conſiderable diſtance, he went with about one thouſand men to ſkirmiſh in the neighbourhood of that capital; after which he paſſed the Tygris, and advanced ſo near, that it was high time to think of ſtopping his progreſs. The Caliph appointed to the command, on that occaſion, one of his captains named Abu Sage, who, having aſſembled about thirty thouſand men, marched out and encamped at ſome diſtance from the poſt which Thaher occupied. He ſent one of his officers to reconnoitre the rebel's forces, and finding that they amounted to no more than one thouſand men, he wrote to the Caliph, and with great confidence aſſured him, that he would ſoon deliver up Thaher to him as a priſoner, to be dealt with according to his pleaſure. Moctader being delighted with this promiſe, and being always apprehenſive that the enemy would elude him, wrote back on the ſpot, and commanded his general forthwith to break down the bridge on the Tygris, that he might not make his eſcape.

Abu Sage, relying on his ſuperior numbers, did not deign at firſt to draw a ſword againſt the Karmathian; and as he had formerly been acquainted with him, he ſent an officer to inform him, that out of regard to the friendſhip that had once ſubſiſted between them, he would now adviſe him to ſurrender, or to take the moſt ſpeedy means for making his eſcape.

Abu Thaher, who was one of the moſt unlikely men in the world to reliſh ſuch advice, aſked the number of Abu Sage's troops? The officer anſwering, that he had thirty thouſand men. "Tell him from me," replied the Karmathian, "that if he has thirty thouſand men, he has not three ſuch fellows as mine are". Thereupon he cauſed three of his ſoldiers to be called, and commanded the firſt to ſtab himſelf, and he obeyed without the leaſt heſitation: He ordered the ſecond to throw himſelf into the Tygris, and he forthwith precipitated himſelf into the river: And the third, he commanded to aſcend a lofty tower, and throw himſelf down to the bottom, and he immediately did ſo. Then, addreſſing himſelf to the Muſſulman officer, who had been a witneſs of what had paſſed, "Do you think," ſaid he, "that a prince who has ſuch ſoldiers, need fear the great number of his enemies? For your part, I will give you quarter, becauſe you do no more than your maſter has commanded; but depend upon it, you ſhall ſoon ſee your general chained up amongſt my dogs."

The Muſſulman officer being returned, and having given an account of what he had ſeen and heard, Abu Sage treated the ſpeech of the Karmathian as a ridiculous bravado, for which he would ſoon give him due correction; and he deferred taking the neceſſary ſteps to ſurround him (as he had promiſed the Caliph) till the next day; but the Karmathian did not give him an opportunity. As he was purſuaded that the Muſſulmen, depending on their ſuperiority of numbers, would be off their guard, he reſolved to be beforehand with them, and to attack them, as ſoon as poſſible, in their camp: And therefore, on the envoy's departure, Abu Thaher ſent out ſome perſons to reconnoitre the poſture of the enemy; and having conſidered the account they gave him of the Muſſulman encampment, he iſſued orders for an attack the following night.

The Karmathians, aſſiſted by the darkneſs, having approached undiſcovered, fell on a ſudden upon Abu Sage's camp with ſuch fury, that great part of his troops were ſlain, before it was well known that the enemy was in the camp; and the ſlaughter continued for a long time. This terrible alarm ſo intimidated the Muſſulmen, that they could not be prevailed on to make uſe of their weapons in their own defence. A great number of them took to flight; and ſome of the fugitives, not knowing whither they went (ſo dark was the night) fell in amongſt the Karmathians, who knocked them on the head. Abu Sage aſſembled round about him a number of his braveſt ſoldiers; but their reſiſtance was ineffectual; the Karmathians cut them in pieces, and at laſt ſeized Abu Sage himſelf, whom they brought to their general. Abu Thaher dealt with him as he had threatened to do, when the Muſſulman officer came to perſuade him to ſurrender; he chained him up amongſt his dogs.

Abu Thaher contenting himſelf with having gained ſo conſiderable an advantage, in the very ſight of the court, retired with his priſoners and the booty he had taken; and, by his departure, tranquillity was reſtored to the city of Bagdat."

In 937, the Caliph, or rather his Emir al Omara, was forced to make a treaty with Abu Thaher, and to agree to pay him an annual tribute of 50,000 Denarii of gold, in conſideration of which he was to ceaſe his ravages, and allow the caravans to paſs unmoleſted to and from Mecca; but the treaty was not long obſerved on either ſide; for, in 947, the Karmathians, under their leader Mutraſek, penetrated as far as Emeſſa, the governor of which they defeated, and made

priſoner; but near this place the grand Muſſulman army came ſoon after up with them, when a moſt bloody battle enſued, in which they were totally defeated, and their leader killed.

This probably was the cauſe of their ſending back to Mecca the famous black ſtone before mentioned, which they did in 950. "It was matter of wonder, that after an interval of about twenty years, and after having many times refuſed immenſe ſums which had been offered them, in caſe they would return the ſtone, they ſhould now bring it back gratis. The only reaſon they gave was, that they had carried it off by order of the ſuperior powers, and that by a like order they were enjoined to return it.

Monſ. D'Herbelot obſerves, it was the common opinion that the order came from Ali; and that the Karmathians having faſtened the ſtone to the firſt pillar, then to the ſecond, and afterwards to the others, it always changed place till they fixed it to the ſeventh, which Ali had pointed out to them. From that time the ſeventh pillar was called Rahmat, that is to ſay, Mercy of God. Some hiſtorians (ſays the ſame author) relate, that when the Karmathians carried away the ſtone from Mecca to their own country, they made uſe of forty of the largeſt and ſtouteſt of their camels, and that they were all ſucceſſively tired with the weight of it; but when it was to be brought back to Mecca, one very meagre camel only, carried it with great eaſe, and even grew fat on the journey."

After this laſt defeat we hear no more of any inroads or ravages made by the Karmathians; and probably, as they found themſelves diſappointed as to all the flattering prophecies, by which Abu Thaher, and their other leaders, had deluded them, they found afterwards but few followers. However, the ſect was far from being annihilated, for ſome of them in the year 1090, eſtabliſhed themſelves, and formed a kind of Dynaſty, under one Haſſan Sabah, in Perſian Irak. They were called Batineans or Aſſaſſinians, from whence the word Aſſaſſine took its riſe, becauſe they profeſſed a principle of privately murdering any man their leader ſhould direct, tho' certain of periſhing in the attempt; and their leader was called by the title of Scheik al Gemal, that is to ſay, prince of Perſian Irak, which was called Gemal, becauſe of its being a mountainous country. But as Scheik in Arabick likewiſe ſignifies an old man, and Gemal ſignifies a mountain, the prince or chief of theſe banditti is by our hiſtorians called, *The old Man of the Mountain*, upon whoſe hiſtory the famous French antiquarian Paſquier has given us a diſſertation; and tho' he does not, upon this ſubject, ſhew ſuch a thorough knowledge of antiquity as appears in moſt of his other writings, yet it is certain, that ſuch an enthuſiaſtick ſect of treacherous banditti did exiſt in Aſia, and continued long to exiſt, under a ſucceſſion of what may be called popes or chief prieſts, for by them the wiſe and good Nezam el Mulk, vizir to the Sultan of Perſia, was aſſaſſinated in 1091, as appears from this Arabian Hiſtory, and from our own hiſtories we know, that our brave and wiſe Edward the Firſt, was, in 1271, attacked treacherouſly, and wounded by one of theſe Batineans, ſent on purpoſe to murder him whilſt on his expedition to the Holy Land; and we have accounts of ſeveral other princes, Mahometan as well as Chriſtian, that were treacherouſly murdered by them, for they made no difference, if their chief ſo commanded, which, together with their principle of abſolute active, as well as paſſive obedience, ſeems to be a full proof of their having been a ſpawn of the Karmathians, tho' diſtinguiſhed by a new name.

This I think, Sir, is an entertaining piece of hiſtory; and we may draw theſe two uſeful inferences from it. 1. That there is nothing a government ought to guard more carefully againſt, than the propagation of any ridiculous ſuperſtition or enthuſiaſm, becauſe a very wicked one may be eaſily ingrafted upon it, as was the caſe in this inſtance; and, 2. That perſecution is the very worſt method for this purpoſe; for if Karmath had not been ſentenced to die, his enthuſiaſm might, perhaps, have died with himſelf; at leaſt it could never have drawn in ſuch multitudes as to encourage any ambitious ſoldier to put himſelf at their head. Till then even multitudes of enthuſiaſts are deſpicable, and may, without danger, be expoſed to ridicule by the governing powers; but when an ambitious, brave, and enterpriſing ſoldier gets himſelf, by chance or cunning, at their head, they become formidable even to an eſtabliſhed government. I am,

May 8, 1758. SIR, &c.

From the MONITOR.

NO power upon earth was ever yet able to bear the burthen of the ſupplies neceſſary for executing any ſucceſsful campaign on ſhore, and, at the ſame

time, for ſupporting the dignity of its flag, and maintaining a ſuperiority at ſea. This is the rock on which the fleets of Carthage ſplit; while that republick adhered ſtrictly to meaſures, which agreed with her natural ſtrength, her coaſts had nothing to fear, her navy bid defiance to the Roman eagle, and, by inſulting the coaſt of her enemies, ſhe reduced their trade and navigation to the laſt extremity, and well nigh compleated their deſtruction: But when new councils were adopted, the glory of purchaſing laurels by the ſword of Hannibal, gradually brought on their ruin: This firſt cramped their vigour by ſea, and became ſo large an outlet for the riches of the Carthaginians, that, by the Roman policy of protracting a war, ſo unnatural in its conſequences to a maritime power, they, in the end, fell an eaſy prey, and were totally deſtroyed. Whoever ſpares the leaſt attention to recollect the miſcarriages of the French, who were ſo lately the terror of the world, muſt confeſs, that the miſerable condition to which they have been reduced in Germany, is owing to the contempt with which the Britiſh councils wiſely counteracted their ſcheme to draw a Britiſh army into the continent; and exerted the powers committed to their charge in naval expeditions, which, tho' not crowned with the utmoſt advantages, as might have been expected from their force and commiſſion, convinced the French that the ſame ſquadron, which threatened their coaſts with fire and deſtruction, deprived them of all hopes to play off their ſtate bugbear of an invaſion upon our dominions; protected our trade and navigation; ruined their commerce from the four winds, and cut off their laſt efforts, for continuing the war, and favouring their uſurpations on our ſettlements in America. This confirms the wiſdom of thoſe councils, which have always pleaded for meaſures, that might cut out work for the French at home; and convinces me that it is now the chief object of our councils, which have diſtinguiſhed themſelves already by their care of the publick liberty and property; their ability to plan means to annoy and diſtreſs the enemy by ſea; their integrity and œconomy in the application of the publick money, and their attachment to the true intereſt of their country; to find out in what manner they may compel the enemy, to accept of an equitable peace, and to put it out of their power to be any longer the bullies of Europe, or to give us any diſturbance or interruption in the trade and cultivation of our ſettlements in the new world. To ſuch a miniſtry as this, every hint is acceptable, for the accompliſhing of ſuch deſirable ends. I ſubmit it to the conſideration of the lords of the Admiralty, whether there might not be certain ſhips ſo planned and modelled, as would be able to follow the enemy into the ſhoaleſt water, and to penetrate into all their bays, rivers, and creeks? Cannot there be ſhips built, which ſhall draw no more than ten feet water, and to carry twenty guns, twenty-four pounders upon one deck, ſeventy ſailors, and one hundred marines? To which ſhould there be added ſix ſhips of the like conſtruction, to draw only eight feet water, to carry ſixteen guns, twelve pounders, upon one deck, thirty ſailors, and fifty marines; and two bomb veſſels, and two fireſhips, fit for ſhoal water, we ſhould be able to ferrit the enemy out of every hole. For ſhould this ſquadron (whoſe total expence in building could not exceed the charge of two eighty gun ſhips) be employed in two diviſions; one half thereof might ſcour the coaſts of the channel, from Dunkirk to Cape Conquette, near Breſt; while the other half might carry on their operations from port Conquerneau, which is the firſt port beyond Breſt, to St. Jean de Luz. They who pretend to be well acquainted with the premiſſes, aſſure us, that there is no force in any of the ſaid ports, able to reſiſt the firing of ſuch a ſquadron, nor even where only the leſſer ſhips could be brought to bear: And tho' Dunkirk, Calais, and two or three other places, may boaſt of their fortifications, they might be bombarded to a very good effect. Such a proceeding would certainly ſtrike the inhabitants with very great terror, and oblige the miniſtry to march a conſiderable body of troops to defend a coaſt, which extends almoſt one thouſand miles, in order to prevent the ruinous conſequences of landing our marines, who might be covered a long way on ſhore, by the twenty-four pounders; neither could they be interrupted by any armed force from the enemy's ports, except Breſt and Rochefort, whoſe mouths are eaſily ſtopped by a proper ſquadron of the line, ſtationed in Camarette bay, and under the Iſle of Aix. This, or ſome ſuch like plan, appears the more neceſſary, from the late eſcape of the convoy and tranſports, by the help of the ſhoal water at the mouth of the Charente (ſee p. 211.) Had our admiral been ſupplied with veſſels of this conſtruction, he might have totally deſtroyed that fleet, which is now got ſafe into harbour.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I BEG leave to requeſt ſome one of your ingenious correſpondents, to interpret the following Ænigma, to be found in N° I. p. 9. l. 6. of Dr. Smollet's Hiſtory of England, now publiſhing.

"Theſe original Britons are repreſented, by Julius Cæſar, extremely numerous, living in cottages thatched with *ſtraw*, like thoſe of the Gauls, and feeding large herds of cattle: They ſowed no *corn*."

I am, SIR,

Your conſtant reader,

MATHOS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ADmiralty-Office, May 13. In purſuance of the king's pleaſure, lord Anſon, vice-admiral of Great-Britain, and admiral of the white, was this day appointed commander in chief of a fleet now fitting out for the ſea.

———, May 13. On the 26th of laſt month, his majeſty's ſhip the Windſor, of 60 guns, commanded by captain Faulkner, with the Eſcorte frigate, were ſent from Plymouth, in order to intercept two French frigates, and three ſtoreſhips, under their convoy, which ſailed a few days before from Dunkirk road to the weſtward. On the 27th, towards noon, about 16 leagues from the Ramhead, capt. Faulkner was in ſight of them, when the two frigates brought to in a line, as if they intended to receive him, and the ſtoreſhips continued ſtanding to the weſtward. When the Windſor came within about two gun ſhot of the frigates, they made all the ſail they could towards the coaſt of France: Upon which capt. Faulkner ſent the Eſcorte after the ſtoreſhips, while he gave chace to the frigates, and continued it till four in the afternoon; when finding they greatly outſailed him, he gave it over, and made after their convoy, which could then but juſt be diſcerned from the poop. The next morning, at day light, only one of them was to be ſeen, which the Windſor came up with and took. She is called the St. Peter, of near 400 tons burthen, and her cargo conſiſted of proviſions, and 1000 ſtand of arms, intended for Quebeck. Another of theſe ſtoreſhips was fallen in with, the ſame day, by a ſquadron of his majeſty's ſhips to the weſtward, commanded by capt. Pratten, and was taken by capt. Douglas in the Alcide. She is called the Baden, is about the ſame ſize with the other, and loaded with proviſions.

On the 29th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, capt. Pratten ſeeing a ſail to the S. W. made a ſignal for the Dorſetſhire, of 70 guns and 520 men, commanded by capt. Denis, to give chace; and ſoon after obſerving the chace to be a large ſhip, diſpatched the Achilles, of 60 guns, commanded by the Hon. captain Barrington, alſo after her, and then followed them with the reſt of the ſquadron. About ſeven o'clock, the Dorſetſhire came up with the chace, which proved to be the Raiſonable, a French ſhip of war of 64 guns and 630 men, and capt. Denis began to engage her very cloſely, and they continued warmly engaged till about nine o'clock, when the enemy's ſhip, commanded by the prince de Mombazon, chevalier de Rohan, ſtruck, having ſuffered greatly in her hull, and had 61 men killed, and 100 wounded. She was going from l'Orient to Breſt, a new ſhip, not above four or five months off the ſtocks. The Dorſetſhire's maſts, yards, and ſails, were greatly ſhattered. She had 15 men killed, and 21 wounded, in the action; and one of the wounded is ſince dead.

Advice is received from rear-admiral Broderick, who was on his paſſage to the Mediterranean, that, on the 13th of laſt month, in the latitude of 48, 00, his majeſty's ſhip the Prince George, of 80 guns, in which the rear-admiral hoiſted his flag, took fire at half an hour after one in the afternoon, and after burning down to the water's edge, the remnant of her ſunk at a little before ſix in the evening. The rear-admiral ſays, he could not then give a particular account of the people who were on board her, being about 780; but he feared the number loſt far exceeded the number ſaved.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Thomas Sharp, *Chaplain of the* Prince George *Man of War, to a Friend in* London.

On board the Glaſgow, *off* Liſbon, April 20, 1758.

Dear JEMMY,

"I DOUBT not but you are already greatly ſurprized at reading from whence I direct my letter, much more will you be when you hear the cauſe of it: I beg you would arm yourſelf to read the moſt diſmal and melancholy ſtory that was ever related. Indeed it is not in the power of tongue to expreſs, or pen to deſcribe, the miſerable ſpectacle that I was witneſs to. For, on Thurſday the 13th inſtant, at half an hour paſt one in the afternoon, word was paſſed into the ward-

room

room by the centry, that the fore part of the Prince George was on fire. The lieutenants ran immediately forward; and myſelf, with many others (for we had twenty two in the meſs) went directly on the quarter-deck, when we found the whole ſhip was alarmed. The pumps were handed out, engine and buckets carried forward, and every immediate remedy applied. The admiral, with lieutenants on watch, kept their quarter-deck, from whence he ſent ſuch orders as he thought moſt expedient for the preſervation of the ſhip, and the ſouls in her. Capt. Payton, and the other lieutenants, on diligent ſearch, found that the fire broke out firſt in the boatſwain's ſtore-room; to which place large quantities of water were applied, but all in vain, for the ſmoke was ſo very great and hot, that the poor creatures could not get near enough for their labour to have any effect. On which capt. Payton ordered ſcuttles to be made, that the water might be poured in by that means; but here he was defeated likewiſe, for only two carpenters could be found, and they had nothing to work with for a long time but a hammer and a chiſſel each. The lower gun deck ports were then opened, but the water that guſhed in from them was not ſufficient to ſtop the violence of the flames. He ordered likewiſe the powder-room to be wetted, leſt the ſhip, which was expected, ſhould immediately be blown up, and every ſoul in her periſh in an inſtant. This had its deſired effect; and for ſome minutes we had glimmering hopes of ſaving the ſhip. I mention the above particulars as I was below myſelf, worked with the men as long as I could ſtand it, went up for air, and returned again inſtantly, and conſequently an eye-witneſs, therefore declare them as facts. The fire ſoon increaſed, and raged violently aft on the larboard ſide of the ſhip; and as the deſtruction of the ſhip was found inevitable, the preſervation of the admiral was firſt conſulted. Capt. Payton came on the quarter-deck, and ordered the barge to be manned, into which the admiral entered, with near forty more, for now there was no diſtinction, every man's life was equally precious. The admiral finding the barge would overſet, ſtripped himſelf ſtark naked, and committed himſelf to the mercy of the waves. God had compaſſion on him and his country; for, after toiling an hour in reſiſting the violence of the waves, he was taken up by a merchant-man's boat. Capt. Payton kept the quarter-deck an hour after the admiral left it, when he happily got into a boat from the ſtern-ladder, and was put ſafe on board the Alderney ſloop. I muſt be deficient even to attempt a deſcription of the melancholy ſcene that was now before me; ſhrieking, cries, lamentations, bemoanings, raving, deſpair, and even madneſs itſelf, preſented themſelves: I thought it now high time to take care of myſelf. I looked from every part of the ſhip for my preſervation, and ſoon ſaw three boats off the ſtern of the ſhip. I went immediately to my cabbin, and offered up my prayers to God for five minutes, particularly thanking him for giving me ſuch reſolution and compoſure of mind. I then jumped into the ſea from one of the gun-room ports, and ſwam to a boat, which put me ſafe on board the Alderney ſloop. The miſeries I endured there before I got on board the Glaſgow (which were very great) ſhall be the ſubject of a letter when I get to Gibraltar. There are near 300 people ſaved, the principal of which are as follow, viz. The admiral, capt. Payton, lieut. Durell, lieut. Pell, lieut. Baird, Mr. Cannon, acting lieutenant, Mr. Hardy, purſer, Dr. Sharp, chaplain, Mr. Broughton, maſter, Mr. Higgin, lieutenant of marines, Mr. Zobell, ditto, Mr. Fluin, boatſwain, Mr. Penton, paſſenger, Mr. Pemberton, ditto, Mr. Baynes, ditto. Petty officers: Mr. Hutchinſon, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Ogne, Mr. Moore, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Smith, Mr. Forreſter, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Sennowes, Mr. Morris, Mr. Carſton, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Short.

We had ſaved near the whole ſhip's crew, had the merchantmen behaved like human creatures, but they kept a long way to windward the whole time; and, if poſſible, to their greater ſhame be it ſpoken, inſtead of ſaving the men that ſwam to their boats, they were employed in taking up geeſe, fowls, tables, chairs, and whatever elſe of the kind came near them."

An ACCOUNT *of the* CAMEL *and* DROMEDARY, *with a beautiful* REPRESENTATION *of thoſe* ANIMALS, *drawn from the Life.*

THE Camel being a native of thoſe countries of which we have the earlieſt accounts, Arabia, Syria, Perſia, Egypt, &c. frequent mention is made of them in the Old Teſtament, where they are reckoned up as a great part of the riches even of the patriarchs. Providence ſeems, with great goodneſs, to have beſtowed them upon countries which abound with

parched

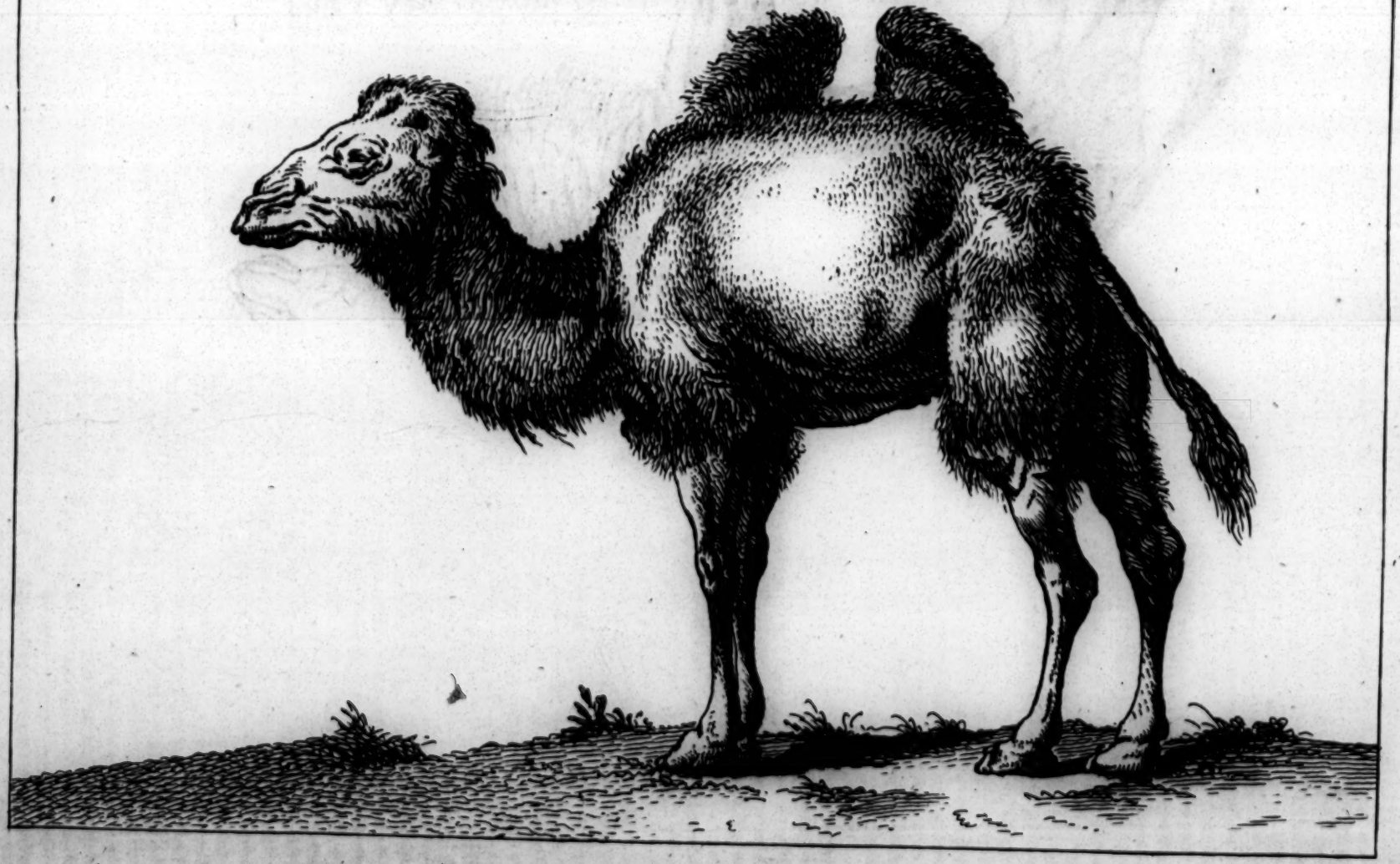
parched, ſandy deſarts, and mountainous tracks, where other beaſts of burden could ſcarce travel, either from their more frequent want of ſuſtenance, their inability to live long without water, or to ſupport great burdens, and inceſſant fatigues. The Dromedary is a ſpecies of A Camels, but leſs. Some authors ſay the Camel has two bunches on his back, and the Dromedary one, others aſſert the direct contrary; but we ſhall ſtile that, in compliance with the latter opinion, which has two humps, the Dromedary, and the other the Camel; theſe bunches or humps B are of a griſly ſubſtance, with large tufts of hair round them; and between thoſe of the Dromedary is a natural ſeat or ſaddle place. In other particulars the deſcription of one of theſe creatures includes that of the other. They have a long neck, and ſmall head, which they gene- C rally carry on a level with their backs; a fine bright eye, and a countenance reſembling that of a ſheep, more than any other animal. They have a double back bone, with a continued cavity, channel, or groove, running along it; the tail is like that of an ox; the back part reſem- D bles a mule; the penis projects backwards, and the teſticles are like thoſe of a boar, and very ſmall, conſidering the bulk of the animal. The neck ſeems furniſhed with a great degree of ſtrength, and the back of the Camel forms a perfect arch, the centre of which is the aforementioned E bunch. His loins ſeem to be his weakeſt part; but that is made amends for, by amazingly ſtrong and continuous hip bones, which ſeem almoſt to join at the rump. Their legs reſemble the deer's, are ſmaller than one could well imagine, conſidering the weight they ſupport, and very taper. F The bottoms of their feet are of a thin, horny ſubſtance, for they have no hoofs, very fit for travelling in ſandy countries; but if they were to come to a clayey ſoil, when it happened to be wet, they muſt lie by till the roads were dry, or they would ſlip about and be ſpoiled. In G chewing the cud, for they are of the ruminating tribe, they croſs their jaws, and in the upper jaw they have no teeth before. In lying down, they bend their fore legs under them firſt; but in riſing, they raiſe their hinder part firſt, and upon the cheſt and the fore haunches very hard H calloſities are formed, on which they reſt their bodies when down. A large Camel will carry 800 or 1000 weight, and a Dromedary 500 weight. A loaded Camel will travel, a foot pace, two or three miles an hour; but a Dromedary, it is aſſerted, will travel 200 miles in 24 hours; his pace notwithſtanding is but a trot, but would ſhake a man to pieces not uſed to ride upon them: So that the riders are obliged to ſwathe themſelves, like children, to ſtrengthen their backs, and to ſecure them from the violent ſhocks the velocity and rudeneſs of the motion would otherwiſe occaſion. They eat little at a time, will travel many days without water, and are fed with barley dough mixed with chaff or cut ſtraw. They lie down to take up their burdens, and it is ſaid they are frequently heard to ſigh and groan, at that time, as if they were ſenſible of the fatigue they were to undergo. They are very tractable, and eaſily governed, except in their coupling time, which laſts about a month, when they are ſomewhat unruly. The female goes with foal eleven months. They do not bridle them as horſes, nor uſe whips or ſticks to them, for, when tired, they will not mend their pace for beating; whereas, at other times, the voice alone is ſufficient to rule them. Where trees are found in the Deſarts, there ſeldom fails to be water, of which the Camels themſelves ſeem as ſenſible as their drivers; for when they come within ſight of ſuch places, if they have been ſome days without water, they cannot be reſtrained from ſetting up their great trot, which they never ceaſe till they arrive at thoſe ſpots. The foregoing particulars are gathered both from ancient and modern authors, rejecting what appears to be fabulous in either; tho', even in ſuch particulars as one would think lay open to every traveller's or naturaliſt's notice, they greatly and eſſentially differ. The proprietor of thoſe, from whom the draughts are taken, which are now ſhewing to the curious at the Talbot Inn in the Strand, Mr. Richard Heppenſtall, was very communicative; tho' ſome matters that, he ſays, have fallen within his obſervation are denied by the beſt writers, viz. The uncommon manner of their copulating, which, notwithſtanding the ſituation of the parts of generation, he ſays, they perform by covering, and their not having a reſervoir for water in the gullet, which a late writer however affirms they have. Mr. Heppenſtall acquaints us, that his Dromedary and Camel devour about five truſſes of hay per week, and drink very moderately; they are about 19 hands high, and the fore feet of each of them meaſure ſeven inches and an half over. It muſt be obſerved they ſhed their hair every year, and they are ſhedding their hair at preſent, in which condition the draughts were taken, otherwiſe

The CAMEL from Grand Cairo in Egypt Drawn from the Life



The DROMEDARY lately brought from Perſia Drawn from the Life

The DROMEDARY lately brought from Persia Drawn from the Life



Engravd for the London Magazine

therwiſe they would have been deſcribed as
overed with abundance of ſcrubbed, curling
air, of a ſad hue, which renders colouring
he Print unneceſſary. The caravan which
aſſes the Deſart to Mecca, conſiſts of
reat numbers of merchants and pilgrims,
nd many thouſand Camels (ſee p. 105.)
hat which paſſes from Baſſorah to Aleppo,
hich conſiſts of 400 or 500 men, and
00 or 1000 Camels, is well deſcribed by
Mr. Plaiſted, who being the laſt tra-
eller that has told us any thing about Ca-
nels, we ſhall ſubjoin what he ſays on
hat head, which is ſomewhat different
om the foregoing account.

"The Camels in this caravan are not
d ſeven or eight together as in Perſia,
t are looſe, and march along without
ſerving any order, like a drove of cattle
England going to market. Their uſual
ce is only walking, nor can a Camel or
romedary, with a man on his back, be
ſily put out of it. And tho' their legs
e long, and they take great ſtrides, yet
ey rid no more ground than a man in
ordinary method of travelling on foot,
I have often experienced, when I have
lked for three or four hours together.
e thing that makes them ſo ſlow is their
ling at every ſhrub they meet with,
ich makes it no wonder, that a man
o walks a common pace ſhould get to
journey's end before a Camel. Hence,
on due deliberation, I have eſtimated,
t a Camel may travel thirty miles in a
, one day with another, if he is upon
road thirteen hours together, as was
caſe, for we never halted or ſtopped
ine, as many other caravans do."

After what has been ſaid, it is eaſy
ſee how neceſſary and uſeful Camels
in paſſing over theſe vaſt Deſarts, where
other beaſts of burden could live with-
being ſupplied with provender from
er places. No quadrupede but this
live ſo long without water; four days
now they can, and have been told fif-
, but this I do not affirm for truth,
thoſe that told me aſſert it from their
n knowledge. They pretend this was
aſioned by having gone out of their
, and from having followed an un-
quented track. However, this is cer-
, that almoſt all the men, and many
he beaſts died. Camels are enabled
ear thirſt longer than other animals,
neans of a bladder which is placed
the entrance of the throat, which
be ſeen very plainly when they are
ng, for then they grumble and growl,
hrow the bladder up in their mouths.
I ſuppoſe, is always filled at the
time of his drinking, and with this he
muſt needs moiſten the dry food which he
meets with on the road, and expends it
very gradually, and yet I obſerved the
day before we came to Tayba it was quite
empty, when they had been but three
days without drinking, which occaſioned
them to eat very little on the following
days. The genital parts are ſeated quite
different from thoſe of other animals, for
which reaſon they always void their urine
backwards. In winter the Camels are
clothed in long wool like a ſheep, which
falls off in the ſpring, and in the ſummer
they look ſo ſleek with their ſhort hair,
that you would take them for a different
kind of animal. Beſides thoſe that are
bred in the ſouthern parts of Aſia are of
a ſlighter make then thoſe that travel be-
tween Conſtantinople and Perſia. For
theſe laſt will carry a thouſand pounds
weight eaſier than the former can ſix hun-
dred. Thoſe which are called Drome-
daries are ſmall, clean limbed beaſts, the
beſt of which are bred at Muſkate, and
only differ from other Camels, as a cart-
horſe does from a racer. In Tartary, and
other places, there are Dromedaries and
Camels with two humps on their backs,
but theſe I never ſaw."

From the IDLER, N° 5.

"OF all extenſive and complicated objects different parts are ſelected by different eyes; and minds are variouſly affected, as they vary their attention. The care of the publick is now fixed upon our ſoldiers, who are leaving their native country to wander, none can tell how long, in the pathleſs deſarts of the Iſle of Wight. The tender ſigh for their ſufferings, and the gay drink for their ſucceſs. I, who look, or believe myſelf to look, with more philoſophick eyes, on human affairs, muſt confeſs, that I ſaw the troops march with little emotion: My thoughts were fixed upon other ſcenes, and the tear ſtole into my eyes, not for thoſe that were going away, but for thoſe that were left behind.

We have no reaſon to doubt but our troops will proceed with proper caution; that there are men among them who can take care of themſelves. But how ſhall the ladies ſuffer life without them? By what arts can they, who have long had no joy, but from the civilities of a ſoldier, now amuſe their hours, and ſolace their ſeparation?

Of fifty thouſand men, now deſtined to different ſtations, if we allow each to have been occaſionally neceſſary only to

four women, a ſhort computation will inform us, that two hundred thouſand ladies are left to languiſh in vexation; two hundred thouſand ladies, who muſt run to ſales and auctions without an attendant; ſit at the play, without a critick to direct their opinion; buy their fans by their own judgment; diſpoſe ſhells by their own invention; walk in the Mall without a gallant; go to the gardens without a protector; and ſhuffle cards with vain impatience for want of a fourth to compleat the party.

Of theſe ladies ſome, I hope, have lap-dogs, and ſome monkeys, but they are unſatisfactory companions. Many uſeful offices are performed by men of ſcarlet, to which neither dog nor monkey has adequate abilities: A parrot, indeed, is as fine as a colonel, and if he has been much uſed to good company, is not wholly without converſation; but a parrot, after all, is a poor little creature, has neither ſword nor ſhoulder-knot, can neither dance nor play at cards.

Since the ſoldiers muſt obey the call of their duty, and go to that ſide of the kingdom which faces France, I know not why the ladies, who cannot live without them, ſhould not follow them. The prejudices and pride of man have long preſumed the ſword and ſpindle made for different hands, and denied the other ſex, to partake the grandeur of military glory. This notion may be conſiſtently enough received in France, where the Salic law excludes females from the throne; but we, who allow them to be ſovereigns, may ſurely ſuppoſe them capable to be ſoldiers.

It were to be wiſhed that ſome man, whoſe experience and authority might enforce regard, would propoſe that our encampments, for the preſent year, ſhould compriſe an equal number of men and women, who ſhould march and fight in mingled bodies. If proper colonels were once appointed, and the drums ordered to beat for female voluntiers, our regiments would ſoon be filled without the reproach or cruelty of an impreſs.

Of theſe heroines, ſome might ſerve on foot, under the denomination of the Female Buffs, and ſome on horſeback, with the title of Lady Huſſars."

"Our maſculine ſquadrons will not ſuppoſe themſelves diſgraced by their auxiliaries, till they have done ſomething which women could not have done. The troops of Braddock never ſaw their enemies, and perhaps were defeated by women. Had Minorca been defended by a female garriſon, it might have been ſurrendered, as it was, without a breach; and I cannot but think, that 7000 women might have ventured to look at Rochefort, ſack a village, rob a vineyard, and return in ſafety."

Errata, in Mr. Dodſon's *Solution, p.* 188.

Line 19, for Y, write *y*. Line 21, for 3,26 inches, write ,326 feet. Line 27, for = ſhorteſt ſide, write *b* = ſhorteſt ſide. Line 28, for ,652*x*, write *y* =,652 ∴ *x* =,326 feet.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken from the* French, *continued from p.* 90.

ST. Pierre, from Bourdeaux, for Quebeck, Prince de Conti, an outward bound Indiaman.
Port Mahone, a privateer of St. Maloes, of 14 guns and 84 men.
Reine Elizabeth, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
Marie Thereſe, from ditto, for ditto.
Palmier, from ditto, for ditto.
A privateer driven on ſhore.
Granville privateer, of 38 guns and 180 men, blew up, in an engagement with the Britannia privateer, of Briſtol, and only four of the crew were ſaved.
St. Jean Baptiſte, from Nantz, for St. Domingo.
Two ſhips from Martinico for Bourdeaux.
A dogger privateer of St. Maloes, of 14 guns and 94 men.
A privateer of four guns and 22 men.
A large ſhip, with ſtores, for Canada.
A Dutch ſhip, from Croſwick, for Havre.
L'Angé, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
A large ſnow from ditto, for ditto.
A ſmall ſnow privateer.
A cutter privateer.
Three privateers taken by the Iſis.
A privateer of 16 guns and 140 men.
A privateer of eight guns.
A privateer of 26 guns and 330 men.
Jean Macque, from Bourdeaux, for St. Domingo.
Jaſon, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
Mariamne, from ditto, for ditto.
L'Aigle, from ditto, for ditto.
Minon, a privateer of 12 guns.
A Spaniſh brig with India goods.
A veſſel from Bourdeaux, for St. Domingo.
Dromedaire, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
Deux Amis, from ditto, for ditto.
Mars privateer of Bayonne.
Magnifique, from St. Domingo, for Nants.
Marie Elizabethe, from ditto, for ditto.
Union, from ditto, for Honfleur.
St. Jean, from ditto, for Nantz.
Dolphin, from ditto, for ditto.
Emanuel, from Stockholm, for St. Maloes.
M. de Tourney, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Mars privateer of Bayonne, of 16 guns and 180 men.
Duc D'Acquitaine, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
Probité, from Bourdeaux, for Canada.
L'Aigle, from ditto, for ditto.
L'Unique, from ditto, for ditto.
L'Impromptu, from ditto, for ditto.
A Daniſh ſhip with fiſh.
St. Jean Baptiſte, from St. Sebaſtians, with India goods.
A Swediſh ſhip richly laden.
St. Martin, from Cape-Breton, for Rochelle.
Minerva, from Canada, for ditto.
Two large ſnows, from Bourdeaux, for Martinico.
Alvolette, from St. Domingo, for Bourd.
Amiable Roſe, from ditto, for ditto.
La Jeuneſſe, Franc Maſon, L'Angerome, } belonging to the Iſle of Rhee.
A Dutch ſhip, from Breſt, for America.
A Swediſh ſhip, from Marſeilles, for Hamburgh.

[*To be continued.*]

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* French, *continued from p.* 91.

SUCCESS, Cordiner, from Peterhead, for Leith.
Duke of Cumberland privateer.
Lothian, Jones, from Guinea, for America.
Sea-Nymph, Lact, from Topſham, for London.
Middleton privateer.
William and Elizabeth, Barry, from South-Carolina, for Kirkwall.
Induſtry, Liddell, from Leith, for Clyde.
Scotſtarvet, from Copenhagen, for Inverneſs.
The Hankenſon, Dodgſon, from Lancaſter, for Peterhead.
———, from Carolina, for Topſham.
Two ſhips laden with corn.
A ſhip from Virginia, with 400 hogſheads of tobacco.
Lloyd, Sweeting, from Maryland, for Liverpool.
Cumberland, Burkett, from South-Carolina, for Cowes.
Anne, Curteis, from Jamaica, for London.
Proſpect, Payne, from London, for St. Kitts.
Katherine, Hall, from Leghorn, for Leith.
Speaker privateer, of London.
Duke of Argyle, Kendal, from Georgia, for Nevis.
Sally, Adlam, from Philadelphia, for Barbadoes.
Kitty, Colquhon, from Guinea, for Antigua.
King-Fiſher, Marinet, from Jerſey, for Newfoundland.
Neptune, Burton, from Milford, for Liſbon.
Peggy, Boyd, from Virginia, for Glaſgow.
Britannia, ———, from ditto, for ditto.
Crown-point, Lawrence, from Liverpool, for New-York.
Patterſon, Cole, from Liverpool, for New-York.
Lady Charlotte, Oakes, from Barcelona, for Liverpool.
Charles, Jackſon, from Shields, for Stockholm.
Anſon privateer of Liverpool.
Broderick privateer of Guernſey.
———, ———, from Carolina, for London.
Jolly Batchelor, Thornton, from Bilboa, for St. Lucar.
Dublin Merchant, Harris, with wheat.
A Hamburgh ſhip bound for Carolina.
Medina, Cox, from Cowes, for Newfoundland.
Hamilton, M'Shean, from Jamaica, for Lond.
Amey, ———, from Briſtol, from Virginia.
Martha and Judith, Walliſer, from Guernſey, for Hamburgh.
Scipio, Moran, from Malaga, for London.
Gertrude, Twiſt, from Charles-Town, for Cowes.
Chriſtian, Rutherford, from Koningſberg, for Leith.
Elizabeth, ———, from Gottenburgh, for Fraſerburgh.
Two Virginia ſhips.
A Weſt-India outward bound ſhip.

[*To be continued.*]

BILLS of Mortality from April 18. to May 16.

Chriſt.	Males 575		
	Femal. 536		1100
Buried	Males 734		
	Femal. 675		1409
Died under 2 Years old			433
Between 2 and	5	—	134
5 and	10	—	57
10 and	20	—	40
20 and	30	—	121
30 and	40	—	132
40 and	50	—	149
50 and	60	—	121
60 and	70	—	103
70 and	80	—	82
80 and	90	—	29
90 and	100	—	8
			1409

Buried	Within the Walls	111
	Without the Walls	338
	In Mid. and Surry	645
	City & Sub. Weſt.	315
		1409

Weekly,	April 25	—	362
	May 2	—	307
	9	—	394
	16	—	346
			1209

Increaſed in the Burials the laſt Month, 85.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 28. 3d.

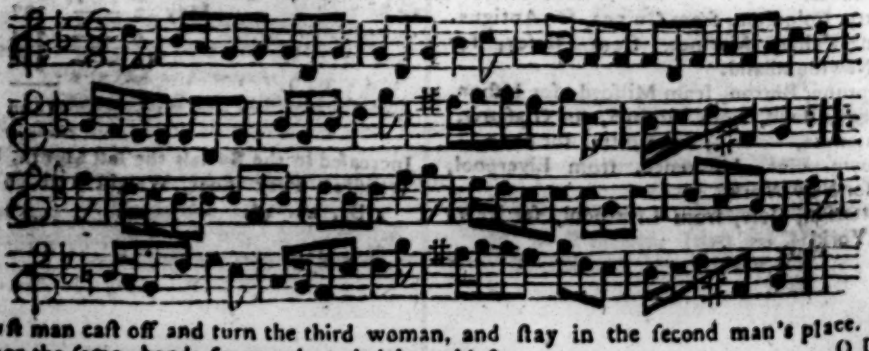


2.

Flocks are bleating, rocks repeating,
Valleys echo back the ſound;
D ncing, ſinging, piping, ſpringing,
Nought but mirth and joy go round.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

The FRISKY MUSE.



First man caſt off and turn the third woman, and ſtay in the ſecond man's place. his partner the ſame, hands ſix round, and right and left.

ODE

ODE *to* AMYNTA.

BY folly led, from ſnare to ſnare
Of bitter grief ſuſpence and care,
A ſelf devoted prey;
With ev'ry flattering hope reſign'd,
Once more myſelf and peace to find,
From thee I force my way.

Yet, with reluctant ſtep and ſlow,
From all that's dear while thus I go,
Some pity let me claim;
Leſs ſmart th' expiring martyr feels,
While ſcorching flames, or tort'ring wheels,
To atoms tear his frame.

Nor think, like infants, prone to change,
From ſordid views, or weak revenge,
My reſolutions flow;
'Tis God's, 'tis nature's great beheſt,
On ev'ry living ſoul impreſt,
To ſeek relief from woe.

Nor yet explore with ſearch intent,
What known wou'd but thy ſoul torment,
And all its peace betray;
When painful truths invade the mind,
Ev'n wiſdom wiſhes to be blind,
And hates th' officious ray.

Ye pow'rs, who cordial and ſerene,
Protect the dear domeſtick ſcene,
To your retreats I fly;
At length by your's, and reaſon's aid,
I may to reſt this heart perſuade,
And wipe the tearful eye.

There nature o'er the heart ſupreme,
Shall ev'ry tender wiſh reclaim,
Where'er they fondly ſtray;
There friendſhip's arms my ſoul ſuſtain,
When giddy with exceſs of pain,
My languid pow'rs give way.

With cadence ſoft the flowing ſtream,
The fanning breeze, the lambent gleam,
Shall join their various pow'r;
To bid each paſſion's riſing tide,
In philoſophick eaſe ſubſide,
And ſooth my penſive hour.

Obſcurely good, from day to day,
As truth and conſcience light my way,
I'll glide thro' life's deeline;
Whilſt thou, perhaps, may'ſt happier prove,
Addreſt by one whoſe groſſer love,
Will ſcruple leſs than mine.

And when from this unfriendly clime,
To ſcenes more peaceful and ſublime,
My ſoul prepares to fly;
Let me one pitying tear beſtow,
On thoſe who ſtill ſurvive to woe,
Then bleſs my God and die.

PSALM CXXXVII. *A Deſcription of the* Babyloniſh *Captivity with the Prophet's Curſe pronounced againſt* Edom *and* Babel.

1.

FAR from our home, where proud Euphrates flows,
We penſive ſat reflecting on our woes:
Thou, deareſt Sion, waſt our mournful theme,
At thoughts of thee, our tears increas'd the ſtream.

2.

Our harps, as if they felt a ſympathy,
Hung ſilent by, and ſeem'd as ſad as we:

3.

While thus they ſcoff'd, who caus'd our ev'ry ill,
You that in muſick boaſt ſuch mighty ſkill,
Now raiſe the voice, and ſtrike the trembling lyre,
As you of old were wont in Salem's quire?

4.

Oh no! how ſhall we find or voice, or hand,
To ſound Jehovah's praiſe in this ſtrange land?

5.

Tho' here, in wretched exile, 'tis my doom,
Far, far from thy dear fertile fields to roam;
Yet, Salem, if I ceaſe to wiſh for thee,
May this hand loſt to ſkill and feeling be;

6.

And may eternal dumbneſs ſeize my tongue,
If thy dear praiſe be not its conſtant ſong.

7.

Juſt heav'n, forget not Edom on that day,
But with like woes their cruel ſpite repay:
Down, down with this proud city, was their cry,
'Till low in duſt its lofty ſtructures lie.

8.

Thou Babel, too, if ought my grief foreſee,
Shall one day low in ruins lie as we!

9.

Happy! thrice happy he, that will not ſpare,
But from the breaſt thine helpleſs infants tear,
And with their blood, unmov'd with parents moans,
Dye the curs'd ſtreets, and pave them with their bones.

G. S.

MARTIAL, *Book* X. *Epigram* XLVII.

A HAPPY COMPETENCY.

Vitam quæ faciunt beatiorem, &c.

T' improve our preſent happineſs,
What better means, dear friend, than theſe?
Devolving wealth, not gain'd by toil;
An houſe one's own, a grateful ſoil;
A temper not to ſtrife inclin'd,
Cloaths neat, tho' plain, an eaſy mind,
And health with native vigour join'd;
Truth undiſguis'd, a friend, or two,
That perfect mirrours are of you;
A board not ſpread with coſtly food,
But ſuch as is both cheap and good;
A chearful glaſs, when night comes on,
That may our cares, not reaſon drown;
A bed that does ſweet joys diſpenſe,
Where pleaſure's join'd with innocence;
Sleeps which uncall'd to thee reſort,
And make the live long night ſeem ſhort;
Pleas'd with thyſelf, thy ſtate enjoy,
And neither fear, nor wiſh to dye?

G. S.

The EXPOSTULATION. *To a* LADY.

1.

NO merit I boaſt, and I covet no praiſe,
Indifferent to cenſure, yet willing to pleaſe;

The

The good and the wiſe I eſteem and I love,
When with truth they commend, and with
cautiou approve; [you uſe,
But conſider, bright fair! th' encomiums
When ſtrain'd to exceſs, are not far from
abuſe.

2.

When you are the ſubject, how diff'rent the
caſe! [face;
The mind's gentle beauties expreſs'd in your
Each ſentence applauded, each action ap-
prov'd,
By all you are honour'd, by all are belov'd;
What you ſay or you do, is ſo ſprightly or fit,
The reſult of your judgment, or ſport of
your wit.

3.

If no rank I regard, nor condition of life,
But praiſe, as they merit, a maid or a wife;
Why object, when I point out theſe charms
that will pleaſe, [decays;
When paſſion grows languid, and beauty
Which give grace and perfection to Stella's
ſweet prime,
To age bid defiance, and triumph o'er time.

J. M.

ESTIMATE *of* HUMAN GREATNESS, *in Imitation of a* French EPIGRAM.

ONE night I dream'd, and dreams may oft prove true,
That to this fooliſh world I bad adieu:
With ſolemn rites, and decent grief deplor'd,
My friends to mother-earth, her gift reſtor'd.
But O! eternal inſult to my ſhade,
Cloſe by a vile Plebeian corſe was laid!
Enrag'd, confin'd, I try'd to ſhift my ground,
But all attempts were unſucceſsful found.
Be gone, groſs lump, I cry'd, in high diſdain,
No ſlave of abject birth ſhall here remain!
Be diſtant far—to nobler names give way,
And mix with vulgar duſt thy ſordid clay!
Thou fool! thou wretch! a hollow voice reply'd,
Now learn the impotence of wealth and pride;
Hereditary names and honours here,
With all their farce, and tinſel diſappear.
In theſe dark realms, death's reptile heralds trace,
From one ſole origin all human race;
On all the line one equal lot attends,
From duſt it riſes, and to duſt deſcends.
Here pale ambition quitting pomp and form,
Admits her laſt—beſt counſellor a worm.
Here nature's charter ſtands confirm'd alone,
The grave is leſs precarious than the throne.
Then ſeek not here pre-eminence and ſtate,
But own and bleſs th' impartial will of fate;
With life its errors and its whims reſign,
Nor think a beggar's title worſe than thine.

LOVE SONG. *From* Dodſley's *Collection. Vol.* V.

YE gentle nymphs and gen'rous dames,
That rule o'er ev'ry Britiſh mind;
Be ſure ye ſoothe their am'rous flames,
Be ſure your laws are not unkind.

For hard it is to wear their bloom
In unremitting ſighs away:
To mourn the night's oppreſſive gloom,
And faintly bleſs the riſing day.

And cruel 'twere a free-born ſwain,
A Britiſh youth ſhould vainly mean;
Who ſcornful of a tyrant's chain,
Submits to yours, and yours alone.

No pointed ſpear, nor links of ſteel,
Could e'er thoſe gallant minds ſubdue,
Who beauty's wounds with pleaſure feel,
And *boaſt* the fetters wrought by *you*.

The BEAU *to the* VIRTUOSO; *alluding to a Propoſal for the Publication of a Set of Butterflies. From the ſame.*

HAIL curious wights, to whom ſo fair
The form of mortal flies is!
Who deem thoſe grubs beyond compare,
Which *common* ſenſe deſpiſes.

Whether your prey, in gardens found,
Be urg'd thro' walks and allies;
Whether o'er hill, moraſs, or mound,
You make more deſperate ſallies;

Amid the fury of the chace,
No rocks could e'er retard you;
Bleſt, if a fly repay the race,
Or painted wing reward you.

'Twas thus * Camilla o'er the plain,
Purſu'd the glittering ſtranger;
Still ey'd the purple's pleaſing ſtain,
And knew nor fear nor danger.

'Tis you diſpenſe the fav'rite meat
To nature's filmy people;
Know what conſerves they chuſe to eat,
And what *liqueurs* to tipple.

'Tis you protect their pregnant hour;
And when the birth's at hand,
Exerting your obſterick power,
Prevent a mothleſs land.

Yet oh! my friends! howe'er your view
Above groſs objects riſes;
Whate'er refinements you purſue,
Hear what a beau adviſes.

A beau, that, weigh'd with your's, muſt prize
Domitian's idle paſſion;
Who ſought the *death* of teazing flies
And not their *propagation*.

Let •••••'s eyes more deeply warm,
Nor fooliſhly determine
To ſlight fair nature's loveliеſt form,
And ſigh for nature's vermin.

And ſpeak with *ſome* reſpect of beaux;
No more, as trifles, treat 'em:
'Tis better learn to ſave one's cloaths,
Than cheriſh moths that eat 'em.

Written at an INN *on a particular Occaſion. From the ſame.*

TO thee, fair freedom! I retire,
From flatt'ry, feaſting, dice, and din;
Nor art thou found in domes much higher
Than the low cot, or humble *inn*.

'Tis here with boundleſs pow'r I reign,
And ev'ry health which I begin,
Converts dull port to bright champain;
For freedom crowns it at an *inn*.

I fly from pomp, I fly from plate,
I fly from falſhood's ſpecious grin;
Freedom I love, and form I hate,
And chuſe my lodgings at an *inn*.

* *See Virgil.*

Here,

Here, waiter! take my ſordid ore,
Which lacqueys elſe might hope to win;
It buys what courts have not in ſtore,
It buys me freedom at an *inn*.
And now once more I ſhape my way
Thro' rain or ſhine, thro' thick or thin,
Secure to meet, at cloſe of day,
With kind reception—at an *inn*.
Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his various tour has been,
May ſigh to think how oft he found
His warmeſt welcome—at an *inn*.

The PEPPER-BOX *and* SALT-SELLER. *A* FABLE. *From the ſame.*

THE 'ſquire had din'd alone one day,
And *Tom* was call'd to *take away*:
Tom clear'd the board with dextrous art:
But, willing to ſecure a tart,
The liquoriſh youth had made an halt;
And left the pepper-box and ſalt
Alone, upon the marble table:
Who thus, like men, were heard to ſquabble.
Pepper began, "Pray, Sir, ſays he,
What buſineſs have you here with me?
Is't fit that ſpices of my birth
Should rank with thee, thou ſcum of earth?
I'd have you know, Sir, I've a ſpirit
Suited to my ſuperior merit—
Tho' now, confin'd within this caſtre,
I ſerve a northern Gothick maſter;
Yet born in *Java*'s fragrant wood,
To warm an Eaſtern monarch's blood,
The ſun thoſe rich perfections gave me,
Which tempted *Dutchmen* to enſlave me.
Nor are my virtues here unknown,
Tho' old and wrinkled now I'm grown.
Black as I am, the faireſt maid
Invokes my ſtimulating aid,
To give her food the poignant flavour;
And, to each ſauce, its proper ſavour.
Paſties, ragouts, and fricaſſees,
Without my ſeaſoning, fail to pleaſe:
'Tis I, like wit, muſt give a zeſt,
And ſprightlineſs to ev'ry feaſt.
Phyſicians too my uſe confeſs;
My influence ſageſt matrons bleſs:
When drams prove vain, and cholicks teaze,
To me they fly for certain eaſe.
Nay, I freſh vigour can diſpenſe,
And cure ev'n age and impotence:
And, when of dulneſs wits complain,
I brace the nerves, and clear the brain.
But, to the 'ſquire here, I appeal—
He knows my real value well:
Who, with one pepper-corn content,
Remits the vaſſal's annual rent—
Hence then, Sir *Brine*, and keep your diſtance:
Go lend the ſcullion your aſſiſtance;
For culinary uſes fit,
To ſalt the meat upon the ſpit;
Or juſt to keep our meat from ſtinking—
And then—a ſpecial friend to drinking!"
"Your folly moves me with ſurprize,
(The ſilver tripod thus replies)
Pray, maſter Pepper, why ſo hot?
Firſt couzen to the muſtard-pot!
What boots it *how* our life began?
'Tis *breeding* makes the gentleman.
Yet would you ſearch my pedigree,
I roſe like *Venus* from the ſea:
The ſun, whoſe influence *you* boaſt,
Nurs'd *me* upon the *Britiſh* coaſt.
The chymiſts know my rank and place,
When nature's principles they trace:
And wiſeſt moderns yield to me
The *elemental* monarchy.
By me all nature is ſupply'd
With all her beauty, all her pride!
In *vegetation*, I aſcend;
To *animals*, their vigour lend;
Corruption's foe, I life preſerve,
And ſtimulate each ſlacken'd nerve.
I give jonquils their high perfume;
The peach its flavour, roſe its bloom:
Nay, I'm the cauſe, when rightly trac'd,
Of *pepper's* aromatick taſte.
Such claims *you* teach me to produce;
But need I plead my *obvious* uſe,
In ſeaſoning all terreſtrial food;
When *heav'n* declares, that *ſalt is good*.
Grant then, ſome *few* thy virtues find;
Yet *ſalt* gives *health* to all *mankind*:
Phyſicians ſure will ſide with me,
While cooks alone ſhall plead for thee.
In ſhort, with all thine airs about thee,
The world were happier far *without* thee."
The 'ſquire, who all this time ſat mute,
Now put an end to their diſpute:
He rung the bell—bade *Tom* convey
The doughty diſputants away—
The ſalt, refreſh'd by ſhaking up,
At night did with his maſter ſup:
The pepper, *Tom* aſſign'd his lot
With vinegar, and muſtard-pot:
A fop with bites and ſharpers join'd,
And, to the ſide-board, well confin'd.

MORAL.

Thus *real* genius is reſpected!
Conceit and folly thus neglected!
And, O my SHENSTONE! let the vain,
With miſbecoming pride, explain
Their ſplendor, influence, wealth or birth;
—'Tis men of *ſenſe* are men of *worth*.

ORTHODOX ADVICE. *From the ſame*

QUOTH John to his teacher, good Sir, if you pleaſe,
I wou'd beg your advice in a difficult caſe;
'Tis a weighty concern, that may hold one for life—
'Tis, in ſhort, the old ſtory of taking a wife?
There's a pair of young damſels I'm proffer'd to marry,
And whether to chooſe puts me in a quandary:
They're alike in age, family, fortune, and feature,
Only one has more *grace*, and the other *good-nature*.
As for that, ſays the teacher, good-nature and love,
And ſweetneſs of temper are gifts from above,
And

And as coming from thence we ſhould give 'em their due;
Grace is a ſuperior bleſſing, 'tis true.
Ay, Sir, I remember an excellent ſarment,
Wherein all along you gave *grace* the preferment, [telling,
I ſhall never forget it, as how you were
That heaven reſided where grace had its dwelling. [but, alas!
Why John, quoth the teacher, that's true:
What heaven can do is quite out of the caſe;
For by day and by night, with the woman you wed, [muſt bed;
'Tis you that muſt board, and 'tis you that
And a *good-natur'd* girl may quickly grow *gracious*,
But a four-headed ſaint will be ever vexatious.

The DROPSICAL MAN. *From* Dodſley's *Collection. Vol.* VI.

A JOLLY, brave toper, who cou'd not forbear, [ſtale beer,
Tho' his life was in danger, old port and
Gave the doctors the hearing—but ſtill wou'd drink on, [tun,
Till the dropſy had ſwell'd him as big as a
The more he took phyſick the worſe ſtill he grew, [cou'd do.
And tapping was now the laſt thing he
Affairs at this criſis, and doctors come down,
He began to conſider—ſo ſent for his ſon.
Tom, ſee by what courſes I've ſhorten'd my life,
I'm leaving the world ere I'm forty and five;
More than probable 'tis, that in twenty-four hours, [yours;
This manor, this houſe, and eſtate will be
My early exceſſes may teach you this truth,
That 'tis working for death to drink hard in one's youth.
Says Tom (who's a lad of a generous ſpirit,
And not like young rakes who 're in haſte to inherit.)
Sir, don't be diſhearten'd: altho' it be true,
Th' operation is painful, and hazardous too,
'Tis no more than what many a man has gone thro',
And then, as for years, you may yet be call'd young,
Your life after this may be happy and long.
Don't flatter me, Tom, was the father's reply,
With a jeſt in his mouth, and a tear in his eye;
Too well by experience, my veſſels thou know'ſt, [ghoſt.
No ſooner are tapp'd, but they give up the

An EXCUSE *for* INCONSTANCY, 1737. *By the Rev. Dr.* LISLE. *From the ſame.*

WHEN Phœbus's beams are withdrawn from our ſight,
We admire his fair ſiſter, the regent of night;
Tho' languid her beauty, tho' feeble her ray,
Yet ſtill ſhe's akin to the god of the day.
When Suſan, like Cynthia, has finiſh'd her reign, [out again.
Then Charlotte, like Phœbus, ſhall ſhine
As catholick bigots fall humble before
The pictures of thoſe whom in heart they adore,
Which tho' known to be nothing but canvas and paint,
Yet are ſaid to enliven their zeal to the ſaint;
So to Suſan I bow, charming Charlotte, for ſhe
Has juſt beauty enough to remind me of thee.
Inconſtant and faithleſs in love's the pretence
On which you arraign me: Pray hear my defence.
Such cenſures as theſe to my credit redound;
I acknowledge, and thank a good appetite for't, [found,
When ven'ſon and claret are not to be
I can make a good meal upon mutton and port.
Tho' * Highclear's ſo fine that a prince wou'd not ſcorn it, [adorn it,
Tho' nature and taſte have combin'd to
Yet the artiſt that owns it wou'd think it ſevere, [round the year.
Were a law made to keep him there all
How enrag'd wou'd the rector of † Boſcoville look, [book;
If the king ſhou'd enjoin him to read in one
And how wou'd his audience their fortune bemoan, [own.
If he gave 'em no ſermons but what were his
'Tis variety only makes appetite laſt,
And by changing our diſhes we quicken our taſte.

An ÆNIGMA.

A FOOLISH creature me produces,
And yet I ſerve for noble uſes:
Homer, by me, acquired fame;
'Twas I that raiſed Virgil's name:
'Tis I record, in laſting pages,
Th' heroick actions of all ages;
Shew at this day, deeds meritorious,
From Philip's ſon, to Charles the glorious;
For inſtances, take ſuch as theſe are,
Great Scipio, Hannibal, and Cæſar:
Men! once thought worthy imitation,
By heroes, natives of this nation.
No other inſtrument you'll find,
Of half the value to mankind.
'Tis chiefly owing to my aid,
The merchant carries on his trade;
The ſailor could not, without me,
Conduct his ſhip from ſea to ſea.
A lenitive I often prove,
To thoſe that are perplex'd with love:
The penſive maid, by my aſſiſtance,
Speaks to her lover at a diſtance.
'Tis I preſcribe, for youth at ſchools,
In ev'ry ſcience, proper rules—
Divines, by me, ſound morals teach,
'Tis I that ſhew them what to preach:
Virtue, by me, diſplays her charms,
And vice of all its power diſarms.
At court, great honour I arrive at,
Am often with the king in private;
Tranſact, as proper for my ſtation,
Th' important buſ'neſs of the nation.
My power likewiſe very great is,
For I bind kings in ſolemn treaties;
Yet one defect I have, it true is,
I cannot hold the Gallick Lewis.

Lancaſter, May, 1758. G. T.

THE

* *The ſeat of the Hon. R. H——t.* † *Wotton, the author's pariſh in the Iſle of Wight.*

THE Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.

HIS majesty and the royal family removed from St. James's to Kensington, for the summer season.

Began the sale of the capital collection of Italian, Flemish, and Dutch paintings, of Sir Luke Schaub (see p. 152.) and continued the two following days, at Mr. Langford's, in the Great Piazza, Covent-Garden. The whole collection was sold for 7784l. 5s. many of the pictures selling for very extraordinary prices, particularly, a landscape and figures of Claude Lorraine, for 105l.—A man piping and his children dancing, by Le Nain, for 180l. 12s.—Our Saviour and St. John, by Guido, for 157l. 10s.—St. Sebastian, by Guerchino, for 54l. 12s.—Our Saviour healing the lame, by Rubens, for 79l. 16s.—A landscape with figures and cattle, by D. Teniers, for 120l. 15s.—Sigismunda weeping over the heart of Tancred, by Correggio, for 404l. 5s.—A laughing boy, by Vandyck, for 126l.—The baptism of our Saviour, by Albano, for 120l. 15s.—Our Saviour asleep, and the Virgin watching over him, by Guido, for 328l. 13s.—The Virgin, with Jesus asleep in her lap, by Vandyck, for 211l. 18.—Boors at cards, by D. Teniers, for 85l. 12.—Four pieces, by Paul Brill, Rubens, Gillis, and Van Brueghel, for 552l. 5s.—Jacob parting from Laban, by F. Bassano, for 115l. 10s.—Departure of Rinaldo from Armida, by Le Brun, for 73l. 10s.—A landscape and figures, by G. Poussin, for 109l. 4s.—The Virgin, our Saviour, and St. John, by Correggio, for 220l. 10s.—A conversation of Boors, by D. Teniers, for 137l. 10s.—Tent of Darius, by Le Brun, for 127l. 18.—St. Peter repenting, by Guido, for 288l. 15s.—A capital picture of an holy family, by Raphael, for 703l. 10s.

SATURDAY, 29.

Whitehall. An express arrived with advices, that Schweidnitz surrendered on the 16th instant, and the garrison was forced to surrender itself prisoners of war. It consisted in 250 officers, and 3200 private men. The blockade has besides cost the enemy 3500 men, who have perished by diseases.

MONDAY, May 1.

The four malefactors, under sentence of death, were executed at Tyburn. (See p. 209.)

The trustees of Raine's Hospital met, in pursuance of their advertisement, and having selected six maidens educated therein, who were strongly recommended by their masters and mistresses, the lot was drawn according to the will of the founder, in the presence of a polite and numerous assembly, for the prize of 100l. for a marriage portion, which fell upon Anne Netherland, who went out of the hospital in the year 1743, and is to be married on the 5th of November next, when 5l. as by him directed, will be expended on a wedding dinner; and the five unsuccessful girls will, with another then to be added, draw again for 100l. to be paid on May-day following. (See p. 191.)

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The house of Mr. Blake, an apothecary, in Gallaway's Buildings, at Bath, was consumed by fire.

SUNDAY, 7.

Two houses were consumed by fire in Channel-Row, Westminster.

TUESDAY, 9.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the president, &c. of the city of London Lying-in Hospital, 611l. 10s. was collected for that charity.

The troops destined for the Isle of Wight, were reviewed by his majesty in Hyde Park, and immediately marched for Portsmouth.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

At the annual general meeting of the governors and guardians of the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, a general committee for the year ensuing was elected by ballot, viz. The duke of Bedford, president. Vice-presidents, earl of Dartmouth, earl of Macclesfield, lord visc. Royston, lord Vere, Hon. Alex. Hume Campbell, James Mead, Esq; Taylor White, Esq; treasurer. Forty-two members to make the general committee fifty. Duke of Portland, lord Charles Cavendish, lord bishop of Worcester, Sir George Dalston, Sir Thomas Drury, Barts. Mr. Charles Child, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Crouch, John Free, Chamberlain Godfrey, Jonas Hanway, Esqrs. col. Joseph Hudson, Edward Hunt, James Lambe, Esqrs. Rev. Mr. Martin Madan, Robert Nettleton, William Pearce, Thomas Potter, Henry Raper, Esqrs. Mr. Thomas Redhead, Richard Salway, William Sotheby, Harry Spencer, Tho. Strode, James Temple, John Thornton, George Whatley, Peter Wyche, Esqrs. earl of Shaftesbury, lord Willoughby of Parham, Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. William Beckford, Esq; alderman, Mr. John Barnes, Henry Hatsell, Vansittart Hudson, Ralph Knight, Esqrs. Rev. Dr. Timothy Lee, John Pitt, Samuel Reynardson, Richard Stratton, Lewis Way, John Wilkes, Esqrs. Lord visc. Duplin, capt. Francis Cheyne, Thomas Dimes, William Needham, John Pitt, John Shackleton, Charles Seymour, Esqrs. Mr. Francis Welles, and Matthew Wyldbore, Esq; were elected governors and

guardians of the ſaid hoſpital; and Thomas Collingwood was re-elected ſecretary.

At the anniverſary ſermon and feaſt, for the ſupport of the Middleſex Hoſpital, 164l. 17s. 9d. ½. was collected.

A houſe at Cuckold's Point, was conſumed by fire.

THURSDAY, 11.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, which proved a maiden one. Eight received ſentence of tranſportation. William Barnard, for ſending threatening letters to the duke of Marlborough, with intent to extort money, &c. was acquitted.

SATURDAY, 13.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Norfolk *Man of War, Sir* Piercy Brett, *in the* Downs.

"One Robert Anderſon came here from Graveling on the 11th. He was taken priſoner in a ſloop bound to Ireland two months ago, and was trepanned into the Iriſh brigades in the French king's ſervice. About two o'clock on Thurſday morning, when he was relieved from his poſt of centry, by the waterſide at Graveling, he ſeized a ſmall boat within ten yards of the box from whence he was relieved, came down the canal two miles, in which he paſſed two captain's guards, and ſeveral advanced poſts; ſeized a fiſhing boat full of fiſh, that had come in the night before, and ſet ſail for our coaſt, with the ſmall boat in tow: He ſteered directly for the Downs, with an intention to run into Ramſgate, where his wife lives, but was boarded by a Deal boat, and brought on board the commodore. He has brought muſket, bayonet, ſword, and all his accoutrements with him, and is a very likely fellow. This extraordinary undertaking required both bravery and ſagacity in the execution; for had he been taken, he would have been put to death directly. He is a gardner by trade, and all the knowledge he had of a boat was from being often a fiſhing for his amuſement. He ſteered by the ſtars till day-light, and then had the ſight of our coaſt. He had planned his deſign three weeks before, and had made himſelf perfectly maſter of the canal from conſtant obſervation, and knew by the ſame means the ſtated times when the fiſhermen arrived. Sir Piercy, with his wonted good nature, ordered the fiſh, boat, &c. to be ſold for the man's benefit, and intends, I believe, to make him one of the ſhip's corporals."

A farm houſe at Thwayte, in Suffolk, was conſumed by fire.

MONDAY, 15.

The ſeat of Joſeph Grove, Eſq; at Plaiſtow-Green, near Bromley, in Kent, was conſumed by fire.

TUESDAY, 16.

A young grenadier, aged 27, was ſhot at Plymouth, for deſertion.

THURSDAY, 18.

A farm houſe at Tunſtall, near Acle, in Norfolk, was conſumed by fire.

FRIDAY, 19.

By an advertiſement it appeared, that 933l. 7s. 6d. had been ſubſcribed to carry Mr. Fielding's Plan into execution. (See p. 212.)

SATURDAY, 20.

By an advertiſement relating to Mr. Dingley's Plan (ſee p. 210.) it appears, that 3114l. 17s. had been ſubſcribed to carry it into execution.

MONDAY, 22.

His grace the duke of Bedford arrived at his houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, from Ireland.

SATURDAY, 27.

Admiralty-Office. The Rocheſter, capt. Duff, has brought into Plymouth a French ſnow, laden with ordnance ſtores for Louiſbourgh. Four French ſtoreſhips, part of 17, bound to Canada, are ſent into Falmouth, by commodore Keppel.

At the beginning of the month a houſe, at Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire, was conſumed by fire, and two children periſhed in the flames.

Seven houſes were alſo conſumed by fire at Thorne, in Yorkſhire.

There fell, between Chertſey and Farnham, in Surry, the greateſt ſhower of rain that has been known in the memory of the oldeſt man. At a rabbit warren it ſtopped all the burrows, and deſtroyed all the rabbits. In ſome places the water was eight feet deep, and carried away ſeveral bridges; and in the fields waſhed the barley and other grain that was come up, thro' the hedges; ſo that the land muſt be ſown over again.

The lords of the Admiralty have given directions that no private man of war, on her arrival in any home port, ſhall ſalute an admiral, as uſual, with 13 guns: The expence of ſalutes laſt year, it is ſaid, amounting to near 70,000l.

The bounties to ſeamen, &c. are continued to the 30th of June next. (See p. 212.)

A dreadful fire, on Feb. 25 laſt, conſumed 110 houſes, at Bridge-town, in Barbadoes.

French *Ships of War taken or deſtroyed.*

Ships.	Guns.	By whom taken.
Foudroyant	80	Admiral Oſborne.
Eſperance	74	the Orford.
Alcide	647	Adm. Boſcawen.
Lys	645	
Orpheus	64	Admiral Oſborne.
Raiſonable	64	the Dorſetſhire.
Arc-en-Ciel	50	the Litchfield.
Duc d'Aquitain	50	the Eagle.
Aquilon	48	the Antelope.
Royal-Chariot	36	the Torbay.
Hermione	36	the Unicorn.
Melampe	34	the Tartar.
Emerald	34	the Southampton.
Nymph	34	the Hampton-Court.
Brune	30	the Huſſar.
Galatea	22	the Eſſex.
	784	

Engliſh *Ships of War taken by the* French.

Warwick	60	In the Weſt-Indies.
Greenwich	50	
	110	
	674	Balance in favour of the Engliſh.

Kingſton in Jamaica, Jan. 5. Saturday laſt arrived here his majeſty's ſhip Auguſta, Arthur Forreſt, Eſq; commander, who brought in with him the following French ſhips, viz. Le Mars, Monſ. Pierre La Ray, 32 guns, 12, 9, and 6 pounders; Le Theodore, 23 guns; La Marguretta, 16 guns; Le St. Pierre, 16 guns; Le Solide, 14 guns; Le Flore, 14 guns; Le Morrice le Grand, 18 guns; Le Brilliant, 14 guns; and the Brigantine Le Mannette, 10 guns. Capt. Forreſt got ſight of this fleet on the 23d of December, off Port Prince, but having Dutch colours up, the Frenchmen never altered their courſe, imagining it to be a Dutch man of war; however, night coming on, capt. Forreſt tacked and ſtood after them, and about eleven o'clock came up with the Le Mars, who ſtruck upon receipt of the firſt broadſide, the whole fleet ſoon after following her example. Theſe ſhips were bound from Port Prince to Old France, and were going thro' the gulph. They are all richly laden with ſugar, indigo, cotton, coffee, &c. and their cargoes coſt, at Port Prince, 170,000l. The ſame day arrived here his majeſty's ſloop of war the Hornet, who brought in a ſmall French privateer of four carriage and ten ſwivel guns, which ſhe took on the north ſide of Hiſpaniola, where ſhe alſo drove on ſhore and deſtroyed a French privateer ſnow of fourteen carriage guns. On Tueſday laſt arrived here a large French letter of marque ſhip, mounting 22 guns, bound from Bourdeaux to Cape François. She was taken by two New-York privateers, after an engagement of ſeven glaſſes.

———, Jan. 21. On Thurſday came to Kingſton the privateer ſloop Thurloe, belonging to St. Chriſtopher's, mounting 14 carriage guns, with 84 men, Robert Mantle commander: Capt. Mantle left Port-Royal the 12th inſtant, in company with his majeſty's ſhip Auguſta, and, on Sunday the 15th, about eight in the morning, parted from the man of war off Cape Tiberoon: At ten, the ſame morning, ſaw a ſloop to the eaſtward, which proved to be a French privateer, called the Deux Amis, capt. Felix, of 10 carriage guns and 98 men, belonging to Port-Louis, who bore down on the Thurloe; which being obſerve by capt. Mantle, and ſuſpecting her to be a French privateer, he prepared to receive her; at one P. M. the Frenchman came very near, on which the Thurloe gave him a broadſide with great and ſmall guns, which he returned, and then made all the ſail he could to get off; but the intrepid capt. Mantle was reſolved not to part ſo eaſily, and immediately gave chace, and ſoon ranged her alongſide, when the Frenchman reſolutely boarded the Thurloe on her bow; and now began the moſt obſtinate and bloody engagement that has been known in theſe parts for many years paſt, both ſides being determined to conquer or die: This bloody conflict laſted near three hours, with piſtols, ſwords, granadoes, powder-flaſks, &c. and that in ſuch quantities, that capt. Mantle, during the action, expended near 300 powder-flaſks, 72 hand ſtink-pots, beſides 11 rounds of great and ſmall guns. On board the Thurloe were 10 men killed, and 25 wounded; but on board the Deux Amis it was a mere ſlaughter-houſe; for when the gallant capt. Felix ſtruck, there were not more than ten men capable of continuing the battle.

By a letter, dated at Antigua, March 12, it is aſſerted, that the Buckingham and Cambridge had deſtroyed a fort on the iſland of Martinico, and four privateers that were riding under its protection. They killed upwards of 90 men in the fort, and received very little damage.

The following particular account of the Engliſh and French forces in India is ſaid to be authentick.

Engliſh *Men of War in* India.

Kent, 64 guns, condemned.

Cumberl. Pocock	64	Saliſbury	50
Tiger	50	A ſmall ſhip	20

[Theſe were with admirals Watſon and Pocock in 1754, and expected home in 1758.]

Elizabeth, Stevens	64	Colcheſt. Obrian	50
Yarm. Frankland	64	Queenbor. Legg	20
Newc. Hutchinſon	50		

[Theſe five ſailed in March, 1757, with commodore Stevens; the two laſt to St. Helena, and returned back.]

Seven king's ſhips of ours in India, 362 guns, viz. Three of 64 guns, three of 50, and one of 20.

French.

Gen. Lally, the 3d of May, 1757, from Port l'Orient.

Zodiac		D'Ache	74
Bien Ame		Lars	74
Le Vengeur		Palliere	64

Frigates.

Diligente, Marion	32	Dauphine	20
Centaur, Serville	28	St. Luc	20
Mars, Licore	26	Emeraude	20
Condi, Roſco	26	Renomme	16
Tereſe, Quatre Nille	24	Chaloupe	14
Pacifique, Maine	24		

[All theſe frigates lower ports are ſhut in, but they can mount 40, 50, or 60 guns each. They carried over 4000 land forces.]

1 Ship	which attacked our three	64
1 Frigate	ſhips beyond the cape	30
1 laid near Batavia (and took captain Hutchinſon's longboat) to intercept our homeward bound 1757		50

In all 19 French ships, which actually carry 608 guns, and allowing 200 for the lower tier of the eleven frigates, carry 806.

Lally has 15,000l. a year coming in with this command, and a penſion ſettled on him of 100,000 livres per annum [between 4 and 5000l.] for his life.

Marriages and Births.

April 27. REV. Mr. Snow, was married to Miſs Mary Willes, daughter of the biſhop of Bath and Wells.

Rowland Aynſworth, Eſq; to Miſs Fanny Legg.

John Lever, Eſq; to Miſs Shaw.

May 2. John Howard, Eſq; to Miſs Leeds, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Leeds.

Mr. Loten, an eminent calico-printer, to Miſs Haines.

5. George Montgomerie, Eſq; to Mrs. Lloyd.

7. Charles Staples, Eſq; to Miſs Amelia Anderſon.

11. Rev. Mr. Francis Wollaſton, to Miſs Althea Hyde.

Edmund Lambert, of Boyton, in Wiltſhire, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Bourke, only daughter of lord viſc. Mayo, of Ireland.

13. John Madocks, of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſq; to Miſs Whitchurch.

George Mullings, Eſq; to Miſs Day, of Chelſea.

14. William St. Quintin, Eſq; to Miſs Fane, eldeſt daughter of Henry Fane, Eſq; member for Lime, with a fortune of 50,000l.

19. William Trevanion, Eſq; member for Tregony, to Miſs Barlow.

22. Tho. Hodgetts, Eſq; to Mrs. Kitelby.

23. John Egerton, Eſq; to Miſs Chandler, of Cheapſide.

24. Richard Aſton, of the Middle Temple, Eſq; to lady Williams, relict of the late Sir David Williams, of Langoyd caſtle, in Brecknockſhire, Bart. with a large jointure, and a fortune of 20,000l.

April 24. Lady of Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Eſq; was delivered of a daughter.

May 4. —— of Sir Thomas Frederick, Bart. of a ſon and heir.

Counteſs of Moreton, of a daughter.

6. Lady of admiral Boſcawen, of a ſon.

Counteſs of Coventry, of a ſon.

8. Lady Mount-Maurice, of a dead child.

12. Hon. Mrs. Turnour, of a ſon.

16. Counteſs of Peterborough, of a ſon and heir.

Lady of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. of a ſon.

—— of Geo. Payne, Eſq; of a daughter.

18. —— of Thomas Potter, Eſq; of a daughter.

Lady Elizabeth Chaplin, of a ſon.

Deaths.

April 17. DAVIE Grant, of Kinroſs, in North-Britain, aged 127.

26. Henry Taylor, Eſq; agent to the firſt regiment of guards, of an apoplectick fit.

Mr. Joſeph Olive, of Bromley, an eminent linen printer.

Mrs. Tyrrwhitt, daughter of the late biſhop of London.

27. John Walker, of Lyneham, in Wiltſhire, Eſq; hereditary uſher of the court of Exchequer.

Mark Milbank, of Barningham, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;

—— Hanchett, of Ickleton, in Cambridgeſhire, Eſq;

Dr. Henry Smith, an eminent phyſician of Queen's-ſquare, Weſtminſter.

29. Peter Meyer, Eſq; a Hamburgh merchant.

May 2. Paul Moreau, of Rippon, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;

Chriſtopher Shelley, of Buſhford, in Somerſetſhire, Eſq;

3. Sir William Compton, of Hartbury, in Glouceſterſhire, Bart.

George Turner, of Roſs, in Herefordſhire, Eſq;

Mr. Humphreys, an eminent oilman, in Newgate-ſtreet.

5. Zachariah Foxall, of Bloomſbury-ſquare, Eſq; in the 94th year of his age; a gentleman remarkably humane and charitable: He has left 200l. to Chriſt's Hoſpital; 100l. to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital; 200l. to the town of Woolverhampton; 200l. to Alderſgate pariſh; mourning to each of his ſervants; ſome legacies to his relations, and the remainder of his fortune to his nephew, Mr. Zachary Foxall, of Oat-lane.

Mr. Andrew Bouſquet, aged 86, a charitable French proteſtant.

Mrs. Ducane, wife of Peter Ducane, Eſq;

Henry Forreſt, Eſq; a Barbadoes planter.

Mr. Thomas Rogers, an eminent warehouſeman, of Bartholomew-cloſe.

Dr. William Cooper, of Newcaſtle upon Tine, and in the commiſſion of the peace for Northumberland, by a fall from his horſe.

7. Robert Bootle, Eſq; formerly an Eaſt-India commander.

Rev. Dr. Jackſon, rector of St. John's in Coventry, &c. in the commiſſion of the peace for Warwickſhire.

Aaron Lewis, of Haverfordweſt, Eſq;

Edward Jordan, Eſq; laſt year high ſheriff for Warwickſhire.

10. Charles Sommerfield, Eſq; lately arrived from Barbadoes.

Rob. Hewett, Eſq; an eminent merchant.

11. George Martin, of Woodford, in Eſſex, Eſq;

12. William Browning, Eſq; high ſheriff of Surry, in the year 1740.

14. Matthew Loubier, Eſq; an eminent Italian merchant.

15. Ralph Jeniſon, Eſq; member for Newport, and many years maſter of the buckhounds.

Lady of Mr. Juſtice Foſter.

Lady Monoux, relict of Sir Philip Monoux, Bart.

16. Mr. John Van Hemert, an eminent Dutch merchant.

17. William Vanſittart, of South Audley-ſtreet, Eſq; aged 86.

Jonas Langford, of Theobalds, in Hertfordſhire, Eſq;

18. Mr. Cornelius Drew, clerk of the Union Fire-office, aged 78.

20. Roger Jennings, of Gray's-Inn, Eſq;

William Greene, Eſq; governor of Rhode Iſland.

Jonathan Speller, Eſq; a wealthy planter, in Jamaica.

Sometime ſince, Mr. Joſeph Beſſe, formerly an eminent and learned ſchoolmaſter in Clerkenwell, and an apologiſt for the Quakers.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, April 29. The king has been pleaſed to order a conge d'elire for the election of a biſhop of the ſee of Oxford, void by the tranſlation of Dr. Secker, to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury; and alſo recommending John biſhop of Briſtol, to be choſen biſhop of the ſaid ſee of Oxford.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Rev. Thomas Caughtley, M. A. to the rectory of St. Cruſe, in York.—Mr. Henry Cock, to the vicarage of Bumpſtead, in Somerſetſhire. — David Davis, M. A. to the vicarage of Warwick, in Cardiganſhire. — Andrew Armſtrong, B. A. to the vicarage of Helſtree, in Glouceſterſhire. Mr. Colliſon, to the vicarage of Flaxby, in Leiceſterſhire. — Mr. Atkinſon, to the vicarage of Laycock, in Wiltſhire. — Mr. Oldfeild, to the living of Atherbury, in Oxfordſhire.—Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, to the vicarage of Milton-Abbey, in Dorſetſhire. — Samuel Brooks, M. A. to the rectory of Coleſhill, in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Mereſt, to the vicarage of Chertſey, in Surry. — Mr. Samuel Johnſon, to the rectory of Wiverton, in Norfolk. — Mr. Atkins, to the rectory of Sutton-Regis, in Wiltſhire.—Thomas Rowland, M. A. to the rectory of Porſoy, in Northamptonſhire. — Dr. Ferdinando Warner, to the living of Barnes, in Surry.—Dr. Fawcett, to the rectory of Grendon, in Warwickſhire. — Mr. John Fiſke, to the vicarage of Haughley, in Suffolk. — Mr. Gordon, to the living of Henſtead, in Suffolk. — Mr. Hurſt, to the living of Great Shelford, in Cambridgeſhire.—Mr. Thomas Holmes, to the rectory of Enſcombe, in Lincolnſhire.—Charles Bateley, M. A. to the rectory of Wethden, in Norfolk. — Richard Francis, B. A. to the rectory of Mixton, in Nottinghamſhire. — Thomas Smith, M. A. to the vicarage of Swindon, in Wiltſhire. — Thomas Jones, to the rectory of Cornwell, in Oxfordſhire. — Simon Collins, M. A. to the rectory of Drayton-Baſſet, in Staffordſhire. — Dr. Hume, biſhop of Oxford, elected dean of St. Paul's.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable Mr. John Griffees, to hold the rectory of Chipſtead, with the rectory of Sanderſtead, in Surry. — To enable Thomas Amyand, M. A. to hold the rectory of Hambleton, with the rectory of Fawley, in Bucks. — To enable Cecil Willis, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Holbeach, with the vicarage of Welling, in Lincolnſhire.—To enable John Powley, LL. B. to hold the rectory of Nevden, with the rectory of Downham, in Eſſex.—To enable Tho. Pyle, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Weſt-Alvington, &c. with the vicarage of Yalmeton, in Devonſhire.—To enable Thomas Lipyeat, B. D. to hold the rectory of Layham St. Andrew, in Suffolk, with the rectory of Great Halling, in Eſſex.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, May 9. The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the following lords and gentlemen to be officers in the following regiments. Sixty-firſt regiment, major-general Elliot, from the Dutch ſervice; col. John Barlow, lieut. col. Chriſtopher Teeſdale, major.—62d, William Strode, col. John Jennings, lieut. col. Joſeph Higginſon, major.—63d, David Watſon, col. Peter Deſbriſay, lieut. col. John Trollope, major.—64th, John Barrington, col. Wollaſton Pym, lieut. col. Thomas Ball, major. — 65th, Robert Armiger, col. John Salt, lieut. col. John Delgarno, major.—66th, Edward Sandford, col. Rowland Phillips, lieut. col. Charles Beauclerk, major. — 67th, James Wolfe, col. Robert Robinſon, lieut. col. Alexander Mac Dowal, major. — 68th, John Lambton, col. William Adey, lieut. col. William Napier, major. — 69th, Charles Colvil, col. John Browne, lieut. col. Edward Martin, major. —70th, John Parſlow, col. Charles Vignolles, lieut. col. Robert Pigot, major. — 71ſt, William Petitot, col. William Tayler, lieut. col. Robert Murray, major. — 72d, Charles, duke of Richmond, col. William Wilkinſon, lieut. col. Richard Preſcot, major.—73d, William Brown, col. Hezekiah Fleming, lieut. col. Thomas Shirley, major. — 74th, Sherington Talbot, col. William Maſters, lieut. col. Thomas Maule, major.—75th, John Boſcawen, col. Jordan Wren, lieut. col. James Steward, major. —Lieut. col. George Haldane to be colonel of foot.—Major general Alexander Durcure to command in the abſence of the governor in Plymouth. — Major Robert Douglas to be lieut. col. in the 19th regiment, and capt. Charles Lumiſden to be major.—Major John Beckwith to be lieut. col. to the 20th regiment, and capt. John Maxwell to be major. — Capt. Robert Hall to be major to the

the 57th regiment.—Capt. lord Geo. Lenox to be lieut. col. to the 33d regiment.—Major Neh. Donnelen to be lieut. col. to the 38th regiment.—Capt. Lewis Thomas to be major to the 50th regiment.—Capt. Robert Walſh to be major to the 54th regiment.—Capt. James Ramſay to be major to the 30th regiment.—Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, Henry, earl of Pembroke, and lieut. col. Weſt, to be aid de camps to his majeſty.—Capt. Watſon, to be deputy quarter-maſter general of the forces in South-Britain, and to rank as lieut. col. of foot.—Major And. Robinſon, to be lieut. col. of the third regiment of foot guards.—Col. John Griffin Griffin to be firſt major, and lieut. col. John Prideaux ſecond major to the ſaid regiment.—Lieut. col. Thomas Gage, to be col. of a regiment of Rangers in America.

Admiralty-office, April 29. The king has been pleaſed to appoint the following gentlemen officers in the marines, viz. Lieut. col. James Burleigh.—Major, John Tufton Maſon.—Captains. The Hon. Hugh Sempill, Stawell Chudleigh, Turbeville Wainwright, Robert Walſh, John Chalmers, Laurence Mercer, Charles Hughes, Thomas Davis, William Souter.—Firſt lieutenants. Daniel Watſon, Patrick Hamilton, John M'Intyre, William Neſbit, Jonathan Dales, James Fowler, Robert Elliott, John Burgh, William Bowers. Second lieutenants. Iſaac Bickerſtaff, William Walker, ——— Gordon, Aaron Darby, Joſeph Conway, Henry Head, Henry Weir, Alexander Brown, Perkins M'Mahon, Tho. Hayward, Joſeph Adams, Geo. Willoughby, Singleton Rochfort, Joſeph Hazlewood, William Cooper, Thomas Bazeley, John Baggs, John Stretch, William Dancer, John Willis, Thomas Spooner, George Phelps, Francis Ward, Charles Coalthurſt, Robert Gardiner, ——— Stuart, John Kent, George Martin, John Beady.—Adjutants. Samuel Mitchell, Cha. Dunlop, Colin Campbell, John Hadden.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Henry Ellis, Eſq; appointed governor of Georgia, in the room of John Reynolds, Eſq;—Eliab Harvey, Eſq; a king's counceil —William Wilkenſon, Eſq; a gentleman uſher quarterly waiter to his majeſty.—Lord Lindores and col. Parker, to be colonels of two regiments of invalids.—Robert Brudenel, Eſq; captain; M'Pherſon Neal, Eſq; capt. lieut. John Cathcart, lieut. and ——— Northcote, enſign, in the third regiment of foot guards.—John Fletcher, Eſq; captain, and Nevil Bland, lieutenant, in the firſt regiment of dragoon guards.—Marcus Lowther Croſton, of Mote, in the county of Roſcommon, Eſq; created a baronet.—Marquis of Granby, col. of the royal regiment of horſe guards, in the room of lord Ligonier.—Henry Clinton, Eſq; captain of a company in the firſt regiment of foot guards.—Geo. Townſhend, Eſq; a colonel of foot.—Archbiſhop of Canterbury elected a governor of the Charter-houſe.—Deputy Pycroft, choſen renter of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

Alterations *in the* Liſt *of* Parliament.

EYE. ——— Townſhend, Eſq; in the room of Nich. Hardinge, Eſq; deceaſed.

Flintſhire. Sir Roger Moſtyn, Bart. in the room of his father, deceaſed.

B—KR—TS.

GEORGE Hitchcock, of the Strand, mercer.
Barnabas Tomkins, of Tewkesbury, maltſter.
Tho. Richards, of St. Clement Danes, woollen draper.
John Marras, of St. Martin in the Fields, optician.
Matthew Maſſen, of Howden, in Yorkſhire, dealer and chapman.
John Cardell, of Mile End old town, clothworker.
William Geere, of Croydon, tanner.
Thomas Adams, of Stadbrook, in Suffolk, draper.
Robert Overman, of Burnham-Deepdale, in Norfolk, merchant.
Thomas Garrett, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, glaſs-ſeller.
Robert Saxby, of Dartford, tanner.
Wm. Grant, of Rumſey Extra, in Hampſhire, miller.
Mary Jones, of St. Mary Le Bone, victualler and chapwoman.
Tho. Humphreys, of Prince's-ſtreet, Lothbury, warehouſeman.
Rich. I'Ans, of Eagle-court, in the Strand, merchant.
Thomas Collingwood, of Air-ſtreet, merchant, dealer and chapman.
Joſeph Hall, of Barnſley, in Yorkſhire, ironmonger.
Nicholas Lilley, of Aſhton under Line, in Lancaſhire, Iſaac Heapy and Peter Heapy, both of Stockport, in Cheſhire, joint partners and chapmen.
Iſaac Heapy, Peter Heapy, and Thomas Warrington, all of Stockport, in Cheſhire, joint partners, dealers and chapmen.
John Lane, of Briſtol, innholder.
Henry Wagſtaffe, of Barnſley, in Yorkſhire, grocer.
James Etchells, of Mancheſter, chapman.
Robert Erskine, of Liverpool, merchant.
John Nelſon, of Dorcheſter, mercer.
William Barkham, of St. George Hanover-ſquare, coal-merchant.
Joſeph Reading, of St. Clement Danes, diſtiller and oilman.
John Weſtwood, of St. Clement Danes, hoſier.
Philip Trier, of Newport-ſtreet, jeweller.
Robert Seller, of New-Malton, grocer.
Joſeph Brice, of Briſtol, ſcrivener.
John Burton, of Lawrence Pountney-hill, packer.
John Peck, of Whitechapel, linen-draper.
James Palethorp, John Grammer, and Daniel Titterton, of Bread-ſtreet, hoſiers and partners
James Rhe, of Watlington, mercer.
Thomas Chubb, of Wincheſter, dealer and chapman.
William Inwood, of Stony Stratford, carrier.
John Adams, of London, merchant.
Thomas Swallow, of Harleſton, in Norfolk, mercer and draper.
Wm. Morgan, of Whitecroſs-ſtreet, edge-tool maker.
Robert Houlton, of Briſtol, grocer.
Thomas Drake, of Thorpe-Satchvile, in Leiceſterſhire, dealer and chapman.
James Askey, of Reading, innholder.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, May 27, 1758.

Amſterdam	—	36	5
Ditto at Sight	—	36	3
Rotterdam	—	36	5
Antwerp	—	No Price.	
Hamburgh	—	36	3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30	5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uſance	—	30	3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30	
Cadiz	—	37	7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37	7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37	7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47	1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.	

Genoa

Genoa	—	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	—	49
Liſbon	—	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	—	7 3-qrs.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

ON the ſixth ult. the prince of Bevern arrived at Breſlau from Brin in Moravia, where he had been priſoner ever ſince he was accidentally taken, as formerly mentioned *, having been exchanged for one of the Auſtrian generals taken priſoner by the Pruſſians. He is ſaid to have met with a very favourable reception from his Pruſſian majeſty, but we do not hear that he has as yet had any particular command conferred on him. The town of Schweidnitz having ſurrendered to the Pruſſians on the 16th ult. (ſee p. 237.) his Pruſſian majeſty began preſently after to prepare for a march, in order to compel the Auſtrian army, under marſhal Daun, to come to an engagement, which they will certainly avoid, if they can, until their allies are all ready to begin their operations. For this purpoſe his Pruſſian majeſty reſolved to march towards Vienna, as this would oblige the Auſtrian army to follow him, which might furniſh him with an opportunity to attack them upon equal terms. Accordingly he aſſembled the flower of his troops, to the number of about 50,000 men, near Neiſſe, in Sileſia, which he divided into three columns, and, on the 25th ult. marſhal Keith, at the head of the firſt column, ſet out on his march towards Moravia, having an advanced guard commanded by the prince of Wurtemburg: On the 27th, the king himſelf, at the head of the ſecond column ſet out; and, on the 29th, he was followed by the third column, under the command of prince Maurice of Anhalt Deſſau. Upon the approach of the Pruſſian army, general de la Ville, who commanded a body of Auſtrian troops in Moravia, threw part of them into Olmutz, and retired with the reſt as the Pruſſians advanced; and, by the laſt accounts, the latter had paſſed by Olmutz, after leaving a ſufficient body for blockading that city. In the mean time the Auſtrian army, under marſhal Daun, ſeem reſolved to leave that part of the country to the mercy of the enemy. They have, indeed, begun to move that way from Skalitz, near Nachod, in Bohemia, where they were encamped when they firſt heard of the king of Pruſſia's march into Moravia, but by the laſt accounts they had got no further than Leutomyſel in their way towards Olmutz.

Beſide this army with which the king of Pruſſia has marched into Moravia, he has ordered another to be aſſembled in Saxony, under his brother prince Henry, which, it is ſaid, will conſiſt of about 30,000 men, and is to oppoſe the army of the empire, or what is called the army of execution, which began to aſſemble at Beirut, or Bareith, in Franconia, under the prince of Deuxponts, but did not, on the firſt inſtant, amount to above 10 or 12,000 men, and were often diſturbed in their out-poſts by a body of Pruſſians under the command of general Meyer.

On the other ſide the Ruſſian army continues ſtill upon the Viſtula, which makes both the republick of Poland, and the city of Dantzick, very uneaſy, eſpecially the latter; for, on the 10th ult. M. Puſchkin, the Ruſſian reſident, demanded, in the name of the empreſs his miſtreſs, that the magiſtrates ſhould receive a Ruſſian garriſon into that city, which they not only refuſed, but ordered all the citizens to arms, and took every other method to provide for their defence. However, they preſently ſent deputies to general Fermer, who ſtill retains the chief command of the Ruſſian army, and, after ſome negotiation, the demand ſeems to be given up, for, by the laſt advices from thence, a part of the Ruſſian army, to the number of 14,000, had actually paſt the Viſtula, by the 6th inſtant, and general Fermer was preparing to follow with the reſt; but they have ſtill three or four days march before they can enter any of the Pruſſian territories, or approach the Pruſſian army aſſembled in the eaſt end of Pomerania. By the ſame advices we are likewiſe told, that another Ruſſian army of 30,000 men, under the command of general Czernicheu, were upon their march thro' Poland for Sileſia, and were then got near as far as Grodno.

The Swediſh troops, in Stralſund and the Iſle of Rugen, have hitherto in vain waited for a reinforcement of troops from their own country, owing probably to a deficiency in the ſubſidies and penſions promiſed by, and expected from France; but as part of the Pruſſian army have been obliged to march to oppoſe the Ruſſians, it is ſaid, that the garriſon of Stralſund have ventured to march out, and encamp under the cannon of the place.

By our laſt advices from Weſtphalia, dated the 20th inſtant, both the Hanoverian and French armies continued in their quarters of cantonment, the former in the biſhoprick of Munſter, and the latter upon the banks of the Rhine, above and below Weſel; but both are with great diligence preparing for opening the campaign, and as both, eſpecially the latter, have been reinforced as well as recruited, we may probably ſoon hear of a battle; for tho' the French be a little ſuperior in number, a general bred under the king of Pruſſia, as prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick has been, will not, on that account, avoid coming to an engagement.

Hague, May 5. Sunday laſt returned hither, the courier which the count d'Affry diſpatched on the 18th paſt, with the con-

vention

* *See Lond. Mag. for laſt year, p. 608.*

vention concluded between England and Prussia on the 11th of the said month. The Abbe count de Bernis writes him in answer, That the first thing observable in this convention, is the unfairness of charging France with being the aggressor in the present war, while all the world knows that she entered the empire only as guarantee of the peace of Westphalia, and at the requisition of the principal members of the Germanick body; and that the king of Prussia had oppressed and laid waste the electorate of Saxony and the kingdom of Bohemia, eight months before one Frenchman entered Germany. That they could not help being surprized at the part which the king of England acts in this convention: That the grant of such a considerable subsidy to the king of Prussia plainly intimates, that an important indemnification had been stipulated for Hanover, and that it might justly be supposed that those secularizations are intended, which were first projected in 1743. That such an enterprize must prove fatal to the empire: That the aggrandisement of the two houses of Brandenburgh and Brunswick would necessarily destroy the equilibrium established by the peace of Westphalia, and prove highly prejudicial to the Roman Catholick princes of the empire.

M. de Bernis concludes with desiring the count d'Affry to make use of these reflections in his conferences with the ministers of the republick, and with those of foreign courts.

Marseilles, April 14. We have advice, that two frigates with seven transports, laden with provisions for our troops in Minorca, arrived there the end of last month. Several more transports will speedily be sent thither with meal, salt provisions, hay, straw, and oats.

Toulon, April 27. Yesterday M. de la Clue arrived here from Carthagena, with the squadron under his command, one of which is the Orislamme, that made her escape from admiral Osborne.

On the fourth inst. died at Rome his holiness Prosper Lambertini, the reigning pope, in the 84th year of his age. He was raised to the purple, Dec. 9, 1726, and chosen pope, August 17, 1740, on which occasion he assumed the name of Benedict XIV. and by his future conduct he shewed, that he highly deserved that dignity, tho' at that time the cardinals continued above six months shut up in the conclave, before two thirds of them could agree on chusing him.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for April and May, 1758.

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28. Some Hints for the more effectual Manning of the Navy, pr. 6d. Willock.

29. A Vindication of Commerce and the Arts, pr. 2s. Nourse. (Some Extracts from which in our next.)

[*The rest of the Books and the Stock in our next.*]

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XXV. Deſcription of that Iſland and Fort.
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XXX. Journal of the late Expedition.
XXXI. Speech at the riſing of Parliament.
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XXXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: The grand Fleet ſails; Richmond Park opened; Court of Common-Council; Quarantine ordered; Fires, Accidents; King's Meſſage; Judges Salaries enlarged; Acts paſſed; Advices from America, &c. &c. &c.
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XXXVI. Alterations in the Liſt of Parliament.
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XXXVIII. Catalogue of Books.
XXXIX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XL. Stocks; Wind, Weather.
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We hope our ingenious correſpondents will excuſe our deferring many proſaical, poetical, and mathematical pieces, which will do honour to our next. We are ſorry that ſome of the Map in our laſt were not coloured according to the deſcription given of it. The Hiſtory of America, and liſt of captures, will alſo be continued in our next.

☞ *The Gazette Extraordinary of the* 30*th, containing a particular relation of the battle of* Crevelt, *(ſee p.* 272.) *was publiſhed too late for us to give this month; however, we may acquaint our readers, that the* French *loſt between* 7 *and* 8000 *men; the* Allies *between* 12 *and* 1300, *only; who remained maſters of the field of battle, and took two kettle-drums, five ſtandards, two pair of colours, and eight pieces of cannon.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JUNE, 1758.

A Pamphlet is juſt puliſhed, intitled, *The Conduct of a noble Commander, in America, impartially reviewed*, &c. In which the writer endeavours to clear lord Loudoun from ſome aſperſions that have been induſtriouſly and maliciouſly propagated to his prejudice, on account of the failure of the laſt year's expedition, deſigned againſt Louiſbourg. It appears his lordſhip laid before the miniſtry, a plan for taking Cape Breton and all Canada from the French, which was approved of, and his lordſhip, in conſequence, pitched upon to carry it into execution. "Three points demanded great conſideration. The preventing the enemy from receiving intelligence of his deſigns; the providing an uninterrupted tranſportation for the troops; and the ſecuring the frontiers of the ſeveral colonies, moſt expoſed to be attacked by the enemy, while the main force was acting effectually on the great ſcheme." The ſecuring the frontiers of the colonies, his lordſhip ſettled with the ſeveral governors, to their ſatisfaction, by appointing their quotas of troops to be raiſed, and the places of their deſtination, according to a well laid plan of general defence: But the meaſure his lordſhip purſued, for the effectual conveyance of the forces, and the preſerving ſecrecy with regard to the enemy, by an embargo on outward bound veſſels, was, it ſeems, (and this, our writer has endeavoured to prove, without reaſon) greatly cenſured at New-York, and elſewhere, as it prevented, amongſt other things, a ſupply of corn from the colonies, in the time of our greateſt dearth. The animoſity the people of New-York expreſſed to his lordſhip, the writer thus accounts for. "The troops the government had ſent in purſuance of the plan, arrived after the worſt hardſhips of a winter's voyage: The people, though they had been ſenſible enough of their dangers, and though they looked upon theſe troops as deſtined for their laſting ſecurity, yet would have treated them with a rigour diſgraceful, even if ſhewn toward the priſoners of an enemy: The publick houſes were by no means ſufficient for their reception; and to the moſt mild remonſtrances, the magiſtracy anſwered, with as little decency as feeling, that they ſhould not be admitted into private ones. The commander knew equally his power, and the neceſſity of the ſervice: He ordered them in a fair and equal diſtribution to the private as well as publick houſes. The magiſtracy inſiſted on their rights and privileges; to which lord Loudoun oppoſed his authority, and the neceſſity of the ſervice. They were outrageous, and he was reſolute. He always ſpoke with great reſpect of their natural and political rights; but he would not ſacrifice to them the lives of the ſoldiers. His lordſhip carried his point; and he then took orders for the good behaviour of the ſoldiers. In this he was as indefatigable, as he had been reſolute in giving them quarters; and it will be owned at New-York for ever, in ſpite even of prejudice itſelf, that the ſoldiers behaved with ſo perfect regularity and decency, that thoſe who had been loudeſt in the oppoſition, owned afterwards they ſuffered no hardſhip." Upon the whole, we think this writer has handled his ſubject with much decency, and believe the enemies of his lordſhip will have ſome trouble to invalidate his reaſons. It appears clearly, we think, that this gallant nobleman acted with conſummate prudence, and that the cauſe of the failure of that important expedition, was owing to delays and accidents, for which he ſeems no way accountable.

The Author of The Eſtimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, *having juſt publiſhed* An Explanatory Defence of the ſaid Eſtimate, in a Series of Letters to a noble Friend, *we ſhall give our Readers the fifth of theſe Letters, becauſe it contains an Anſwer to the moſt material Objection that has been made againſt his Book, as follows.*

Letter V.

SO much for the writer's general defence. You tell me next, my lord, that ſome people have found the appearance of an inconſiſtency, "While he delineates the times as *ſelfiſh*, and yet admits them to be *friendly*, *charitable*, and *humane*."

This objection ariſeth (like moſt of the reſt) from a miſapprehenſion of his plan: His deſign was to conſider the general character of his cotemporaries, as they ſtand related to the publick. Now, in this light, he cannot but regard the general character of the times as *ſelfiſh*. We have not that real and generous concern for the national welfare, which we diſcover in behalf of our *friends*, or *individuals* in *diſtreſs*. Doth not the following circumſtance demonſtrate the truth of this character? That while large and generous ſubſcriptions are carried on for the relief of all manner of *private* diſtreſs, moſt men grudge what they are called upon to contribute toward the publick exigencies. They pay, when they are compelled to pay, with murmurs and reluctance. I mean this of the ſuperior ranks: The poor farmer, labourer, and mechanick pays, without repining, the taxes on his candles, his ſalt, and his ſhoes, though they are articles neceſſary to his ſubſiſtence. But did the higher ranks ſhew their *publick zeal*, when the wiſdom of the legiſlature choſe that article of luxury, a *coach* or *chariot*, as proper to ſupport a moderate tax? Did each man *preſs forward* to take his trifling ſhare of the general burthen, and to contribute a mite from his abundance? When the pomp of the loaded ſide-board became another object of a moderate tax, did the owners rejoice in this opportunity of contributing to the *wants* of the *publick*? Yet this was not only *called* by thoſe who projected it, *a tax upon honour*, but in reality it was ſo; ſince, in the very nature of it, it could not be made *compulſory*. Thoſe who knew the manners of the age foreſaw and foretold the conſequences of it; and, in fact, the *publick honour* of ſome among the great was found, on this occaſion, ſo equal to their *publick ſpirit*, that the tax has produced a mere trifle. Yet, it ſeems, the ſenſe of *ſhame* could produce, what publick honour and publick ſpirit failed to produce; for I am told, that the revenue ariſing from one of theſe taxes received a ſudden and moſt aſtoniſhing increaſe, from an order of the houſe of C. that the names of thoſe who had paid it ſhould be laid before them. Thoſe who would neither obey the law, nor ſupport the publick, were afraid of being expoſed to the ſhame of having it diſcovered that they failed in either: They were content to DO what they were aſhamed to have it ſaid they had done. It is, in truth, owing, in great part, to the ſame turn of thought, that ſo much offence hath been taken, amongſt the higher ranks, at the truths delivered in the *Eſtimate*. They ſee, the repreſentations there made are unfavourable to the conduct, perhaps of themſelves, but at leaſt, of many of their friends, whoſe private qualities they eſteem and love: How their *publick* conduct affects the intereſts of their *country*, they ſeldom enlarge their views ſo far as to conſider: And hence, a writer, who ſeparates their *publick conduct* from their *private*, and conſiders the actions of men, ONLY as they regard his country, cannot poſſibly fail of incurring their diſpleaſure. The reaſon, my lord, was aſſigned in the ſecond volume: "Enlarged views of benevolence are quite beyond the reach of ſuch a people."

To ACADEMICUS. *(See p. 220.)*

SIR, Chatham, June 17, 1758.

IF you had really ſought after the pleaſure that ariſes from leading another out of an error, ſurely you would have uſed another method of treating me, than is contained in your laſt letter; in which, though I am ſorry to ſay it, there appears more craft than candour, by charging me with blunders, without attempting to ſhew what you aſſert to be ſuch; and ſneeringly telling me, you admire ſome of them, and farther, ſeemingly to jeſt on what I wrote upon virtue.

Your producing definitions, on the word Matter, that are contradictory in terms, and then making a parade of ſhewing the falſhood of maintaining ſuch opinions, may denominate you a ſubtle writer, but can never be the way to lead one out of an error.

I do not pretend to demonſtrate that Matter exiſts, as not believing it capable of ſuch proof, and therefore did not formally attempt any definition thereof, and which

which such a shrewd writer as you might probably have soon found art enough to pick a hole in; I only affirm the possibility thereof, which you have denied, but I think not proved; and I still must be of opinion, that there are better grounds for the probability of its existence, than you have shewn for the contrary. I acknowledge you much my superior, in point of writing, to which I was never bred; and as I think can truly affirm, that it is not obstinacy in me, however ignorant it may be, to entertain an opinion of the existence of Matter. That you may have an opportunity of leading me out of this error, if it be one, I here make choice of those two definitions you have exhibited, with some little alteration, for your further exercising your ingenuity thereon.

1. Matter may be defined to be something existing without the mind, by the means of which, our ideas or sensations are excited in us.

2. Matter may be defined to be a solid, extended, unperceiving, unperceived, inactive substance, which is instrumental in exciting sensations in our minds.

Now, Sir, if you can shew any contradiction in these, or that it is not probable that such a substance can or does exist, you will stand a good chance to convince me of the error of my thoughts, and gain to yourself one part of the pleasure you mention.

I do not think that our sensations are copies of any thing external, but only effects arising in our minds, through the means of something external to them, made by the great Creator, as instruments, by which finite minds excite ideas in each other; nor can I, from any thing you have wrote, be of opinion, that extension, solidity, or resistance, are sensations; but rather only names, arbitrarily given, to something extended, solid, and resisting: Now, if any thing of this sort, as a globe for instance, was existing in the mind, I should then conclude, that the mind would perceive the whole surface of it at once, which I cannot find it does; and, therefore, as I cannot see the whole surface, without moving round it, I suppose, or imagine (which is the only knowledge we can have of externals) that it exists without the mind; and if no better grounds can be assigned for a contrary opinion, I see no reason for calling him obstinate, or ignorant, who gives credit to it. From any arguments that I have hitherto seen, the supposition of the existence of Matter, is no way derogatory to the honour of God, or religion; or any more an aid to the atheist's cause, than the disbelief thereof; or that the goodness and omnipresence of God are not equally sure. The passage you have quoted from St. Paul, does not appear to me to be any proof, that God is the immediate cause of all our sensations, because it is said, *in him we live, and move, and have our being*; for, if it were so, it must pose any man to assign a reason for our moving in him; and if he was not extended (which you account an absurdity) there would be no possibility for it. If God were the cause of all our sensations, would it not be absurd to complain of oppression and tyranny? or would it be for the honour of religion, to impute them to him? If his not being far from every one of us, be any reason for his immediately exciting ideas in us, it will be as necessary for finite minds to be present to each other when they excite any; and shall we say it is so, when a highwayman shoots a traveller, or more truly acknowledge he does it by the use of a material instrument; or must we assign the immediate cause to God? I must own such an imputation would do him no honour.

What gives me the most concern, and for which I am sorry, is, that I have given you any occasion to charge me with falsehood and impudence; but as I am not conscious of any ill design, or bad consequence, that might occur from any thing I have wrote, I hope to incur no general censure on that account; for, if my memory fails me not, I have read arguments to shew, that morality is not founded in self-love, which implies there have been advocates for it, though I am now so distant from books, that I cannot name the author. And as to the great Dr. Law, who I doubt not is as good as he is ingenious, he will pardon me, if I should have erred, in drawing the conclusion I have done, from a cursory view of his Appendix; wherein he seems to be of opinion, if I understood him when I read it (for I have it not by me) that there is no distinct finite immaterial substance or spirit existing; and that it was only a vulgar notion of the Jews, that our Saviour appealed to, when he said, *Handle me, and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bone, as you see me have.* And if I understood him to explain a portion of scripture after this manner, I hoped, without offence to any one, I might suppose he was of the same opinion. I am, SIR,

Yours, &c.

CONVEXO.

A Stab

A State of the National Debt, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it ſtood Jan. 11, 1757, and Jan. 11, 1758, *together with an Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund in that Year, and to the Purpoſe what Debts contracted before* Dec. 25. 1716, *theſaid Fund has been applied.*

	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1757.	Increaſed between Jan. 11, 1757, and Jan. 11, 1758.	Paid off within that time.	Amount of the debt on Jan. 11, 1758.
EXCHEQUER.	L. s. d. q	L.	L. s. d. q	L.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original ſum contributed and unſubſcribed to the South-Sea company	1836275 17 10 ½			1836275 17
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, being the original ſum contributed	180100			180100
Ditto for two and three lives, being the ſum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	83055 14 10 ½		500	82555 14
Exchequer bills made out for intereſt of old bills	2200			2200
Note. The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on penſions, &c. nor the ſum of 800,000l. charged on the ſupply, 1758.				
EAST-INDIA company.				
By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Annæ, at 3l. per cent. per ann.	3200000			3200000
Ann. at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the ſurplus of the additional duties on low wines, ſpirits, and ſtrong waters	1000000			1000000
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from Auguſt 1, 1743	3200000			3200000
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 G. I.	500000			500000
Purchaſed of the S. S. company	4000000			4000000
Ann. at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. ſince Lady Day, 1719	1750000			1750000
Ditto charged on the ſurplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	1250000			1250000
Ditto 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, ſince Lady-Day, 1746	986800			986800
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the ſinking fund, by the acts 25, 28, and 30 Geo. II.	10537821 5 1 ½			10537821 5
Ditto charged on the ſaid fund by the act 25 Geo. II. viz.				
At 3l. 10s. p. c. 1498445l. 18s. 4d.	17701323 16 4			17701323 16
At 3l. per cent. 2716867l. 18s.				
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on ditto	1500000			1500000
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the ſtamp duties, &c. by the act 30 Geo. II.		3000000		3000000
Memorandum. The ſubſcribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 19,895l. 15s. And the ſubſcribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 40,023l. 10s. And alſo the ſubſcribers of 100l. for 3l. per cent. annuities, 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1l. 2s. 6d. a year, which amounted to 33,750l. which annuities are an encreaſe of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the ſame.				
SOUTH-SEA company.				
On their capital ſtock and annuities, 9 Geo. I.	2502309 13 11 ½			2502309 13
Annuities at 3l. per cent. charged on the ſinking fund	2100000			2100000
	74780886 8 2 ½	3000000	500	77780386 1

ccount of the Produce of the Sinking Fund, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before Jan. 11, 1758, the ſaid Fund has been applied.

Dr.

	L.	s.	d.	q.
E Exchequer is to caſh on the ſinking Jan. 11, 1757.	306300	11	4	¾
e produce of the ſinking d between Jan. 11, 1757, Jan. 11, 1758, viz.				
us of gre- nd	952285	19	2	¼
us of ene- nd	606530	15	2	¼
Sea	159432	19	1	½
	1718249	13	6	¾
es brought to this fund ſuant to the act 25 G. II.				
e on ght	7583	19	2	½
ion. on	31382	17	9	
us of ties ines on and uty rits	38477	15	1	½
us of id. on	122726	3	2	½
on vin-	129814	2	4	
on es	46463	14	10	¾
ion. n age	314072	18	3	¾
	724388	19	3	½
on	10288	19	9	
on	232811	2	11	½
	243100	2	8	½
us of id. on and	28136	0	10	
on	13431	1	4	½
	41567	2	2	½
ion. n and	6934	12	11	
ale- s uty s	60325	18	1	
	20331	17	1	½
	87592	8	1	½
	3121198	17	2	½

Per contra Cr.

By monies iſſued between Jan. 11, 1757. and Jan. 11, 1758, viz.

	L.	s.	d.	q.
By the Bank of England for ſubſcribed annuities, at 3½ and 3l. per cent. for 12 months intereſt and charges of management, to Oct. 10, 1757	615845	19	10	
By ditto for ditto, at 3l. per cent. for 12 months intereſt and management, to Jan. 5, 1758	320913	17	10	½
By ditto for annuities, 1756, at 3½ per cent. for 12 months intereſt and management, to January 5, 1758	54311	19	9	
By ditto for ditto, upon ſundry annuities	4020	6	9	½
By the South Sea company for annuities 1757, for 12 months intereſt and management, to January 5, 1758	64181	5		
By caſh taken to make good the deficiency of the annuity funds 1757	7546	12	10	
In full of 1300,000l. granted for the ſervice of the year 1756	362530	10	2	
In full of 1200,000l. granted for ditto 1757	1200000			
In part of the ſupply 1758, to make good the civil liſt	31000			
	2660350	12	2	½
Balance, Jan. 11, 1758	460848	5		
	3121198	17	2	½

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 27. THIS morning an expreſs arrived from Holland, with letters from the head quarters of the king's army, commanded by prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, at Kempen, on the Lower Rhine, dated the 23d inſtant, containing a general account, That, the ſame day, his highneſs had gained a complete victory over the French. The action begun about one o'clock in the afternoon, and laſted above ſix hours; when the enemy was obliged to retreat, in confuſion, towards Nuys and Cologne. The loſs in prince Ferdinand's army was very moderate; and his highneſs, as well as the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, and the other general officers, were all well. The king's infantry encamped upon the field of battle, the evening after the action; and all the horſe and light troops were ſent out in purſuit of the enemy, whoſe communication with Ruremonde, and the Lower Maeſe, is entirely cut off. Theſe letters were wrote at nine o'clock at night; and a particular relation of the action is hourly expected.

Another expreſs arrived about the ſame time, by the way of Fluſhing, in Zeeland, from his majeſty's reſident at Cologne, with letters of the 24th inſtant, containing the ſame account as above, and theſe further circumſtances, That the French themſelves did juſtice to prince Ferdinand's judicious conduct, and to the bravery of his troops; and repreſented their loſs to be very great, eſpecially from the execution done by the artillery. The French Swiſs regiment, of Lochman, had not above 150 men left of the whole corps, and by four in the afternoon they had loſt 25 officers. The regiments on both wings of the French army had ſuffered proportionably; and that of count Giſors, in particular, who is himſelf dangerouſly wounded; and, it is ſaid, that not an officer in it has eſcaped unhurt. (See p. 300.)

THE number of ſhips employed in the expedition to Senegal (ſee p. 302.) were ſix; and the number of forces that landed were upwards of 600. In coming aſhore, the troops met with a misfortune that might have proved very fatal; ſeveral of the boats that were bringing aſhore the tents, ammunition, &c. overſet on the bar, by which accident, a conſiderable quantity of ammunition, ſome pieces of cannon, and all the tents were loſt; ſo that the troops were obliged to lie on a ſandy ſhore, expoſed to the ſcorching heats of the climate, without any ſhelter, for eight days, at the end of which, the fort happily ſurrendered without a ſtroke. Had they held out, our men, for want of covering, muſt have ſuffered greatly, if not have entirely abandoned the enterprize. Whether the fort be ever reſtored to the French, or not, they may date, from this time, the entire loſs of their ſlave trade; for the Engliſh have agreed for them, with the people of the country, at a conſiderable advanced price; which not only has hurt the French in this main article of their trade, but has likewiſe had the good effect to ingratiate the Engliſh with the Moors of the country, who ſeem very fond of their new maſters. Their king was ſo deſirous of ſeeing the men of war, that he ſwam on board, though the diſtance was upwards of an Engliſh mile. The officers of the ſhip treated him with great civility, with which he ſeemed vaſtly pleaſed. At parting, he told the captain, he ſhould be extremely fond of having a viſit from the king of England, which he thought he might do, as he had ſhips at his command; for if he had ſhips, he would certainly go and ſee him. The late chief engineer of the French, whom they have uſed extremely ill, has given our commanders plans of all the adjacent coaſts, with the ſoundings and bearings of the river, and ſeveral other draughts, which cannot but be of great uſe to them.

An Account of MORAVIA, &c. *with an accurate* MAP *thereof, and of the northern Part of the Archdutchy of* Auſtria.

THE marquiſate of Moravia, a province of the kingdom of Bohemia, is bounded on the N. and E. by Sileſia, on the S. by Auſtria, and by Bohemia Proper on the W. Its chief towns are,

1. Olmutz, the capital, which ſtands on the river Moraw, 90 miles N. of Vienna, and about 100 E. of Prague, a biſhop's ſee, and ſituated excellently for trade, between Bohemia, Auſtria, Poland and Hungary. It was taken poſſeſſion of in the late war, with the reſt of the towns of Moravia, by his Pruſſian majeſty.

2. Brin, a tolerably well fortified town, ſituate at the confluence of two ſmall rivers, near 60 miles N. of Vienna, and 40 S. W. of Olmutz.

3. Iglaw, on the river Iglaw, near 30 miles S. W. of Olmutz, on the road from Bohemia to Hungary.

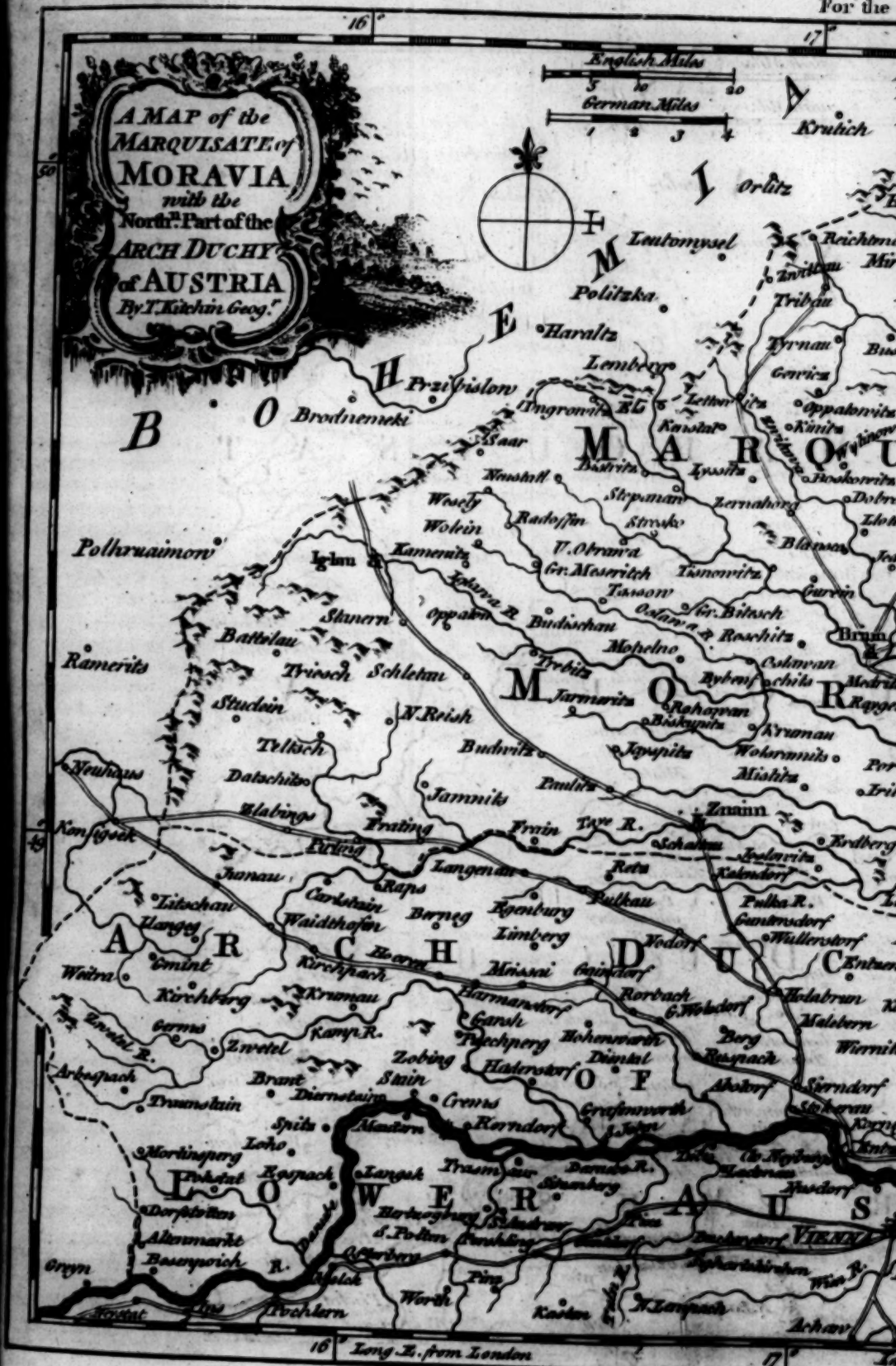
4. Hradiſch, on the river Moraw, near 40 miles S. of Olmutz.

This province is a part of the hereditary dominions of the houſe of Auſtria, and the prevailing religion is popery; with regard to the ſoil, climate, &c. they are much the ſame with the reſt of Bohemia.

EPIGRAM.

IT blew an hard ſtorm, and in utmoſt confuſion
The ſailors all hurry'd to get abſolution;
Which done, and the weight of their ſins they'd confeſs'd,
Were transferr'd, as they thought, from themſelves to the prieſt;
To lighten the ſhip, and conclude their devotion,
They toſs'd the poor parſon ſouſe into the [ocean.

The


A MAP of the MARQUISATE of MORAVIA with the North.r Part of the ARCH DUCHY of AUSTRIA By T. Kitchin Geog.r
English Miles
German Miles
16°
17°
Krutich
Orlitz
Lautomysel
Politzka
Haraltz
Lemberg
Przibislow
Brodnemeski
Ingrowitz
Kanstat
Saar
Nussitz
Wosely
Wolein
Radoffin
Stipaman
Strako
Zernahorg
Polhruaimow
Iglau
Kamenitz
Gr. Mesritsch
Tisnowitz
Tissow
Stawern
Oppatow
Budischau
Battelau
Ramerits
Trebitz
Schletau
Studain
N. Reish
Jarmeritz
Telsch
Budwitz
Neuhaus
Datschitz
Jamnitz
Iglawa R.
Konigseck
Frating
Ernin
Taya R.
Znaim
Schattau
Langenlois
Retz
Kalendorf
Raps
Litschau
Cardstain
Barneg
Regenburg
Pulkau
Pulka R.
Gantersdorf
Wullersdorf
Hanau
Waidthofen
Limberg
Vodorf
Weitra
Kirchpach
Missau
Guindorf
Kirchberg
Krumau
Harmanstorf
Rorbach
G. Wolstorf
Holabrun
Malotern
Zwetel
Ramp R.
Pechperg
Hohenwarth
Dirnthal
Berg
Rospach
Wiernit
Zwetel R.
Arbespach
Brant
Diernstain
Stain
Zobing
Haderstorf
Abstorf
Sirndorf
Traunstain
Crems
Crafnmarkt
Spitz
Meulern
Kerndorf
Mertingperg
Loho
Pobstal
Kopach
Langak
Trasmaur
Danube R.
Strumberg
Hadersdorf
Darfstetten
Altenmarkt
Basenpurch
Greyn
Haslach
Worth
Kaiten
N. Langenlois
Arbaw
Vienna
Long. E. from London

For the Lond: Mag:



The HISTORY of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors.

Continued from p. 231.

I SHALL conclude this article with obſerving, that, on May 27, after debate, a motion was made, and leave given to bring in a bill, upon the debate of the houſe, to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act made in the 11th and 12th of William the Third, entitled, *An Act to puniſh Governors of Plantations, in this Kingdom, for Crimes committed by them in the Plantations*; and Mr. Roſe Fuller, Mr. Charles Townſhend, and Mr. Banks, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. But the parliament was prorogued before it was brought in. And now I ſhall proceed to give an account of thoſe affairs of laſt ſeſſion, wherein no bill ſeemed intended to be brought in.

Of this kind the moſt important, and what moſt excited both the attention and the expectation of the people without doors, was the inquiry into the loſs of Minorca, which was introduced and carried on as follows: February 8, it was moved and reſolved *nem. con.* That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions that there be laid before this houſe, copies or extracts of all letters and other papers, containing any intelligence received by either of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, or any other of his majeſty's miniſters, in relation to the equipment of the French fleet at Toulon, or of any other fleets in the ſeveral other ports of France, the march of French troops to Toulon, or any other parts of the coaſts of that kingdom, or the deſigns of the French on Minorca, or any other of his majeſty's poſſeſſions in Europe, ſince the firſt day of January, 1755, to the firſt day of Auguſt laſt.

After which the following reſolutions were moved for, and all agreed to, viz.

That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before this houſe, 1. A liſt, or liſts, of all his majeſty's ſhips of war, or ſquadrons of ſuch ſhips of war, as were equipped and made ready for the ſea, from the firſt of Auguſt, 1755, to the 30th day of April, 1756; and alſo copies of all ſailing orders ſent to the commanders of ſuch ſhips or ſquadrons reſpectively, during the period of time above-mentioned; as alſo the ſtate and condition of his majeſty's ſhips in the ſeveral ports of Great-Britain, at the time of the departure of admiral Byng, with the ſquadron under his command, for the relief of fort St. Philip's, and during the period of time above-mentioned, according to the monthly returns thereof made to the Admiralty, and the number of ſeamen borne and muſtered on board the ſaid ſhips at, and during the ſaid time. 2. Copies of all orders and inſtructions given to admiral Byng, from the time of his being appointed commander in chief of the ſquadron, which ſailed in April laſt for the Mediterranean; and alſo copies of all letters written to, or received from the ſaid admiral, during his continuance in ſuch command, by either of his majeſty's ſecretaries of ſtate, or by the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, relating to the ſtate and condition of the ſaid ſquadron, and to the execution of the ſaid orders and inſtructions. 3. Copies of the monthly liſts, containing the diſpoſition of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in ſea pay, between Oct. 1, 1755, and April 6, 1756. 4. Copies of all orders for convoys, between Oct. 1, 1755, and April 6, 1756. 5. An account of what men were taken from other ſhips, to make up the complements of the ſhips under the command of admiral Byng. 6. An account of the number of men diſcharged from the ſeveral ſhips under the command of admiral Byng, after he was appointed to the command, and previous to his ſailing, with the reaſons for their diſcharge, and by what order. 7. Copies of all orders given to any officer, or officers, of his majeſty's land forces, to repair to his or their reſpective regiment, or regiments, or duty, in the Iſland of Minorca, from the 30th day of Auguſt, 1755, to the 30th day of April, 1756. 8. An account of the garriſon at fort St. Philip's, in the Iſland of Minorca, on the 8th of April, 1756, containing the number of effective men in the ſaid garriſon, and alſo the quantity of proviſions

and military ſtores contained therein, at that time.

Then it was ordered, that all theſe addreſſes ſhould be preſented to his majeſty, by ſuch members of that houſe, as were of his majeſty's moſt Hon. privy council.

And it was alſo ordered, that there ſhould be laid before that houſe, an account of the additional ſtores ſupplied the ſhips under the command of admiral Byng at Portſmouth, previous to his ſailing, with the value thereof.

As the people were then highly exaſperated at the loſs of Minorca, and as many ſuſpected, that it was deſignedly neglected and ſacrificed to the French, by ſome amongſt ourſelves, who were for a peace at any rate, that they might have a pretence for granting, by a new treaty, whatever conceſſions the French wanted in America, in conſideration of their reſtoring to this nation the Iſland of Minorca, theſe reſolutions gave a very general ſatisfaction without doors, as they ſeemed to portend a ſtrict and impartial inquiry into this myſterious affair; and the Jacobites and Republicans, that is to ſay, thoſe who are diſaffected to the illuſtrious family now upon our throne, had nothing to ſay, but only to inſinuate a ſuſpicion, that ſome excuſe would be made for his majeſty's not complying with every thing deſired by theſe addreſſes. But this ſuſpicion was ſoon removed; for, on the 10th, the lord Bateman reported to the houſe, that their addreſſes of Tueſday laſt (the 8th) had been preſented to his majeſty; and that his majeſty had commanded him to acquaint the houſe, that he would give directions accordingly.

On the 7th of March it was ordered,

1. That the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, do lay before this houſe, an account of the ſhips, number of men, number of guns, and weight of metal, on board each ſhip in admiral Byng's ſquadron, on the 20th of May laſt.

2. That the ſaid commiſſioners, do lay before this houſe, copies or extracts of all papers, ſo far as they relate to any intelligence of the names of the ſhips, number of men, number of guns, and weight of metal, on board each ſhip in Monſ. Galiſſionier's ſquadron, on the 20th of May laſt, with the date of the receipt of ſuch intelligence here.

3. That there be laid before this houſe, an account where lord Robert Bertie's regiment was quartered when it was ordered to march to Portſmouth, when it came there, and what regiment or regiments were then in quarters at that place, or in the neighbourhood thereof; and alſo all orders ſent to the ſaid regiment, relative to its embarkation on board the fleet commanded by admiral Byng, and alſo the returns of the ſaid regiment, at the time of its embarkation, and for a month previous thereto.

And 4. That there be laid before this houſe, copies of the ſecretary at war's orders to general Fowke, relating to the putting on board admiral Byng's ſquadron a battalion from the garriſon of Gibraltar, and the date of the receipt of thoſe orders.

On the 22d of March it was reſolved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions that there be laid before this houſe,

1. A copy of his majeſty's warrant for the inquiry into the conduct of major-general Stewart, major-general Cornwallis, and the earl of Effingham, together with a copy of the report of the general officers who compoſed the ſaid board.

And 2. A copy of a letter, dated the 4th of June laſt, from Mr. Fox, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, relating to the orders given to Sir Edward Hawke to repair to the Mediterranean, and to the recall of admiral Byng; and alſo a copy of a letter, dated the 27th of June, from Mr. Fox, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to the ſaid commiſſioners of Admiralty, ſignifying his majeſty's pleaſure, that admiral Byng ſhould be immediately put under arreſt.

And at the ſame time it was ordered, that the ſaid commiſſioners of Admiralty, do lay before this houſe, an account of the number of guns, weight of metal, and number of men, on board the Fortune, on the 20th of May laſt, under the command of admiral Byng.

All which reſolutions and orders were complied with, and, to all appearance, fully and duly complied with; for the very titles of the papers preſented to the houſe in purſuance of them, fill up about 28 folio pages of the printed votes of that ſeſſion; which confirmed people in the opinion, that the inquiry would be both ſtrict and impartial, and that a diſcovery would be made, if the loſs of the important Iſland of Minorca was occaſioned by any latent deſign, any wilful neglect, or any egregious miſconduct in thoſe who had an influence in the councils of this nation.

And

And moſt of theſe papers having been preſented to the houſe, and ordered to lie upon the table, for the peruſal of the members, on or before the 22d of March, it was then reſolved, that the houſe would, on that day month, being the 19th of April then next, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of the ſeveral papers then or before preſented to the houſe, relating to this affair. After which it was ordered, that the houſe ſhould be called over on that day; and that ſuch members as ſhould not attend, ſhould be ſent for in cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms.

Tho' this had ſtill the appearance of ſtrictneſs and impartiality, yet many gentlemen without doors began now to be doubtful as to the event, and to complain of the affair's being referred to a committee of the whole houſe. They inſiſted, that an affair of ſuch an intricate, dark, myſterious, and even ſuſpicious nature, ought to have been referred to a ſelect and ſecret committee, choſen by ballot, and impowered to ſend for perſons, papers, and records, and to examine witneſſes in the moſt ſolemn manner; which committee might have been able to have made a report in a month's time; and from that report, and the names of the gentlemen choſen of the committee, the people without doors would have been able to judge with ſome certainty, whether the inquiry had been carried on with that ſtrictneſs and impartiality which the national misfortune required, which every man in the kingdom had a right to expect, and which the perſons accuſed by the publick voice ought, if innocent, to have inſiſted on.

But what was, indeed, a little ſurprizing, there was not ſo much as a motion made for any ſuch committee. However, in the mean time, the following reſolutions were agreed to, viz.

That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions that there be laid before this houſe,

1. Copies of all orders and letters from either of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to the commiſſioners of the Admiralty, relative to the ſailing of any of his majeſty's ſhips of war to the Mediterranean, from Auguſt 1, 1755, to Auguſt 1, 1756.

2. Copies of all letters which were received by any of his majeſty's miniſters, his majeſty's ſecretary at war, or adjutant general, from lieutenant-general Blakeney, relating to Minorca, from May, 1755, to the time of the ſurrender of St. Philip's caſtle.

3. A copy of his majeſty's orders in council of March 2, 1756, for laying a general embargo on all ſhips and veſſels in the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, in order to the more ſpeedy manning of his fleet.

4. Copies of all orders given to any officer or officers abſent, upon the civil eſtabliſhment, to repair to their duty upon the Iſland of Minorca, from Auguſt 30, 1755, to April 30, 1756.

5. An account of all ſuch officers of the civil or military eſtabliſhment of the Iſland of Minorca, or of the garriſon of fort St. Philip's, as were at any time, and at what times, abſent from their duty, from Aug. 30, 1755, to April 30, 1756.

During the ſame time the following orders were alſo agreed to, viz.

1. That there be laid before this houſe, an account of the number of ſeamen employed in the ſervice of the royal navy, from Dec. 31, 1755, to Dec. 31, 1756, upon a medium of each month; diſtinguiſhing what number were born, and what muſtered, in the ſaid ſervice.

2. That the commiſſioners of Admiralty do lay before this houſe, a particular account of the ſeveral times at which the ſeveral letters, and other papers, containing intelligence, copies whereof were by them laid before this houſe, upon Tueſday, March 22 laſt, were reſpectively received at the Admiralty-office.

3. That an account be laid before this houſe of the number of ſhips and ſloops, with their rates and tonnage, that were repaired and repairing, built and building, in the king's and private yards, together with the numbers launched and compleated, between January 1, 1755, and April 31, 1756.

4. That an account be laid before this houſe of the number of artificers and labourers in his majeſty's ſeveral dock and rope yards, on January 1, 1755, January 1, 1756, and March 31 following.

5. That an account be laid before this houſe, ſhewing the directions given by the commiſſioners of Admiralty, for procuring of men to mann the fleet, as well as the methods taken for the more ſpeedy equipment thereof, between January 1, 1755, and March 31, 1756.

6. That there be laid before this houſe, copies of all ſuch orders as have been given in the years 1755 and 1756, for raiſing any company or companies of miners, for the ſervice of Minorca, as alſo ſuch orders as may have been given to

ſuch miners, to embark for the Iſland of Minorca, together with the time of their departure for that ſervice.

And, in compliance with theſe reſolutions and orders, as well as the former, a very large additional number of papers were in this intervening time laid before the houſe, from whence the people without doors imagined, that it was become ſtill more neceſſary to refer this affair to the conſideration of a ſelect and ſecret committee, as they judged it to be impoſſible for a committee of the whole houſe to examine accurately ſuch infinite numbers of papers as then lay before the houſe, and to ſtate diſtinctly the ſeveral facts or proofs that might reſult from them; and much leſs to pick out ſuch facts, as might require to be further cleared up by parole evidence, or to diſcover and call for ſuch perſons as ought to be examined for that purpoſe. But on the 19th of April, upon reading this order of the day, it was ordered, that all ſuch papers and accounts, preſented to the houſe in that ſeſſion of parliament, as related to intelligence concerning the motions or deſigns of the French, to preparations made, and orders given, for the equipment or ſailing of any of his majeſty's ſhips of war, or for the defence of any of his majeſty's dominions in the Mediterranean, and to the ſtate and condition of his majeſty's navy, and of the Iſland of Minorca, during the years 1755 and 1756, ſhould be referred to the ſaid committee; whereupon the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair; and Mr. Potter, the chairman of the committee, reported, that they had made a progreſs in the matters to them referred, and that he was directed by the committee to move, that they might have leave to ſit again; upon which it was reſolved, that the houſe would next morning reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider further of the ſaid papers and accounts.

Next day a new paper relating to this affair was preſented to the houſe, and referred to the ſaid committee; and after reading the order of the day, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, which was now called a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider further of the ſeveral papers and accounts preſented to the houſe in this ſeſſion of parliament, relating to intelligence concerning the motions and deſigns of the French, to preparations made, and orders given, for the equipment or ſailing of any of his majeſty's ſhips of war, or for the defence of any of his majeſty's dominions in the Mediterranean, and to the ſtate and condition of his majeſty's navy, and of the Iſland of Minorca, during the years 1755 and 1756; when the committee made a further progreſs, and it was reſolved, that it ſhould ſit again next morning.

Accordingly, next day, the order of the day being read, a new paper relating to this affair was preſented to the houſe, and referred to the ſaid committee; and the houſe having reſolved itſelf into the ſame, a further progreſs was made, and it was reſolved, that the committee ſhould ſit again next morning, when the following orders were previouſly moved for and agreed to, viz.

That there be laid before this houſe,

1. Copies of all letters between Feb. 1, and the laſt day of May, 1756, from the ſecretary at war, which relate to the embarkation of officers or recruits belonging to the garriſon of Minorca, and ordered to their poſts.

2. A liſt of the officers belonging to the garriſon of Minorca, who were removed into other corps, between Oct. 1, 1755, and Feb. 1, 1756.

3. A liſt of the officers abſent from their regiments at Minorca, on Feb. 1, 1756, with the dates of their commiſſions at that time.

And, after reading the order of the day, a great many new papers relating to this affair were laid before the houſe, in compliance with theſe or ſome former orders or reſolutions, all which were referred to the ſaid committee, and the houſe having reſolved itſelf into the ſame, a further progreſs was made, and it was reſolved, that the committee ſhould ſit again, on the Monday following, when it was ordered, that the account of the number of ſeamen, employed in the ſervice of the royal navy, from Dec. 31, 1754, to Dec. 31, 1755, upon a medium of each month, diſtinguiſhing what number were born, and what muſtered in the ſaid ſervice, which was preſented to the houſe upon Jan. 28, 1756, ſhould be referred to the ſaid committee; and a new paper relating to this affair being preſented and referred to the committee, the order of the day was ſome time afterwards read, when the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, and the committee having continued making a further progreſs, until after one of the clock on Tueſday morning, it was reſolved, that it ſhould ſit again that day at twelve of the clock.

Accord-

Accordingly, on that day, the houſe reſolved itſelf again into a committee of the whole houſe upon this affair, made a further progreſs, and it was reſolved, that the committee ſhould ſit again on the Thurſday following, when a further progreſs was made, and it was reſolved, that the committee ſhould ſit again the next day, which it accordingly did, but previous thereto, an order was made, That there be forthwith laid before this houſe, a liſt of officers belonging to the four regiments in garriſon at Minorca, who were abſent from thence in Great-Britain, on the recruiting ſervice, Feb. 1, 1756; and the ſaid liſt having been before prepared, it was then immediately preſented to the houſe by the lord Barrington, and referred to the ſaid committee; after which the houſe having reſolved itſelf into the ſame, a further progreſs was made, and it was reſolved, that the committee ſhould ſit again on the Monday following, which it accordingly did, and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair; and Mr. Potter reported from the committee, that they had come to ſeveral reſolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame. And as the houſe had continued to ſit till after twelve of the clock on Tueſday morning, it was ordered, that the report ſhould be received that day at twelve of the clock.

Thus I have given, at full length, all the reſolutions and orders for papers that were made during the progreſs of this inquiry, that the reader may from thence judge, what ſort of papers were laid before the houſe; but as to the papers themſelves, the very titles of them would take up much more room than could poſſibly be ſpared in your Magazine, and would be not only of very little ſatisfaction, but very tireſome to the reader. However, from the reſolutions and orders, every reader may gueſs what an infinite number of papers muſt have been laid before the houſe upon this occaſion, and conſequently may judge how neceſſary it was for the ſatisfaction even of thoſe within doors, and much more for the ſatisfaction of thoſe without, to have had this inquiry referred to an impartial, ſelect, and ſecret committee.

That the copying of ſuch an infinite number of papers, muſt have been a vaſt expence to the publick, and a very great trouble to our publick offices, is not to be queſtioned; therefore we muſt ſuppoſe, that there was ſome very important deſign in ſetting on foot any ſuch inquiry, and it is highly probable that the deſign was twofold: Thoſe who thought that our miniſters in 1755 and 1756, or ſome of them, were guilty of ſome ſecret, wicked deſign, or at leaſt of ſome egregious neglect or miſconduct, had a deſign to get ſome puniſhment inflicted, or ſome cenſure paſſed upon them by parliament, in order to deter future miniſters from being guilty of the like crime or negligence. And as to thoſe who thought that none of thoſe who were our miniſters in the years 1755 and 1756, were guilty of any crime, negligence, or miſconduct, their deſign was to have them juſtified by parliament, againſt the popular clamour that had been raiſed by the loſs of Minorca, which reflected ſo much diſhonour upon this nation, and was of ſuch prejudice to our trade and influence in all parts of the Mediterranean.

Now for anſwering either of theſe deſigns, the carrying on of this inquiry by a ſelect and ſecret committee, choſen by ballot, and properly impowered, was more proper, and would have been more effectual, than the carrying it on by a committee of the whole houſe; for with reſpect to the firſt of theſe two deſigns, a ſelect committee might have examined the ſeveral papers laid before the houſe with more accuracy, and might have ſtated the ſeveral facts that appeared from them, with more preciſion, than it was poſſible to be done by a committee of the whole houſe: A ſelect committee might, and probably would have called for and examined ſome of the clerks of the reſpective offices, in order to ſee that all the papers called for by the houſe had been duly laid before them, and all the extracts from letters, &c. faithfully drawn out; whereas it does not appear, that there was any one witneſs called for this purpoſe, or examined by the committee of the whole houſe: And if there were any letters or papers of intelligence that ought to be kept ſecret, they might have been communicated to a ſecret committee, but could not, conſiſtently with national honour, be communicated to a committee of the whole houſe: Whether there were any ſuch or no, is a queſtion that cannot be anſwered from any of the proceedings in this affair, as few or no tranſlations appear in any of the liſts or papers that were laid before the houſe; but if there were none ſuch, it is a ſign that our miniſters had no ſuch foreign intelligence or correſpondents, as the miniſters of a great and rich nation ought to have, eſpecially in time of war.

For

For anſwering this firſt deſign therefore, a ſelect and ſecret committee would certainly have been the moſt effectual; and as to the ſecond, it could not be anſwered by any other ſort of committee. If ſuch a committee had been appointed and choſen, the people without doors as well as within, could have judged whether the choice was impartial; and if it had appeared to be impartial, the report of ſuch a committee, printed, and diſperſed thro' the kingdom, with every fact ſtated in it, ſupported by authentick papers, inſerted at full length in the appendix, would have enabled every man, without doors as well as within, to have judged for himſelf, and conſequently, if favourable for our miniſters, would have removed every ſuſpicion that had naturally ariſen, or been artfully propagated among the people without doors: Whereas the bare reſolutions of a committee of the whole houſe, unſupported by any proofs or vouchers, can give ſatisfaction to none but ſuch as put an implicit confidence in the wiſdom and integrity of parliament; and whether this can have any general effect, againſt a popular clamour that ſeems, from the nature of things, to have ſome foundation, may, by every reader, be eaſily determined.

It is therefore a little ſurprizing, that no motion was made by either ſide for referring this inquiry to a ſelect and ſecret committee, notwithſtanding the difficulties that muſt have appeared after the houſe began to proceed upon it in a committee of the whole houſe. How to account for this is what I ſhall not take upon me to do; but I muſt obſerve, that, on April 16, Mr. Pitt, by his *majeſty's command*, reſigned the ſeals of ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouthern department *, and about the ſame time Mr. Legge reſigned the offices of chancellor of his majeſty's Exchequer, and commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and ſeveral of their friends, particularly Mr. Potter, reſigned the places they then held under the government, none of whom were replaced until juſt before the end of this ſeſſion †.

But now, to return to the hiſtory of this inquiry, as no motion had been made, during the whole courſe of it, to refer it to a ſelect and ſecret committee, Mr. Potter, according to the order before mentioned, reported, on Tueſday, May 3, the reſolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the houſe, all of which were agreed to by the houſe, and as the reader may ſee them in your Magazine for laſt year, p. 339, and 340, I have no occaſion to inſert them here.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An Account of the famous Mountain Potoſi.

AS the accounts given by the authors of the Voyage to South-America before mentioned, are more exact than any heretofore publiſhed, we ſhall give our readers their account of that rich mountain called Potoſi, in Peru, which is as follows.

"The famous mountain of Potoſi, at the foot of which, on the ſouth ſide, ſtands the town of the ſame name, is known all over the commercial world, as having been greatly enriched by the ſilver it produces. The diſcovery of theſe immenſe mines happened in the year 1545, by an accident ſeemingly fortuitous. An Indian, by ſome called Gualca, and by others Hualpa, purſuing ſome wild goats up this mountain, and coming to a part very ſteep, he laid hold of a ſmall ſhrub, in order to climb it with the greater celerity; but the ſhrub being unable to ſupport his weight came up by the roots, and diſcovered a maſs of fine ſilver; and, at the ſame time, he found ſome lumps of the ſame metal among the clods which adhered to the roots. This Indian, who lived at Porco, haſtened home with theſe firſt fruits of his diſcovery, waſhed the ſilver, and made uſe of it, repairing when his ſtock was near exhauſted, to his perpetual fund. At length an intimate friend of his called Guanca, obſerving ſuch a happy change in his circumſtances, was deſirous of knowing the cauſe, and urged his queſtions with a warmth, that Gualca was unable to deny. For ſome time they retired in concert to the mountain for freſh ſupplies of ſilver, till Gualca refuſing to diſcover his method of purifying the metal, Guanca revealed the whole ſecret to his maſter Villarroel, a Spaniard, who lived at Porco. Immediately on this information he went on the 21ſt of April, 1545, to view this fortunate breach in the mountain, and the mine was without delay worked, with immenſe advantage.

This firſt mine was called the Diſcoverer, as having been the occaſion of diſcovering other ſources of riches incloſed in the bowels of this mountain; for, in a few days, another was found equally rich, and called the Tin Mine: Since that another has been diſcovered, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of Rica, as ſurpaſſing all the reſt; and was ſucceeded by the Mendieta. Theſe are the principal mines of Potoſi, but there are ſeveral ſmaller

* *See Lond. Mag. for laſt year, p.* 204.

† *See ditto, p.* 364.

ſmaller croſſing the mountain on all ſides. The ſituation of the former of theſe mines is on the north ſide of the mountain, their direction being to the ſouth, a little inclining to the weſt; and it is the opinion of the moſt intelligent miners in this country, that thoſe which run in theſe directions are the richeſt.

On a report of theſe important diſcoveries people from all parts retired to Potoſi, particularly from the city of Plata, which is ſituated about twenty-five leagues from the mountain; ſo that at preſent, beſides its extraordinary riches, having among its inhabitants many noble families, particularly thoſe concerned in the mines, the circuit of the town is near two leagues. The air of the mountain being extremely cold and dry, renders the adjacent country remarkably barren, producing neither grain, fruits, herbs, or other eſculents. The town, however, is ſo plentifully provided, as to enjoy an abundance of every kind; and the trade for proviſions is greater here than in any other place, that of Lima alone excepted. Nor will this appear at all ſtrange, if the great number of people employed in the mines be conſidered. Some provinces ſend the beſt of their grain and fruits, others their cattle, others their manufactures, and thoſe who trade in European goods reſort to Potoſi, as to a market where there is a great demand, and no want of ſilver to give in exchange.

Beſides this commerce, here are a ſet of perſons called Aviadores, who find their account in advancing, to the maſters of the mines, coined ſilver to pay their neceſſary expences, receiving in exchange ſilver in ingots and pinnas. Another article of great conſequence is the trade of quickſilver for the uſe of theſe mines; but this branch the crown has reſerved to itſelf. The vaſt conſumption of this mineral may, in ſome meaſure, be conceived by the great quantity of ſilver produced by theſe mines; for before the invention of extracting the ſilver with leſs mercury, a mark of that mineral was conſumed in obtaining a mark of fine ſilver; and often, by the ignorance of the workmen, a ſtill greater quantity; but the immenſe conſumption of quickſilver in the mines of this mountain, and the riches extracted from it, will beſt appear from the following accounts of two authors, who were perfectly maſters of the ſubject. The firſt is that of the Rev. Alonzo Barba, pariſh prieſt in the imperial town of Potoſi, who, in a piece on metals, publiſhed in the year 1637, ſays, that from the year 1574, when mercury was firſt uſed here in extracting the ſilver, the royal office of Potoſi has received above 204700 quintails of mercury, excluſive of what had been clandeſtinely bought by private perſons, and which amounted to no ſmall quantity. And as this was conſumed in the ſpace of ſixty-three years, the annual amount is about 3249 quintails. The ſecond account is given us by Don Gaſper de Eſcalona, who, in his Gozophilacio Perubico (fol. 193.) declares, from very good authority, that before the year 1638, it appeared by the publick accounts, that the produce of the ſilver amounted to 395619000 dollars *, which in ninety-three years, the time it had then been diſcovered, amounted to 41255043 dollars per annum. Hence an idea may be formed of the vaſt commerce, which has for many years been carried on in this town, and which is ſtill like to continue for a long time: Such enormous ſums being annually bartered for goods ſent hither, its whole trade conſiſting in ſilver extracted from this mountain; and if ſome diminution has been perceived in its produce, it is ſtill very conſiderable."

And as vaſt quantities both of gold and ſilver have been brought from many other parts of the Spaniſh dominions in America, beſide what have been brought from thoſe of Portugal, we may from hence judge what immenſe riches have been brought to Europe ſince the diſcovery of that part of the world, which ſeems to have been ſo long kept concealed by Providence, to prevent the general corruption of mankind.

And, from the ſame Authors, we ſhall give the following Account of the Alligator.

"THE Alligator is an amphibious creature, living both in the rivers and the adjacent plains, tho' it is not often known to go far from the banks of the river. When tired with fiſhing, they leave the water to baſk themſelves in the ſun, and then appear more like logs of half rotten wood thrown aſhore by the current, than living creatures; but upon perceiving any veſſel near them, they immediately throw themſelves into the water. Some are of ſo monſtrous a ſize as to exceed five yards in length. During the time they lie baſking on the ſhore, they keep their huge mouths wide open, till filled with moſchitos, flies, and other inſects, when they ſuddenly ſhut their jaws, and ſwallow their prey. Whatever may have been written with regard to the fierceneſs and rapacity of this animal,

* *The Spaniſh dollar, or piaſter, is by Sir Iſaac Newton valued at 4s. 6d. ſterling.*

mal, I, and all our company know from experience, they avoid a man, and on the approach of any one immediately plunge into the water. Its whole body is covered with ſcales impenetrable to a muſket ball, unleſs it happens to hit them in the belly near the fore legs, the only part vulnerable.

The Alligator is an oviparous creature. The female makes a large hole in the ſand near the brink of a river, and there depoſits her eggs, which are nearly equal to thoſe of an oſtrich, and as white as thoſe of a hen, but much more ſolid. She generally lays about a hundred, continuing in the ſame place till they are all depoſited, which is about a day or two. She then covers them with the ſand; and the better to conceal them, rolls herſelf not only over her precious depoſitum, but to a conſiderable diſtance. After this precaution ſhe returns to the water, till natural inſtinct informs her, that it is time to deliver her young from their confinement; when ſhe comes to the ſpot, followed by the male, and tearing up the ſand, begins breaking the eggs, but ſo carefully, that ſcarce a ſingle one is injured; and a whole ſwarm of little Alligators are ſeen crawling about. The female then takes them on her neck and back in order to remove them into the water; but the watchful Gallinazos make uſe of this opportunity to deprive her of ſome; and even the male Alligator, which indeed comes for no other end, devours what he can, till the female has reached the water with the few remaining; for all thoſe which either fall from her back, or do not ſwim, ſhe herſelf eats; ſo that of ſuch a formidable brood, happily not more than four or five eſcape.

The Gallinazos mentioned in our account of Carthagena, are the moſt inveterate enemies of the Alligators, or rather extremely fond of their eggs, in finding which they make uſe of uncommon addreſs. Theſe birds often make it their whole buſineſs to watch the females during the ſummer, the ſeaſon when they lay their eggs, the ſands on the ſides of the river not being then covered with water. The Gallinazo perches in ſome tree, where it conceals itſelf among the branches, and there ſilently watches the female Alligator till ſhe has laid her eggs and retires, pleaſed that ſhe has concealed them beyond diſcovery. But ſhe is no ſooner under the water, than the Gallinazo darts down on the repoſitory, and with its beak, claws and wings, tears up the ſand, and devours the eggs, leaving only the ſhells. This banquet would indeed richly reward its long patience, did not a multitude of Gallinazos, from all parts, join the fortunate diſcoverer, and ſhare in the ſpoil. I have often been entertained with this ſtratagem of the Gallinazos, in paſſing from Guayaquil to the cuſtom-houſe of Babahoyo; and my curioſity once led me to take ſome of the eggs, which thoſe who frequent this river, particularly the Mulattoes, make no difficulty of eating when freſh. Here we muſt remark the methods uſed by Providence in diminiſhing the number of theſe deſtructive creatures, not only by the Gallinazos, but even by the males themſelves. Indeed neither the river, nor the neighbouring fields, would otherwiſe be ſufficient to contain them; for, notwithſtanding the ravages of theſe two inſatiable enemies, their numbers can hardly be imagined.

These Alligators are the great deſtroyers of the fiſh in this river, it being their moſt ſafe and general food; nor are they wanting in addreſs to ſatisfy their deſires, eight or ten, as it were by compact, draw up at the mouth of a river or creek, whilſt others of the ſame corps go a conſiderable diſtance up the river, and chace the fiſh downwards, by which none of any bigneſs eſcape them. The Alligators being unable to eat under water, on ſeizing a fiſh, raiſe their heads above the ſurface, and, by degrees, draw the fiſh from their jaws, and chew it for deglutition. After ſatisfying their appetite, they retire to reſt on the banks of the river.

When they cannot find fiſh to appeaſe their hunger, they betake themſelves to the meadows bordering on the banks of the river, and devour calves and colts; and in order to be more ſecure in ſeizing their prey, take the opportunity of the night, that they may ſurprize them in their ſleep; and it is obſerved, that thoſe Alligators which have once taſted fleſh, become ſo fond of it, as never to take up with fiſh but in caſes of neceſſity. There are even too many melancholy inſtances of their devouring the human ſpecies, eſpecially children, who, from the inattention natural to their age, have been without doors after it is dark; and tho' at no great diſtance, theſe voracious animals have dared to attack them, and having once ſeized them with their mouth, to make ſure of their prey againſt that aſſiſtance, which the cries of the victim never fail to bring, haſten into the water, where they immediately drown it, and then return to the ſurface and devour it at leiſure.

Their voracity has alſo been felt by the boatmen, who, by inconſiderately ſleep-

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ing with one of their arms or legs hanging over the ſide of the boat, theſe animals have ſeized, and drawn the whole body into the water. Alligators who have once feaſted on human fleſh, are known to be the moſt dangerous, and become, as it were, inflamed with an inſatiable deſire of repeating the ſame delicious repaſt. The inhabitants of thoſe places where they abound are very induſtrious in catching and deſtroying them. Their uſual method is by a caſonate, or piece of hard wood ſharpened at both ends, and baited with the lungs of ſome animal. This caſonate they faſten to a thong, the end of which is ſecured on the ſhore. The Alligator, on ſeeing the lungs floating on the waters, ſnaps at the bait, and thus both points of wood enter his jaws in ſuch a manner that he can neither ſhut nor open his mouth. He is then dragged aſhore, where he violently endeavours to reſcue himſelf, while the Indians bait him like a bull, knowing that the greateſt damage he can do, is to throw down ſuch as, for want of care or agility, do not keep out of his reach.

The form of this animal ſo nearly reſembles that of the Lagarto, or Lizard, that here they are commonly called by that name; but there is ſome difference in the ſhape of the head, which in this creature is long, and towards the extremity ſlender, gradually forming a ſnout, like that of a hog, and, when in the river, is generally above the ſurface of the water; a ſufficient demonſtration that the reſpiration of a groſſer air is neceſſary to it. The mandibles of this creature have each a row of very ſtrong and pointed teeth, to which ſome writers have attributed particular virtues; but all I can ſay to this is, that they are ſuch as I and my companions, notwithſtanding all our enquiries to attain a compleat knowledge of every particular, could never hear any ſatisfactory account of."

To which we ſhall add their account of the above-mentioned birds called Gallinazos, as follows.

"This bird is about the ſize of a peahen, but the neck and head ſomething larger. From the crop to the baſe of the bill, inſtead of feathers, it has a wrinkled, glandulous, and rough ſkin, covered with ſmall warts and tubercles. Its feathers are black, which is alſo the colour of its ſkin, but uſually with ſomething of a browniſh tinct. Its bill is well proportioned, ſtrong, and a little crooked. They are ſo numerous and tame in the city, that it is not uncommon to ſee the ridges of the houſes covered with them. They are alſo very ſerviceable, for they clean the city from all kinds of filth and ordure, greedily devouring any dead animal, and when theſe are wanting, ſeek other filth. They have ſo quick a ſcent, that they will ſmell, at the diſtance of three or four leagues, a dead carcaſe, and never leave it till they have entirely reduced it to a ſkeleton. The infinite number of theſe birds found in ſuch hot climates, is an excellent proviſion of nature, as, otherwiſe, the putrefaction cauſed by the conſtant and exceſſive heat, would render the air inſupportable to human life. At firſt they fly heavily, but afterwards dart up out of ſight. On the ground they hop along with a kind of torpor, tho' their legs are ſtrong and well proportioned. They have three toes forward turning inwards, and one in the inſide, turned a little backwards; ſo that the feet interfering they cannot walk with any agility, but are obliged to hop or ſkip. Each toe has a long and thick claw.

When the Gallinazos find no food in the city, their hunger drives them into the country among the beaſts in the paſtures, and on ſeeing any one with a ſore on the back, they immediately alight on it, and attack the part affected. It is in vain for the poor beaſt to endeavour to free itſelf from theſe devourers, either by rolling on the ground or hideous cries; for they never quit their hold, but with their bills ſo widen the wound, that the creature ſoon expires.

There is another kind of Gallinazos, ſomewhat larger than theſe, only to be met with in the country. In ſome of theſe the head and part of the neck are white, in ſome red, and in others a mixture of both theſe colours. A little above the beginning of the crop they have a ruff of white feathers. Theſe are equally fierce and carnivorous with the former, and called the kings of the Gallinazos, probably becauſe the number of them is but few; and it is obſerved, that when one of theſe has faſtened on a dead beaſt, none of the others approach till he has eaten the eyes, with which he generally begins, and is gone to another part, when they all flock to the prey."

Dr. LELAND's *Account of the famous Battle of* Cheronea, *the laſt Struggle* Greece *maintained for her Liberty with* Philip *of* Macedon.

"PHILIP's army was now formed of thirty-two thouſand men, warlike, diſciplined, and long inured to the

toils and dangers of the field: But this body was compoſed of different nations and countries, who had each their diſtinct and ſeparate views and intereſts. The army of the confederates did not amount to thirty thouſand compleat, of which the Athenians and Thebans furniſhed the greateſt part; the reſt was formed of the Corinthians and Peloponneſians. The ſame motives, and the ſame zeal, influenced and animated them. All were equally affected by the event, and all equally reſolved to conquer or to die in defence of liberty. In this reſpect they had greatly the advantage; but ſupineneſs, inattention, and corruption, had ſtill that fatal influence, and ſtill ſo far weakened and defeated the nobleſt reſolution of the Greeks, that the command of this illuſtrious body was unhappily intruſted to men utterly unworthy of ſo important a charge; men elevated to this ſtation, not by experience of their abilities, not by a reputation purchaſed by toils and difficulties, and brave atchievements, but by the power of faction, and the ſecret practices of intrigue. On the contrary, their enemies were commanded by a prince rendered illuſtrious by a long ſeries of victories and great atchievements, whoſe abilities and renown inſpired his ſoldiers with the utmoſt confidence and firmeſt aſſurances of victory.

And now the fatal morning appeared, which was for ever to decide the cauſe of liberty, and the empire of Greece. Before the riſing of the ſun, both armies were ranged in order of battle. The Thebans, commanded by Theagines, a man of but moderate abilities in war, and ſuſpected of corruption, obtained the poſt of honour on the right wing of the confederated Greeks, with that famous body in the front, called the Sacred Band, formed of generous and warlike youths, connected and endeared to each other by all the noble enthuſiaſm of love and friendſhip. The centre was formed of the Corinthians and Peloponneſians, and the Athenians compoſed the left wing, led by their two generals Lyſicles and Chares, or Stratocles, according to the orators. On the left of the Macedonian army ſtood Alexander, at the head of a choſen body of noble Macedonians, ſupported by the famous cavalry of Theſſaly. As this prince was then but nineteen years old, his father was careful to curb his youthful impetuoſity, and to direct his valour; and, for this purpoſe, ſurrounded him with a number of experienced officers. In the centre were placed thoſe Greeks who had united with Philip, and on whoſe courage he had the leaſt dependence; while the king himſelf commanded on the right wing, where his renowned phalanx ſtood to oppoſe the impetuoſity with which the Athenians were well known to begin their onſet.

The charge began, on each ſide, with all the courage and violence which ambition, revenge, the love of glory, and the love of liberty, could excite in the ſeveral combatants. Alexander, at the head of the Macedonian nobles, firſt fell, with all the fury of youthful courage, on the ſacred band of Thebes, which ſuſtained his attack with a bravery and vigour worthy of its former fame. The gallant youths, who compoſed this body, not timely, or not duly, ſupported by their countrymen, bore up for a while againſt the torrent of the enemy, till at length, oppreſſed and overpowered by ſuperior numbers, without yielding or turning their backs on their aſſailants, they ſunk down on that ground where they had been originally ſtationed, each by the ſide of his darling friend, raiſing up a bulwark, by their bodies, againſt the progreſs of the enemy. But the young prince and his forces, in all the enthuſiaſtick ardor of valour, animated by ſucceſs, puſhed on thro' all the carnage, and over all the heaps of the ſlain, and fell furiouſly on the main body of the Thebans, where they were oppoſed with an obſtinate and deliberate courage; and the conteſt was, for ſome time, ſupported with mutual violence.

The Athenians, at the ſame time, on the right wing, fought with a ſpirit and intrepidity worthy of the character which they boaſted, and of the cauſe by which they were animated. Many brave efforts were exerted on each ſide, and ſucceſs was for ſome time doubtful, till at length part of the centre, and the left wing of the Macedonians (except the phalanx) yielded to the impetuous attack of the Athenians, and fled with ſome precipitation. Happy had it been on that day for Greece, if the conduct and abilities of the Athenian generals had been equal to the valour of their ſoldiers: But the brave champions of liberty were led on by the deſpicable creatures of intrigue and cabal. Tranſported by the advantage now obtained, the preſumptuous Lyſicles cried out, "Come on, my gallant countrymen! the victory is ours, let us purſue theſe cowards, and drive them to Macedon!" And thus, inſtead of improving their happy opportunity, by charging the phalanx in flank, and ſo breaking this formidable

formidable body, the Athenians wildly and precipitately preſſed forward, in purſuit of the flying enemy, themſelves in all the tumult and diſorder of a rout. Philip ſaw this fatal error with the contempt of a ſkilful general, and the ſecret exultation ariſing from the aſſurance of approaching victory. He coolly obſerved to thoſe officers who ſtood round him, that "the Athenians knew not how to conquer;" and ordered his phalanx to change its poſition, and, by a ſudden evolution, to gain poſſeſſion of an adjacent eminence. From hence they marched deliberately down, firm and collected, and fell, with their united force, on the Athenians, now confident of ſucceſs, and blind to their danger. The ſhock was irreſiſtible: They were at once overwhelmed: Many of them lay cruſhed by the weight of the enemy, and expiring by their wounds, while the reſt eſcaped from the dreadful ſlaughter, by a ſhameful and precipitate flight, bearing down, and hurrying away with them, thoſe troops which had been ſtationed for their ſupport. And here the renowned orator and ſtateſman, whoſe noble ſentiments, and ſpirited harangues, had raiſed the courage on this day ſo eminently exerted, betrayed that weakneſs which hath ſullied his great character. He alone, of all his countrymen, advanced to the charge cold and diſmayed; and, at the very firſt appearance of a reverſe of fortune, in an agony of terror, turned his back, caſt away that ſhield which he had adorned with this inſcription in golden characters, TO GOOD FORTUNE; and appeared the foremoſt in the general rout. The ridicule and malice of his enemies related, or perhaps invented, another ſhameful circumſtance; that, being impeded in his flight by ſome brambles, his imagination was ſo poſſeſſed with the preſence of an enemy, that he loudly cried out for mercy.

While Philip was triumphant on his ſide, Alexander continued the conflict on the other wing, and at length broke the Thebans, in ſpite of all their acts of valour, who now fled from the field, and were purſued with great carnage. The centre of the confederates was thus totally abandoned to the fury of a victorious enemy. But enough of ſlaughter had already been made; more than one thouſand of the Athenians lay dead on the field of battle, and two thouſand were made priſoners: And the loſs of the Thebans was not inferior. Philip therefore determined to conclude his important victory, by an act of apparent clemency, which his ambition and policy really dictated; and gave orders that the Greeks ſhould be ſpared; conſcious of his deſigns, and ſtill expecting to appear in the field, the head and leader of that body which he had now compleatly ſubdued."

The reflexions of Dr. Leland upon this important event, our readers will not fail to apply properly. "Thus fell the great and illuſtrious nation of Greece; and, in one fatal day, ſaw her honours and liberties wreſted from her by a people who had, for ages, acknowledged her ſuperiority, and courted her protection. The virtues of her ſons had raiſed them to the full meridian of glory; thence had they gradually declined by their corruptions, and, having for a while retained ſome degree of ſtrength and ſplendor, now ſet for ever. That vital heat which animated them, which called forth and cheriſhed their abilities, and inflamed and invigorated their minds with great and generous ſentiments, was now extinguiſhed. Some faint glimmerings were, for a while, to remain, till darkneſs and barbarity, which now began their reign, gradually advanced and prevailed, and, at length, totally overſpread their once happy land. An alarming example to all future nations, who may, like Greece, boaſt their liberty, and, like Greece in its degenerate ſtate, retain only the ſhadow of that liberty; and while they fondly triumph in the actions of their fathers, and are vainly elevated by a dangerous national pride, ſuffer luxury, venality, and licentiouſneſs, to deſtroy the ſpirit, and prey upon the vitals of the conſtitution. Theſe hath Providence ever made their own ſevere puniſhment, from which the yet unextinguiſhed remains of bravery and publick ſpirit in a people can by no means ſecure them. Bravery and publick ſpirit never were more eminently diſplayed, than in thoſe Greeks who fought at Cheronea; but they were exerted too late, and their vices and corruptions had deprived them of the neceſſary conduct and direction; ſo that the very remains of their virtue compleated their ruin. They were led on raſhly to ſlaughter by wretches inſenſible to the ineſtimable value of their lives; and thus the ardor for liberty, which ſtill inflamed them, only ſerved to load the field of battle with carnage. But let poſterity regard the faults of theſe illuſtrious men with an humane tenderneſs and compaſſion, and learn a juſt value for thoſe noble principles, which, even in a degenerate ſtate, could produce ſuch glorious

effects: And, while they admire the policy and abilities which thus ſubdued them, let them alſo learn to regard, with juſt deteſtation, that inſatiable ambition, that unwarrantable luſt of power and grandeur, which caſts a falſe and flattering luſtre round the great ſcourges of mankind."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

NOtwithſtanding the ſmart piece of raillery, inſerted in your laſt, upon female ſoldiers, the courage of the women is of more conſequence to a country than moſt people, in the preſent age, imagine; for it is evident from hiſtory, that no nation ever became famous for military exploits, whoſe women were not remarkable for courage and reſolution; by which I do not mean audacity and impudence; but that ſort of true courage and ſteady reſolution, which is very conſiſtent with, and generally accompanied by the moſt conſummate modeſty. And as the firſt education of the riſing generation is in all countries chiefly intruſted to the women, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that the temper of the women muſt have a conſiderable influence upon the men, according to that old Horatian adage,

Quo ſemel eſt imbuta recens, ſervabit odorem
Teſta diu.———

It would be endleſs to mention the many proofs of what I have advanced that may be found in hiſtory, therefore I ſhall only give one from the Arabian Hiſtory, lately publiſhed, to ſhew the courage of the women among that people, at a time when their men were daily performing what I ſhould call incredible feats of valour, were it not for what has been lately performed by the king of Pruſſia.

The author of that Hiſtory, after having related how that, in the 632d year of the Chriſtian Æra, and but the 11th of the Hegyra, the Mahometan Arabians had, in that ſhort time, carried the ſucceſs of their arms ſo far as to lay ſiege to the famous and populous city of Damaſcus, goes on as follows.

"Heraclius [the Grecian emperor] equally moved at the deplorable condition of Damaſcus, and the defeat of the troops he had ſent to their relief, made a new attempt to ſave that city. He directed freſh troops to be levied, which, joined to ſuch of the remains of the laſt defeat as could be collected, formed a body of ſeventy thouſand men, which the emperor put under the command of Verdanus his general, who had eſcaped to Ainadin in Syria. He commanded him to omit no means for raiſing the ſiege, and even to give battle, if he could not otherwiſe effect it.

Khaled [the Mahometan general] having ſoon received intelligence of theſe preparations, thought it neceſſary to take more precaution than he had formerly done. This new ſuccour, indeed, was not ſo conſiderable as the firſt; but it might be more formidable, not only on account of the bravery of the troops which compoſed it, but alſo thro' the ſkill and experience of the generals, who, reflecting on the errors which had occaſioned their late defeat, might take ſuch prudent meaſures, as to change the face of affairs to their advantage.

Obeidah, whom Khaled conſulted on that occaſion, was of the ſame opinion with the general, that it was neceſſary to order all the chief officers, who were quartered at large in different countries, to march without delay, with the ſeveral bodies under their command, and to join the main army.

In conſequence of this reſolution, Khaled wrote a circular letter, which was expreſſed in the following terms: "Your brethren, the Muſſulmen, are in manifeſt danger of being attacked by a new army of Grecians. Haſten therefore to their aſſiſtance, and do not fail being at Ainadin with your troops, where you will find us."

Couriers were thereupon inſtantly diſpatched, who, with the utmoſt expedition, carried orders to the generals who remained in the ſeveral countries of the Arabian dominions. The chief of them were Zezid, Sergiabil, Méad, Noman, and Amru. The firſt commanded in the territory of Balna, on the frontiers of Syria; Sergiabil, in Paleſtine; Méad, in the country of Harran; Noman, at Tadmor, or Palmyra; and Amru, in Irak. Theſe orders were no ſooner received, than each of thoſe generals made preparations to march for the defence of the common cauſe.

Khaled, on his part, having made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for decamping, the Muſſulman army at laſt raiſed the ſiege of Damaſcus, and marched in queſt of the Grecians.

The raiſing of the ſiege filled the inhabitants of Damaſcus with joy; their courage, which had been ſunk by ſo many loſſes, ſeemed thereby newly roufed up, and they were even deſirous of giving a

proof of it, by purſuing the Mahometans. This bold deſign followed from the remonſtrances of two brothers, who had gained a great character amongſt the Grecians for bravery and ſkill in the art of war. So ſoon as they ſaw the Arabians in motion to begin their march, they offered that they would themſelves undertake to harraſs the enemy, and required to be furniſhed with ſix thouſand horſe, and ten thouſand foot. Theſe being granted them, Paul (which was the name of the eldeſt) put himſelf at the head of the cavalry; and the youngeſt, called Peter, took the command of the infantry.

So ſoon as they ſaw the enemy in full march, they ſallied out of the town, and fell with great fury on the rear-guard of the Mahometan army, in which were placed all their baggage, their riches, their wives, and even their children. Khaled was at firſt deſirous that Obeidah would lead the van of the army, that himſelf might take the charge of that part of it which contained things ſo dear to them all; but Obeidah having repreſented to him, that it was more becoming for the general to continue at the head of his troops, and that it would be a pleaſure to him to command the rear-guard, Khaled was unwilling to diſoblige him.

But that general dearly repented it. Paul, at the head of his cavalry, furiouſly attacked Obeidah, and put him hard to it; whilſt Peter, with his infantry, fell on the baggage, and carried off the women, the children, the treaſure, and all the booty the Arabians had taken from the Greeks.

Peter, finding himſelf maſter of ſuch immenſe riches, began to think of ſecuring them; he provided himſelf a ſtrong eſcort, with which he took the road to Damaſcus, there to lay up his booty; and left his brother and the reſt of the troops fighting with the Muſſulmen. Paul, with unbated ardour, performed prodigies of valour, and at laſt totally defeated the Mahometan rear-guard. Being ſatisfied with the advantage he had gained, he retreated in good order, and went to join his brother.

Khaled was not informed of this misfortune, till it was too late to apply a remedy. He was vexed with himſelf for his compliance with Obeidah's requeſt; but he ſoon took his reſolution, and, tho' he was of a very paſſionate temper, he only ſaid, "God's will be done; I would have taken the conduct of the rear-guard; Obeidah would not have it ſo, and now you ſee the event."

However, that the Chriſtians might not go away with the glory of having beaten the Muſſulmen, Khaled forthwith ſent out ſeveral detachments, whom he ordered to uſe their utmoſt efforts to come up with the enemy before they could reach Damaſcus. Kaiſ-ebn-Obeirah, Abdarrahman, Derar, and ſome other choſen officers, were appointed to command the detachments; and Khaled himſelf ſoon afterwards began his march with a large body of the army.

Derar was particularly concerned to come up ſpeedily with the Chriſtians. His ſiſter was amongſt the priſoners they had taken, and it was of great conſequence to him not to leave her long in their poſſeſſion. He therefore was one of the firſt that came upon them, and attacked the body under Paul in their retreat. The Muſſulman fought ſo furiouſly, that he ſoon routed all ſuch as were about the Chriſtian general, whom he alſo attacked, and was about to pierce him with his lance, when Paul cried out, "Hold, hold; in ſparing me, you ſave the lives of your wives and children, whom we are conducting to Damaſcus."

At theſe words, Derar with-held his hand, that he might not give the Chriſtians cauſe to make reprizals on the priſoners they had in their cuſtody. He left that general under the guard of ſome ſoldiers, and haſtened to releaſe his ſiſter and the other priſoners.

All this diligence of the Muſſulmen would have proved ineffectual, if Peter, in making his retreat, had been guided by the ſame prudence as induced him to retire. The combat which had been maintained by his brother, afforded him full time to have reached Damaſcus, but a fatal curioſity moved him to halt at ſome diſtance from that city, on a very pleaſant ſpot.

It is true the troops were exceſſively fatigued, and ſtood in great need of reſt and refreſhment; but inſtead of tarrying no longer than was neceſſary to give them a little breath, he ſtopped, and even pitched his camp there. Whilſt they were erecting the tents, he thought fit to beſtow his time in examining the particulars of the great booty he had taken from the Arabians: But his real view was to ſatisfy his curioſity in reſpect to the women he had taken priſoners. The greateſt part of them had been ſo highly commended for their beauty, that he could not think of going to Damaſcus till he had feaſted his eyes with a ſight of them.

But

But he paid very dear for this unhappy curiosity, which was not only ill-timed, but unseemly in a Christian general, who was fighting in defence of his faith. Amongst these women there was one of admirable beauty, whom the general fell violently in love with; and to so high a pitch did his passion rise, that he declared he would resign his title to all the rest of the booty, for the possession of that woman, whom he should look on to be a sufficient share. The rest of the women fell to the lot of the other officers, who, at the same time, divided the remainder of the booty amongst them.

The booty having been thus ordered, the general and the other officers retired to their tents, to take a little refreshment. And all this passed with as much security, as if they had nothing to fear from their enemy, who, however, was not very far off.

In the mean time the prisoners, who were all placed in one tent, discoursed on the extraordinary allotment which had been just made of them in their own presence. One of the chief women, named Caulah, addressed her fellow-prisoners in the following terms: "Did you not observe the insolence of the conquerors, who came and examined us, like a prey that cannot escape out of their hands? What think you of the wretched fate we are threatened with? Shall we suffer ourselves to be given up to these infidels, to satiate their lusts? Ah! why shall we not rather chuse to die, than become the slaves of these idolaters? If you will follow my example, I am confident we shall be able to get out of their hands; or, at least, shall finish our days by a glorious death."

"The patience with which we have hitherto seemed to bear our misfortunes," answered one of the prisoners, named Offeirah, "is the pure effect of necessity, and not the consequence of a want of courage: But, alas! what can we do? we are quite defenceless, and have no hopes of getting arms into our possession."

"How!" replied the bold Caulah briskly, "what prevents us from seizing the pickets of the tents, and making use of them to repel these infidels? Come on, let us forthwith take up the only weapons we can now procure: Let us stand close to each other, and dispose ourselves into a circle, that we may make head on all sides. Perhaps heaven will assist us to beat our enemies; but if our prayers are not heard, we shall, however, die honourably.

This couragious resolution did not flow from an impotent rage. Those women had, for the most part, truly military inclinations; and especially such of them as were of the tribe of Himiar, or the Homerites. They were early trained to manage the steed, and to handle the bow, the lance, and the javelin. In their fury, they were scarce less formidable than the most veteran soldiers; so that it is no great wonder to find them form so desperate a resolution, in so critical a juncture.

The prisoners unanimously came into Caulah's design; they instantly tore up the pickets of the tents, and made ready to repel all such as should dare to attack them.

A Grecian soldier was the first that felt their fury. Not imagining those women could seriously think of defending themselves, and especially with such weapons, he jeered them for their military appearance; but, to his misfortune, having approached too near them, Caulah gave him a violent blow with her picket, and beat out his brains.

Some comrades of the unfortunate soldier, in order to revenge his death, fell on the women sword in hand; when those couragious Amazons defended themselves with surprizing valour: They broke the soldiers swords, and knocked several of them on the head upon the spot.

The noise occasioned by this tumult, drew Peter, and the other officers, out of their tents; who, not knowing the cause of it, instantly mounted on horseback. They were greatly amazed to find all the Arabian women drawn up in a body, and threatening to destroy all such as should come near them. Peter, in vain, strove to pacify them, by applying in particular to Caulah, and persuading her to give over so strange a design; but that woman treated him with the utmost contempt, and even threatened to kill him, if he dared to advance.

Tho' the general was a little disconcerted at this conduct of the Mussulman women, yet he thought he should easily get the better of them, by causing a party of horse to surround them. He therefore ordered some cavalry to advance, and feign an attack, with a view to intimidate them; but the first that advanced became victims to their fury: They violently smote the horses on their fore legs; and the greatest part of them either falling, or rearing an end, threw their riders, who perished by the hands of these heroines.

Peter, finding that these female warriors made so obstinate a defence, in a transport of passion ordered his men to dismount, and

and attacked them ſword in hand. He ſet the example himſelf, alighted from his horſe, and advanced, in order to give the firſt blow; but they ſtood the attack with the bravery of the moſt intrepid ſoldiers. The Greeks, aſhamed of meeting with a repulſe, returned to the charge, and would doubtleſs have cut the whole gallant band into pieces, when all at once a great noiſe was heard in the camp. Peter having put an end to the combat, that he might learn the cauſe of it, they ſaw a great cloud of duſt ariſe at a diſtance, which was occaſioned by a body of horſe, whom they heard coming towards them full gallop. This was a large detachment of Arabians, who had made a forced march, in hopes of retaking the priſoners and booty: Upon this, Peter and his ſoldiers, immediately remounted.

The ſudden arrival of the Muſſelmen ſpread terror amongſt the Greeks; and, tho' the general was very brave, he could not help being greatly alarmed at this unlucky accident: But his concern was increaſed, when he found the Mahometan troops were headed by the invincible Khaled, accompanied by Derar, Caulah's brother. He found the party was like to be very unequal; however, he endeavoured to extricate himſelf from ſo dangerous a ſituation, by appearing generous. He ſpoke to Caulah, and told her, ſhe was at liberty. He was in hopes thereby to make a merit with her, and to engage her to intercede for him with the Arabian generals; but it was now too late; and that haughty dame made him no other return, but by loading him with ſcornful contumelious language.

Derar ſoon came up, together with Khaled. The Grecian general ſtrove to put the beſt countenance he could on the matter; and aceoſting Derar with an air of unconcern, told him, he preſumed he ſhould afford him great ſatisfaction, by reſtoring to him his ſiſter. The Muſſulman, caſting a ſcornful look on the Grecian, thanked him, and ſaid, "I am obliged to you for ſo valuable a preſent; but I am very ſorry I have only the point of my lance wherewith to ſhew my gratitude."

When Caulah heard her brother make uſe of ſuch language, ſhe was willing to anticipate him, and to have her ſhare in the revenge. She therefore ſtruck Peter's horſe ſo violently over the legs, that ſhe brought him down. Derar forthwith tranſfixed him with his lance, and, diſmounting, cut off his head." I am,

June 8, 1758. Your, &c.

A PROPOSAL *to prevent the ſpoiling Wool in marking of Sheep.*

THE quantity of wool that is yearly ſpoiled, to the amount of a great value, by marking ſheep with iron letters dipped in pitch, which, a few years ſince, occaſioned an application to parliament for a remedy; and the reward offered by the premium ſociety, who very laudably encourage the promoting of uſeful diſcoveries and improvements, lately led my thoughts to attempt a remedy for ſo great and waſteful an inconvenience, viz. by ſtamping a plain, viſible mark on the forehead of ſheep, where moſt of them have only ſhort hair on a great part of the face; and when there is little wool it may be ſheared off, before the impreſſion of the letters is made.

And, in order to make a trial, I had two iron letters made, viz. WR. the initial letters of William Redford, a farmer at Teddington, near Hampton-Court, whoſe ſheep were to be thus marked. The letters were two inches and a quarter high, and the ſtrokes three eights of an inch broad: They were united at a proper diſtance, by being fixed to a forked iron handle, as the common marking-irons are made. Breadthwiſe their outſides were three inches and one fourth diſtant; and the ſtroke of the W, which was next to R, was made part of the R, its rounding and lower ſtroke being annexed to it; which method may be uſed with ſeveral other thus united letters, whereby there will be more room for larger letters, and a greater breadth of the ſtrokes.

The black-colouring compoſition was made as follows, viz. Thirty-two ſpoonfuls, or ſixteen ounces of burnt oil, which is to be had cheap at the colour-ſhops, an ounce and half of lamp-black, and two ounces of litharge of lead, which ſoon promotes the drying of the oil. As a thin ſkin or bubble is apt to ſpread over the circular part of the R, that muſt be broke by the tip of a finger or ſmall ſtick, before the impreſſion is made, which is done with cold ointment.

Every new owner of a ſheep, may with ſciſſars clip off the foremark, and put his own on. Should any of this marking by accident remain with the wool, it will not diſcolour it, or ſtain the reſt of the wool, as pitch is too apt to do, when ſmelted in the hot liquor in which the wool is ſecured.

Further

Further Conſiderations relating to the foregoing Propoſal.

SOME are apprehenſive that they ſhall not conveniently ſee the marks in their faces, when many flocks of ſheep are at a fair, becauſe they are apt to turn their faces from their drivers. If on trial this inconvenience ſhall be found ſo great as to require a remedy, it may be had by marking them, not on the ſide, where it may be in danger of being defaced before it is dry; but on the broad part of the rump, a little above the tail, with ſomething larger letters than thoſe on the forehead; a trial of which is ſoon to be made on a flock of ſheep with marking-iron letters, whoſe ſtroke is three eights of an inch broad, the height of the letters three inches and a quarter, their extent ſideways four inches and a half. And ſhould it be found neceſſary ſometimes to uſe this method, the marking mixture would not damage near ſo much wool, as is done in the common method with much larger marking-irons with pitch, which, by heat of weather, is apt to ſtain more wool, than it is at firſt impreſſed on; whereas the colouring compoſition of painters, common drying oil, lamp-black, and litharge, when once dried, will damage no more wool, than what it is at firſt printed on, as I found by laying ſome of thoſe letters, which were impreſſed on white woollen cloth, in ſcalding hot water, which did not diſſolve it, nor ſpread the colour, as pitch is too apt to do.

But many ſheep never go to fairs, and very few go often; ſo that marking on the rump may be uſed only on thoſe years they do go to fairs.

On the whole, there is good reaſon to think, that the damaging of much wool may, by theſe means, be prevented.

I have found on further trials, that the painters common linſeed oil dries ſomething ſooner than the burnt oil, and that one ounce of lamp-black in 16 ounces, or 32 ſpoonfuls of oil, with two ounces (or more) of litharge of lead, to promote the drying, makes the marking mixture as black as ten ounces of ivory black will do. Great numbers of ſheep may be marked with a ſmall quantity of this compoſition.

The IDLER, N° 8.

To the IDLER.

SIR,

IN time of publick danger, it is every man's duty to withdraw his thoughts, in ſome meaſure, from his private intereſt, and employ part of his time for the general welfare. National conduct ought to be the reſult of national wiſdom; a plan formed by mature conſideration, and diligent ſelection out of all the ſchemes which may be offered, and all the information which can be procured.

In a battle every man ſhould fight as if he was the ſingle champion; in preparations for war, every man ſhould think, as if the laſt event depended on his counſel. None can tell what diſcoveries are within his reach, or how much he may contribute to the publick ſafety.

Full of theſe conſiderations I have carefully reviewed the proceſs of the war, and find, what every other man has found, that we have hitherto added nothing to our military reputation: That, at one time we have been beaten by our enemies whom we did not ſee, and, at another, have avoided the ſight of enemies leſt we ſhould be beaten.

Whether our troops are defective in diſcipline, or in courage, is not very neceſſary to inquire; they evidently want ſomething neceſſary to ſucceſs; and he that ſhall ſupply that want will deſerve well of his country.

To learn of an enemy has always been accounted politick and honourable, and therefore I hope it will raiſe no prejudices againſt my project, to confeſs that I borrowed it from a Frenchman.

When the Iſle of Rhodes was, many centuries ago, in the hands of that Military Order, now called the Knights of Malta, it was ravaged by a dragon, who inhabited a den under a rock, from which he iſſued forth when he was hungry or wanton, and without fear or mercy devoured men and beaſts as they came in his way. Many councils were held, and many devices offered, for his deſtruction; but as his back was armed with impenetrable ſcales, none would venture to attack him. At laſt Dudon, a French knight, undertook the deliverance of the iſland. From ſome place of ſecurity he took a view of the dragon, or, as a modern ſoldier would ſay, *reconnoitred* him, and obſerved that his belly was naked and vulnerable. He then returned home to take his *arrangements*; and, by a very exact imitation of nature, made a dragon of paſteboard, in the belly of which he put beef and mutton, and accuſtomed two ſturdy maſtiffs to feed themſelves, by tearing their way to the concealed fleſh. When his dogs were well practiſed in this method of plunder, he marched out with them at his heels, and ſhewed them the dragon;

dragon; they ruſhed upon him in queſt of their dinner; Dudon battered his ſkull while they lacerated his belly; and neither his ſting nor claws were able to defend him.

Something like this might be practiſed in our preſent ſtate. Let a fortification be raiſed on Saliſbury Plain, reſembling *Breſt*, or *Toulon*, or *Paris* itſelf, with all the uſual preparations for defence: Let the incloſure be filled with beef and ale: Let the ſoldiers, from ſome proper eminence, ſee ſhirts waving upon lines, and here and there a plump landlady hurrying about with pots in her hands. When they are ſufficiently animated to advance, lead them in exact order, with fife and drum, to that ſide whence the wind blows, till they come within the ſcent of roaſt meat and tobacco. Contrive that they may approach the place about an hour after dinner-time, aſſure them that there is no danger, and command an attack.

If nobody within either moves or ſpeaks, it is not unlikely that they may carry the place by ſtorm; but if a panick ſhould ſeize them, it will be proper to defer the enterprize to a more hungry hour. When they have entered, let them fill their bellies, and return to the camp.

On the next day let the ſame place be ſhewn them again, but with ſome additions of ſtrength or terror. I cannot pretend to inform our Generals thro' what gradations of danger they ſhall train their men to fortitude. They beſt know what the ſoldiers and what themſelves can bear. It will be proper that the war ſhould every day vary its appearance. Sometimes, as they mount the rampart, a cook may throw fat upon the fire, to accuſtom them to a ſudden blaze; and ſometimes, by the clatter of empty pots, they may be inured to formidable noiſes. But let it never be forgotten, that victory muſt always repoſe with a full belly.

In time it will be proper to bring our priſoners from the coaſt, and place them upon the walls in martial order. At their firſt appearance their hands muſt be tied, but they may be allowed to grin. In a month they may guard the place with their hands looſed, provided that, on pain of death, they may be forbidden to ſtrike.

By this method our army will ſoon be brought to look an enemy in the face. But it has been lately obſerved, that fear is received by the ear, as well as the eyes, and the Indian war-cry is repreſented as too dreadful to be endured, as a ſound that will force the braveſt Veteran to drop his weapon, and deſert his rank; that will deafen his ear, and chill his breaſt; that will neither ſuffer him to hear orders, or to feel ſhame, or retain any ſenſibility but the dread of death.

That the ſavage clamours of naked Barbarians ſhould thus terrify troops diſciplined to war, and ranged in array with arms in their hands, is ſurely ſtrange. But this is no time to reaſon. I am of opinion, that, by a proper mixture of aſſes, bulls, turkeys, geeſe, and tragedians, a noiſe might be procured equally horrid with the war-cry. When our men have been encouraged by frequent victories, nothing will remain but to qualify them for extreme danger, by a ſudden concert of terrifick vociferation. When they have endured this laſt trial, let them be led to action, as men who are no longer to be frightened; as men, who can bear at once the grimaces of the continent, and the howl of America.

As a Specimen of Mr. TEMPLE's *Manner of Writing, we ſhall give, from his* Sketches, or Eſſays on various Subjects, *the following:*

Of PREJUDICES, *political, religious, or national.*

THIS ungenerous ſpirit, theſe ill-natured humours, are ſo extremely abſurd, that if ſtrong inſtances of them were not ſeen every day, it would be impoſſible for a man of ſenſe to believe them. For my own part, if I am totally free from any of the common weakneſſes of mankind, I take it to be from theſe. What is it to me what any man's principles are as to religion or government? He has, perhaps, as good a right as I, perhaps a better, to keep ſteady to the principles in which he was educated. My religion may, for want of early inſtruction, appear as ſtrange to him as his can to me. Theſe things are all merely accidental and the effect of education: For a hot-headed churchman, bred at any proteſtant univerſity, or the ſoureſt chriſtian that ever diſſented from the orthodox church of England, would have been as violent a Mahometah, if he had received his ſyſtem of religion from the Mufti at Conſtantinople. Can it be ſuppoſed, that heaven puts itſelf at the head of any religious party?—I humbly think it appears plain enough, that the Almighty, who diſplays ſuch infinite variety in all his works, no more intended that all mankind ſhould be of the ſame religion, than that they ſhould all be of one colour, ſpeak the ſame language, obſerve the ſame

cuſtoms, and wear the ſame dreſs: And it is not leſs reaſonable than charitable to believe, that the virtuous of all religions are equally acceptable to the univerſal Father. For little as we know of heaven, I hope we may, without any blaſphemy, preſume, that the ſuperior powers are, at leaſt, as reaſonable as the beſt of *us*.

It is ſtill not quite out of nature, for people in certain humours, whether from the wine or the weather, to grow ſour to one another for matters of mere opinion, nay, and proceed to downright quarrelling, either for the glory of God, or their own vanity. But the utmoſt effort of narrow thinking, and what appears perfectly aſtoniſhing, is the averſion which ſome people bear in their minds to all thoſe who did not happen to be born on the ſame ſpot, in the ſame little iſland, or the ſame corner of an iſland with themſelves. Good God! would you have all the world to have been born in Ireland? In the name of every thing that is whimſical, what does it ſignify where a man was born? Can it be either a merit or a crime to have been born in any particular ſpot of this globe, were it in St. Giles's, the Old-Bailey, or even within the execrable walls of Newgate itſelf? One would think they muſt be at a prodigious loſs for ſomething to value themſelves upon who are proud of the place of their birth. Moſt people pretend to laugh at what is called family pride: And yet, tho' according to nice herald-like ceremony, the ſon, as the better gentleman, ought to take the wall of the father; this kind of pride is, perhaps, not quite a proper object of ridicule: For whoever eſteems himſelf upon account of his noble anceſtry, muſt, of courſe, emulate their virtues, and be afraid to violate their memory by any action unworthy of them. It is needleſs, and might be miſtaken for flattery, to produce the many ſhining examples of this generous emulation which adorn the preſent age. Even without any very diſtinguiſhing merit of his own, the ſon has often ſome claim to a favourable reception for the ſake of his father. But he ſtands upon a very bleak ſituation, who has nothing to ſhelter him from contempt but the name of his country. For heaven's ſake what country is it the moſt honourable to have been born in? What climate? What latitude?—Under the equator? Or at what particular diſtance from it? I hope it is not in thoſe climates where the weather is the fineſt, and the ſeaſons the moſt agreeable. But is there a country, at leaſt in Chriſtendom, where the generality of the people, rough as they run, are not as ſtupid and as wicked as the arch enemy of mankind would wiſh to make them? The great bulk of the Iriſh—I am ſorry to ſay it—are bad enough, very ragged cattle indeed; it is in vain to deny it.—The general run of the Scotch, as well as of the French, Spaniards, and Italians, is ſo very, ſo extremely little better, that it might puzzle the moſt ſagacious connoiſſeur to pronounce which is worſt—The Engliſh, tho' for every kind of merit, as eſtimable a people as any in Europe, are, with regard to many of their individuals, juſt as unhappy as the reſt. God preſerve us, what ſtrange animals, what ſhabby chriſtians have had the honour to be born in the metropolis of Great-Britain!—of reputable, moſt reputable parents too!—in this very London! and not to talk of Rag-fair or Drury-lane, in the ſuperb neighbourhood of Groſvenor-ſquare, and St. James's itſelf.

But the merit or value ſtamped upon any animal from the meridian of its nativity, is not more fantaſtical than that which it receives from the place of its education. Yet there are thouſands who dream, that no ſcience is to be learnt but within thoſe very walls, whence, after many years reſidence, themſelves had come into the world with a moderate enough ſhare of erudition. It would be highly unreaſonable to reflect upon any ſchool, becauſe a great number of dunces happened to have been bred there: But people of this narrow way of thinking are really a reproach to their tutors. One would be ſorry to ſee any illiberal jealouſy riſe amongſt our univerſities for ſuch a ſimple diſpute (a yet *tetrior quam tetrima belli cauſa*) as which of them has ſent out the moſt numerous herd of learned blockheads. For any blockhead, whoſe genius leads him to much poring over muſty books, may become a man of great learning in the moſt illiterate ground, in the moſt unconſecrated you can name. But for their own ſakes it is to be hoped, that thoſe learned bodies will agree to ſuppreſs all animoſities of this nature; leſt, in the courſe of their altercations, it ſhould be diſcovered, that all thoſe ſeminaries of learning, however dignified with the ſpecious titles of academies, colleges, or univerſities, are mere artful impoſitions upon the ignorance of mankind. For there are many inſtances to prove with what ſmall helps from education good native parts may ſhine: And a man may turn out a very conſiderable blockhead without ever having been taught metaphyſicks.

As the moſt hopeful antidote to the poiſon of this very domeſtick education, one would preſcribe a viſit to foreign parts. And if, after a ramble thro' Europe, the obſtinate malignity ſhould ſtill ſhew itſelf in freſh eruptions, it might be worth while to try a ſeven years reſidence in America: If the patient returns before he is thoroughly cured, I can ſee no good reaſon why he ſhould not be tranſplanted for life.

But a ſtrong obſtacle to the cure of this folly, is the advantage which ſome *honeſt* people find in fomenting it. For the mob, I mean the great bulk of mankind, in judging of men are mere botaniſts: They diſtinguiſh them only by their outward types; the claſs or tribe they belong to, or *ſeem* to belong to. For want of being able to penetrate a little deeper into the character, they prefer a man for the cock of his hat, or the health he toaſts; and are the more obſtinate in their attachment to him, the leſs reaſon they can give for it. As the votaries of any religion are the more zealous and violent, the further its principles are removed from common ſenſe.

To conclude, as we begun, with religion. It is nothing to me in whom or in what any man believes. I have no objection in the world to an honeſt man, becauſe he believes in Mahomet, as long as he gives himſelf no impertinent trouble about my faith. Nay, I could live upon good terms even with a deiſt, provided he keeps within the bounds of decency, and does not carry with him thro' life, that juvenile vanity which will not ſuffer him to be quiet, till he has told all the world that he laughs at thoſe things, which they conſider as the moſt ſacred and inviolable.

From LLOYD's EVENING POST.

SIR,

THE attention of the publick, and of the miniſtry, ſeem now ſufficiently awakened to the importance of our colonies on the continent of North America; but a matter of very great moment, not only to theſe colonies, but to the national intereſt, both now and hereafter, appears entirely unnoticed; and as this ſeems to be a juncture, wherein every hint for the publick emolument is weighed and attended to, I ſhall offer no apology for my attempting to contribute towards it.

We are now at War with France, for a large and valuable territory in North-America, and the object is well worthy our utmoſt efforts; but if it already appears, that the national commerce is in ſome danger, and ſuffers now ſome inconveniencies, from the preſent extent of our northern colonies; what muſt be the conſequence when theſe colonies become more populous, and our ſettlements are extended to this vaſt tract now diſputed?

It is well known, that the moſt northerly colonies, viz. New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſets, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, and Penſylvania, have no commodities of any great value for trade directly to Britain, and the little they have cannot be increaſed ſo as to contribute, in any ſenſible degree, to the extending and peopling theſe colonies. It is fact therefore (and from the nature of the ſoil, and genius of the people, it muſt continue to be ſo) that theſe colonies chiefly ſubſiſt by farming; this has hitherto found occupation for their growing numbers. The Weſt-India Iſlands have been their market for the produce of theſe colonies, and they have, properly, no other; but it is too true, that the demands of our iſlands are by much too ſmall for the preſent produce of theſe colonies; the exportation, from this cauſe, has already ſuffered great diſcouragement; this returns upon the farmer; and it will be in vain for him to raiſe more grain, proviſions, horſes, &c. than he himſelf wants, if he has no purchaſers for them; he muſt have a market for ſome part, to provide himſelf and family with cloathing, and the many neceſſaries which that country receives from Britain; or he muſt, inſtead of farming, ſet his ſons and daughters to trades and manufactures, to produce theſe commodities. Let no one imagine this will not be the caſe, for, in fact, it is an evil (an evil I mean to the mother-country) now prevailing, faſt increaſing, and will certainly, in time, greatly leſſen their demands for our manufactures, as well as their dependance on us.

The Weſt-India ſettlements muſt inevitably, for ever, remain dependant on Great-Britain. As theſe northern colonies cannot be rendered, by commerce, wholly and immediately ſo, it ſhould be our policy to render them dependent on our Weſt-Indies, which amounts to the ſame in effect. To point out how this may be accompliſhed, and at the ſame time national intereſt promoted in the Weſt Indies alſo, it is neceſſary, during the preſent war, and at a ſucceeding peace, *to provide and ſecure ſome new lands, by which to extend our ſugar plantations.* I am well aware, that this will be no agreeable meaſure to our preſent Weſt-India planters;

it is very natural for perſons, who, from the produce of a few acres, can live in England, and rival the nobility, to oppoſe the extending that trade, the conſequence of which will be the leſſening the prices, by increaſing the quantity; but a patriot miniſtry will be determined by general, not by particular intereſts.

That the extending our Weſt-India ſettlements is abſolutely neceſſary, is eaſy to evince, by many and ſtrong arguments.

Our preſent ſettlements in all the windward iſlands, are carried to their height; in ſome of them, the ſoil is much exhauſted, and all of them will become ſo, ſo that our trade with them muſt decreaſe. Jamaica has, for ſome time, undergone great improvement, and is capable of more; ſettlers, wanting room in the windward iſlands, have gone to Jamaica, but the lands eaſy of cultivation are either already engroſſed, or kept on ſuch terms, that it has not anſwered; the conſequence has been, our ſupernumerary people have betaken themſelves to neutral ſettlements, where they have excellent land on eaſy terms; by which their induſtry is loſt to the nation, and the ſugar trade, already too much ſo, carried away to our rivals. It is notorious, that St. Croix (a very fine iſland) and St. Thomas's, Daniſh iſlands, are almoſt wholly ſettled by Engliſh; the Dutch genius, indeed, ſeems not to lead them to ſettle on lands; but the people from our windward iſlands have done it for them: Surinam, Eſequebe, and Barbituis, continue to grow by means of Engliſh ſettlers; and their new ſettlement at Demerara makes incredibly quick advances; theſe are all on the continent, and have fine navigable rivers, and a vaſt extent of fine land. The French have made ſuch rapid progreſs in their ſugar colonies, from the ſole advantage of having ſo many, and ſuch excellent iſlands, fit for that purpoſe; in all other reſpects our planters have ſuperior advantages; ours are ſupplied with negroes, proviſions, lumber, and all other neceſſaries, at a far cheaper rate than they are; our ſugar is ſold in the iſlands, in time of peace, at double the price of that of the French planters, it is brought home at a leſs freight, and leſs inſurance, and, I may add, it finds in Britain the beſt market in Europe (to the great but undue advantage of our planters;) for the conſumption of ſugar has ſo encreaſed with us, that the imports from our iſlands little more than ſupply it, and we export very little.

All theſe evils ariſe from our want of more lands, to extend the ſugar plantations; and I may venture to ſay, that, unleſs meaſures are taken to remedy the evil, we ſhall very ſoon make but a diminutive figure in the Weſt-India trade. The neutral iſlands, Tobago, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Dominico, are excellent for planting; the Spaniards have Porto Rico, Trinidad, and many other iſlands and lands, well adapted for ſugar colonies, which are uſeleſs, and only an expence to them; and the French iſlands are not ſo impregnable, but that, with proper efforts, an impreſſion might be made on them.

The extending our ſugar colonies is not only neceſſary, if we hope to reap the due advantage from our northern colonies, and preſerve what proportion we now have of the ſugar trade; but it will bring with it many national advantages.

A ſettlement of new lands will require great demands of manufactures and utenſils from here; it will extend our naval intereſt; it will increaſe the market for northern produce; and, if carried on effectually, will remove the evils now felt, and more to be feared, from the diſproportion of our northern colonies to thoſe in the Weſt Indies. It will promote the African trade by the demand for negroes; and if ſuch a vent is not found, it is plain the trade to Africa muſt decreaſe; it is well known, that what ſhare of that trade we have, of late years, enjoyed, has been ſupported by the demands which the French, Dutch, Danes, and Spaniards, have made on us for negroes for their growing ſettlements; ſhould that demand ceaſe, as we ought to expect, our African trade will then be inconſiderable, for our iſlands, already ſtocked, together with their own breed of negroes, will require very ſmall ſupplies; if the demand from foreigners ſhould continue, the African trade may precariouſly ſubſiſt ſome time longer thereby; but is not this a poſitive proof of the growing ſtate of their colonies? while ours are at a ſtand, and will decreaſe, unleſs prevented.

I dare offer to prove, that we have ſuch ſuperior advantages from our ſkill and œconomy in planting, from the genius of our people, and from the undoubted circumſtances of this nation above all others, that, only ſecure to us lands, as good and eaſy of cultivation as the French have, and we will very ſoon out them, and all others, from the ſugar trade, and have to ourſelves the ſupplying the European markets, to the great advantage of the nation.

My

My reſidence ſome time in North-America furniſhed me partly with theſe obſervations; I have been both in Engliſh, French, and Dutch iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies, and my ſhare in all thoſe branches of trade enables me to ſpeak with ſome aſſurance.

AMERICUS.

From LLOYD's EVENING-POST.

SIR,

FROM the vaſt ſandy deſarts of Africa, I firſt was brought to light; the time of my birth, or rather creation, the learned are not agreed on; it is certain, however, that as I was brought forth in a heatheniſh country, I never was chriſtned till after my arrival in England, when I was called *Guinea*, from the name of the country, which was ſuppoſed to be that of my birth. I was immediately put under the care of an eminent banker in —— ſtreet, and the firſt uſe he is ſaid to have made of me, was to ſend me, with ninety-nine of my fellow ſlaves, to a great lawyer, in order to uſe his endeavours to prevent my fellow travellers from falling into the hands of the crew who took us priſoners. With this gentleman I continued many months, and he behaved to us more like a father than a guardian; for we were lodged in his beſt apartment, and he viſited us every morning, and careſſed us more than he did his children; ſpread us upon the table, and told us over with the greateſt ecſtaſy. We ſhould, in all probability, have remained longer in this happy ſituation, had not a mortgage preſented itſelf to him. I then fell into the hands of a young heir; with him I viſited all the brothels in town, and one night was transferred, with ſome hundreds more, to a ſharper of quality at a noted chocolate-houſe. With my new maſter I remained a long time, viſiting the beſt company about St. James's; I then became the reward of a chairman, for having dogged a charming girl of ſixteen as far as her miſtreſs's, who ſold ribbands and fans in Taviſtock-ſtreet; but I grew too hot for the poor fellow's pocket, who changed me at a publick houſe for a dozen of beer to treat his companions. From the publican I went to a brewer, and from him to the Exciſe-office. I fell at laſt into the hands of a Jew, and had like to have undergone a terrible ſweat; but juſt as the liquor was preparing for the operation, a banker's man rapped at the door with a bill in his hand, and preſerved forty of us from a ſalivation. I then made one of a thouſand on a journey into Cornwall, in order to incline the electors of a ſmall borough to vote according to their conſciences. I then fell into the hands of a receiver of the land-tax, and was conducted with much more money to the Exchequer; from whence I was diſpatched, in company with ſome Bank notes, to a gentleman who made a great figure in the oppoſition, and was by him carried to Newmarket: There I often changed maſters, and by turns became the property of a country 'ſquire, a general, a ſharper, a lord, a bully, and was by the latter given to a country fellow to prevent a drubbing: By him I was given to a lady of pleaſure, and by her to a ſurgeon, in order to repair ſome breaches love had made in her conſtitution; he transferred me to a coach maker, in part of payment for an equipage. The coach-maker was ſtript of me and many more at a bawdy-houſe. I then was ſent with a compliment to a juſtice of peace, and by him given to a lawyer, to defend him from the conſequences of a falſe impriſonment.

My next ſtage was to a fiſhmonger's, where I was ſent for a turbot;—from him I went to the Old-Bailey, and was very inſtrumental in getting a girl of the town acquitted of a ſmall crime ſhe was charged with. I made ſeveral attempts to get upon the bench, but to no purpoſe; and was obliged to remain with a gentleman in a black coif, who ſent ſelf and Co. in a few days, to the Alley to purchaſe ſtock. I then was ſent to the Bank; here I remained a long time in priſon, but being wanted to forward a lottery, 10,000 of us were freed from goal. I was once more carried in triumph to the Exchequer. My next maſter was an obſtinate Scotch member, who had not been able, for many years, to ſee his own intereſt: From him I went to a taylor for a birth-day ſuit; from him to a draper; from the draper to Blackwell-hall; from thence to a clothier in Glouceſterſhire: Then I fell into the hands of a clergyman, in lieu of tythes: Next, by what accident I know not, I became the property of a gentleman who had the preſentation of a fat living, who gave me to a carter, by way of plaiſter, for a broken head he had given him, when he came to interrupt him in his third battle, by ſome idle queſtions about the dunging of a field: The carter, who now thought himſelf as good a man as his maſter, gave him warning, and ſet out for London, but fooled me, and the whole contents of an old leathern pouch, the reward of two years hard labour, at the

next market town, in pricking at the belt. I ſaved my next maſter from the county bridewell, by interpoſing between him and the conſtable: The conſtable's lady happened to be in want of ſmocks, ſo ſhe gave me to a Scotch pedlar, with whom I travelled thro' moſt of the market towns in the north of England, and then he exchanged me with a collector of the roads, for a watch he had lately picked up in his travels: He preſented me to a chambermaid at an inn, for ſome little civilities ſhe was kind enough to ſhew him: She gave me to a ſtage coachman, as a reward for ſome obligations ſhe lay under to him. After a thouſand different changes I fell into the hands of a printer, who ſent me to an author for tranſlating a very ingenious French romance into Engliſh, and improving upon this little ſpecimen of my hiſtory, and ſwelling it into a three ſhilling volume: I ſhall therefore ſay no more till the publication of that volume, when, no doubt, I ſhall have an opportunity of convicting the ſaid author of a thouſand forgeries, and oblige the publick with a genuine account of my travels.

GUINEA.

Many of our Readers having expreſſed their ſatisfaction at our Inſertion of Dr. Springfeld's *Obſervations on the* Carlſbad *Waters, in our laſt Vol.* p. 390, *we preſume the following further Account of thoſe Waters, from the* Philoſophical Tranſactions, *Vol.* I. *Part* I. *for the Year* 1757, *being the* 50*th Volume, will alſo be highly agreeable to them. It is contained in a Letter to the Preſident from* Jeremiah Milles, *D. D. F. R. S.*

CARLSBAD is a ſmall town, ſituated on the confines of Bohemia, at the diſtance of 14 German, or 28 French leagues weſt of Prague. It is remarkable for its warm mineral ſprings, which are ſaid to have been accidentally diſcovered, in the year 1370, by the emperor Charles the Fourth, as he was hunting; from whom they received their preſent name of Carlſbad, or Charles's bath. Theſe waters ſoon growing into repute, occaſioned the building of a ſmall neat town, conſiſting chiefly of houſes calculated for the accommodation of the company, who frequent this place in the ſummer time. There are two warm ſprings, which riſe in the middle of the town, very near each other: And tho' they are ſuppoſed to be of the ſame quality, yet, as one is much warmer, it is thought likewiſe to be more efficacious than the other. The former of theſe, called the Brudel, riſes very near the bed of the ſmall river Tepel, which runs thro' the middle of the town, and is ſometimes overflowed by it. The water iſſues with great force from the bottom of this ſpring, A riſing in a conſiderable body to the height of ſix feet perpendicular; and would force itſelf much higher, if it were confined within a narrower compaſs. The ſpring is incloſed with a ſquare wall, within which are fixed three wooden pipes, which convey the water from the bottom of the B ſpring into a reſervoir; which diſtributes it into a number of ſmall troughs, communicating with the ſeveral bathing-houſes, which are built on both ſides of the river for the uſe of the patients. This ſpring is ſo impetuous, that they are obliged to pave and ramm the bed of the river, leſt C it ſhould force itſelf up in the channel: And I obſerved one place on the river ſide, where it had burſt thro' the rock; and they had been obliged to confine it, by faſtening down a large ſtone on the orifice.

The water of this ſpring is ſo hot, that D you cannot bear your hand in it; and the inhabitants make uſe of it for ſcalding their pigs and their poultry.

The water, when put into a glaſs, has a bluiſh caſt, not unlike that of an opal: And tho' I could not diſcover, that in 24 hours it had depoſited the leaſt ſediment, E yet there was a thin whitiſh ſcum collected on the ſurface; and I obſerved the ſame in the baths, where it was much thicker, and was of the colour, and almoſt of the conſiſtence of a wafer. It has a ſalt taſte when firſt taken from the water, and is made uſe of by the inhabi- F tants for cleaning of teeth and ſcouring ſilver: It is called Baden Flaum.

Tho' this water does not depoſit any ſediment, yet it is remarkable for the ſpeedy and ſtrong incruſtation of all bodies, which are put into it. Little plaiſter figures are ſold here, on purpoſe to try G the experiment; which, tho' perfectly white when put into the ſpring, are, in eight and forty hours, entirely covered with a yellow incruſtation. The ſame effect is obſerved on the pipes and channels thro' which the water is conveyed. If care were not taken to clean them four H five times a year, they would be entirely choaked up; and in ſome parts, where it has not been neceſſary to clean them ſo often, I have ſeen them covered with an incruſtation two inches thick. In ſurrounding and covering theſe wooden pi-

they do not change the nature of the wood; but it is obſervable, that they add great hardneſs and ſolidity to it: So that it is affirmed a piece of deal will laſt a hundred years in this water. The head ſpring is cleared out once in 30 or 40 years, with a very great expence: At A which time they are obliged to break off all the ſtony incruſtration, which had been made by the water ſince the laſt cleaning; and if neglected would (as it has ſometimes actually done) choak the paſſages, and oblige the ſpring to find vent in ſome other place. The incruſtrations formed B by theſe waters are of different kinds: That which is made in the troughs and pipes, thro' which the water is conveyed after it comes above ground, is of a light ſandy nature, of a looſe contexture, and a bright yellow. It is uſed by the inhabitants as a gentle corroſive for eating off C proud fleſh. There is another of a darker colour, and a much harder nature, which is found at the very mouth of the ſpring, where it burſts out of the rock. There are other ſorts taken out of the ſubterraneous cavities of the ſpring at the time it was cleaned. In what manner they are D formed, is not ſo eaſy to determine, unleſs there were an opportunity of obſerving in what mannner and direction they lie within the ſpring. They ſeem to be an alabaſtrine ſpar, and are beautifully marked with ſtrait veins of different colours, which may be ſuppoſed to have received E their tinge from the different colour of the ſpring-water at the time when this ſediment, or rather ſcum, was formed upon it. They find pieces of this kind moſt beautifully variegated; and ſome of them large enough, by fineering, to make ta- F bles: Theſe poliſh very well, and are not much inferior to jaſper in appearance. It is a part of the manufacture of the place, to work this ſort of ſtone into ſnuff-boxes, cane-heads, and ſleeve-buttons.

There is likewiſe another ſort of incruſtration different from all theſe, which G was found ſome years ago, in digging for the foundations of the new pariſh church, which is about 300 yards diſtant from the Brudel ſpring. They found there the ſame kind of water; but it did not riſe with ſo great force as in the other ſpring: And they diſcovered in the cavities large maſſes of a ſtony concretion, which were H a ſort of piſolithi, moſt of them in a globular, but ſome in an oval form, from the ſmalleſt ſize to the bigneſs of a nutmeg; the former ſort lying in maſſes, the latter generally ſingle and detached: They are perfectly white, hard, and ſmooth, and appear to conſiſt of a great number of lamellæ formed round a ſmall nucleus. This ſort of incruſtration has been found in no other place; but there are ſome of a browner ſort, and more irregular ſhapes, which are taken out of the Brudel.

The medicinal virtues of theſe waters have been treated of by German authors. They are eſteemed to be particularly efficious in removing obſtructions, and in caſes of the ſtone and gravel; of which the treatiſe, lately produced to the ſociety, contains many remarkable proofs *. They are much frequented in theſe and in other caſes; ſo that they have generally 200 perſons in a ſeaſon drinking the waters. The ſeaſon begins in May, and ends in Auguſt. They drink them in the following method. They begin with a purge; and aſſiſt its operation with ten or twelve chocolate-cups of the water, taken within five minutes of each other. The day following they take the waters in the ſame quantity, and at the ſame intervals, keeping themſelves all the time in a warm room; which, with the warmth of the waters, occaſions a moſt plentiful perſpiration. This is repeated for ſeven or eight days, increaſing daily two or three cups of the water, till they come to drink 25 or 30 cups a day. The operation continues from eight of the clock in the morning till noon. Some bleed once in the middle of the courſe, others not at all. After they have finiſhed this courſe of drinking, they bathe two days ſucceſſively, continuing in the bath half an hour, or longer, as their ſtrength permits them, or their caſe requires. This is the whole courſe; which is repeated two or three times, or oftener, as they find neceſſary. The whole is concluded with a gentle purge, tho' the waters themſelves are of a laxative nature.

There is another ſpring in the town of the ſame nature, but not ſo warm as the Brudel: It is called the Mill-Spring, and is only tepid. Thoſe of a warm, or weak conſtitution, make uſe of this inſtead of the other, both for drinking and bathing.

There are likewiſe ſeveral chalybeat ſprings in the neighbourhood of Carlſbad; one at half a mile, and the other at two leagues diſtance from the town. Both of them ſeem to reſemble the water of the Pohun ſpring at Spa, but are not near ſo ſtrong. They do not uſe them medicinally on the ſpot, but they are brought to Carlſbad, and ſold, in order to be drank with their wine."

From

* *See ut ſupra, p.* 290.

From the ſame Volume we ſhall give an Account of the Alterations making in the Pantheon, *at* Rome, *in a Letter from thence to* Thomas Hollis, *Eſq; read to the Society*, March 3, 1757; *which Plan of Alterations perhaps occaſioned the total Ruin of that noble Edifice, in* 1756. *(See our Vol. for that Year, p.* 612, *and a Deſcription of the* Pantheon *in the ſame Volume, p.* 641.)

"A PROJECT was lately laid before the government by Paolo Poſi, an architect, for modernizing the inſide of the Pantheon, and unfortunately approved. In conſequence of which, the dome has been already cleaned, and rough caſt, and the remainder of the lead taken away, which ſerved as a lining to the ſilver work, that originally covered it. The veſtiges of the cornices, and other ornaments of the ſilver work, were ſtill diſcernible in the lead, which was faſtened by very large iron nails. All this was effected by a moveable ſcaffold, that was fixed to the bronze cornice of the open circle above, whereby the temple is illuminated, and deſcended to the cornice of the Attick order, being as curious in the contrivance, as deteſtable for the purpoſes intended by it. It is true, we could not before ſee the dome in its priſtine glory, but we had the ſatisfaction of viewing the traces and remains of what it had been. Nor could the adepts in architecture ſufficiently admire the ſkill and ſagacity of the builder, who, compoſing it of a number of ſmall arches, which together formed a kind of net-work, and filling up the intervals between with pumice-ſtones and mortar, gave it that ſtrength and lightneſs, whereby it has probably ſtood ſo many ages.

The evil would be comparatively ſmall, had the project extended no farther, than what has been related; but they are now buſy in removing the Attick order, to make room for a new invention, ſuitable to the trifling taſte which at this day prevails. And not content with that, they think of taking away the ancient pavement; and, what is ſtill worſe, its peculiar beauty, the open circle at the top, to place a lanthorn inſtead of it, as is uſual in modern cupolas.

You had the good fortune, Sir, to view this remarkable temple, in that ſtate, wherein it was left by the ancient Barbarians: But thoſe, who ſee it hereafter, will find it in a much more deplorable condition, ſtripped of its precious marbles and ornaments, and ſo diſguiſed by modern alterations, that the noble form given it by Agrippa will be no longer diſtinguiſhable.

It is ſaid Il Signor J. B. Piraneſi, the architect, who publiſhed the antiquities of Rome, and divers ingenious works of that kind, has taken accurate plans of the Attick order, and every other particular relating to it. Theſe he propoſes to engrave and publiſh, with exact explanations annexed to them; together with a plan of the whole, as he believes it appeared in its original ſplendor and perfection; that poſterity may not be deprived of informations, which are of ſo great benefit and importance to all lovers of architecture. It is alſo ſaid, that the engineer [carpenter] who invented the ſcaffolding, has made an exact model of it for him; which he intends to publiſh as a part of the work before-mentioned."

As the Affair of Mr. Barnard, *and of the Letters ſent by an unknown Hand to the Duke of* Marlborough, *have been the Subject of much Diſcourſe, ſome Account of it may be agreeable to our Readers, particularly to thoſe in the Country.*

LETTER I. put under the door of the office of ordnance, and ſent next day by the keeper of the door to his grace.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, *with Care and Speed.*

XXVIIII November.

"My Lord,"

As ceremony is an idle thing upon moſt occaſions, more eſpecially to perſons in my ſtate of mind, I ſhall proceed immediately to acquaint You, with the motive & end, of addreſſing this epiſtle to You, which is equally intereſting to us both: You are to know then, that my preſent ſituation in life, is ſuch, that I ſhould prefer annihilation, to a continuance in it: Deſperate diſeaſes, require deſperate remedies, and You are the man I have pitched upon, either to make me, or to unmake Yourſelf; as I never had the honour to live among the great, the tenour of my propoſals, will not be very courtly, but let that be an argument, to enforce the belief, of what I am now going to write; it has employed my invention for ſome time, to find out a method to deſtroy another, without expoſing my own life, that I have accompliſhed, and defy the law; now for the application of it, I am deſperate, and muſt be provided for; You have it in your power, it is my buſineſs to make it your inclination to

ſerve

ſerve me; which you muſt determine to comply with, by procuring me a genteel ſupport, for my life, or your own will be at a period, before this ſeſſions of parliament is over: I have more motives, than one, for ſingling You out firſt, upon this occaſion; and I give You this fair warning, becauſe the means I ſhall make uſe of, are too fatal, to be eluded by the power of phyſick: If you think this of any conſequence, You will not fail to meet the Author, on Sunday next, at ten in the morning, or on Monday (if the weather ſhould be rainy on Sunday) near the firſt tree beyond the Stile in Hyde-Park, in the foot walk to Kenſington: Secrecy and compliance may preſerve You, from a double danger of this ſort; as there is a certain part of the world, where your death has more than been wiſhed for, upon other motives; I know the world too well, to truſt this ſecret, in any breaſt, but my own; a few days determine me, your friend or enemy.

FELTON.

You will apprehend that I mean you ſhould be alone, and depend upon it that a diſcovery of any artifice in this affair will be fatal to You, my ſafety is inſured by my ſilence, for confeſſion only can condemn me.

On the receipt of this letter the duke went on horſeback, with piſtols before him, to the place appointed, having placed a friend at a diſtance; and after waiting ſome time, obſerved a perſon ſtand loitering, to whom he rode up, paſſed him once or twice, then aſked him whether he had any thing to ſay to him; and being anſwered in the negative, aſked whether he knew who he was: The perſon ſaid no, he did not. The duke told him who he was; aſked him again whether he knew him, and was again anſwered in the negative. Upon which he came away.

Letter II. received a day or two after.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

My Lord,

You receive this as an acknowledgment of your punctuality as to the time and place of meeting on Sunday laſt, tho' it was owing to You, that it anſwered no purpoſe, the pageantry of being armed, and the enſign of your order, were uſeleſs, and too conſpicuous. You needed no attendant, the place was not calculated for miſchief, nor was any intended; if You walk in the weſt iſle of Weſtminſter Abbey, towards eleven oclock on Sunday next, your Sagacity will point out the perſon, whom you will addreſs, by aſking his company, to take a turn or two with You; You will not fail, on enquiry, to be acquainted with the name, and place of abode, according to which directions, You will pleaſe to ſend, two or three hundred pound Bank notes, the next day by the penny poſt; exert not your curioſity too early, it is in your power to make me grateful on certain terms, I have friends who are faithful, but they do not bark before they bite.

I am, &c. &c.

F.

The duke went to the Abbey, ſaw the ſame perſon he had ſeen in the Park, aſked him if he had any thing to ſay to him, and was anſwered in the negative.

Soon after he received a third letter.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

My Lord,

I am fully convinced you had a companion on Sunday. I interpret it as owing to the weakneſs of human nature, but ſuch proceeding is far from being ingenuous, and may produce bad effects, while it is impoſſible to anſwer the end propoſed: You will ſee me again ſoon, as it were by accident, and may eaſily find where I go to, in conſequence of which by being ſent to, I ſhall wait on your Grace, but expect to be quite alone, and to converſe in whiſpers. You will likewiſe give your honour upon meeting, that no part of the converſation ſhall tranſpire, theſe, and the former terms complied with, enſure your ſafety: My revenge in caſe of non-compliance (or any ſcheme to expoſe me) will be ſlower, but not leſs ſure, and ſtrong ſuſpicion, the utmoſt that can poſſibly enſue upon it, while the chances would be ten-fold againſt you. You will poſſibly be in doubt after the meeting but it is quite neceſſary the outſide ſhould be a maſk to the in, the family of the BLOODS is not extinct, tho' they are not in my ſcheme.

About two months after he received a fourth letter.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I have reaſon to believe that the ſon of one Barnard a ſurveyor in Abingdon Buildings Weſtminſter is acquainted with ſome ſecrets that nearly concern your ſafety, his father is now out of town which will give you an opportunity of queſtioning him more privately; It would be uſeleſs to your grace as well as dangerous to me to appear more publickly in this affair.

Your ſincere friend,

ANONYMOUS.

He frequently goes to Storeys-Gate coffee houſe.

The duke upon this ſent a perſon to the coffee-houſe, to deſire Mr. Barnard to come and ſpeak to him. Mr. Barnard expreſſed great ſurprize, but no fear, at this meſſage, and told the perſon the ſtory of the duke's coming up to him in Hyde-Park. Being obliged to go out of town the next day, he waited on the duke the day after, was told the ſubſtance of the three firſt letters, and ſhewn the fourth; he expreſſed his total ignorance of the matter, and ſignified, on hearing the ſecond, that the writer of it muſt be mad. The duke did not detain him. But he was brought by a ſham ſummons, in which he was accuſed with aſſault and battery, before Mr. Fielding, who committed him to New-Priſon. Whilſt he was in priſon, Mr. Fielding went, at twelve at night, to ſearch his pockets, and he ſhewed his pocket-book and papers, very readily, to a gentleman whom Mr. Fielding carried with him, and gave him the keys of his eſcritoir and compting-houſe.

On Mr. Barnard's trial at the Old-Bailey, no attempt was made to prove him the author of the letters from a ſimilitude of hands. Ample evidence was produced that Mr. Barnard had no motive whatever to take ſuch a method to obtain money, or the promiſe of any money, or of any place from the duke, being a young gentleman of an unſpotted character and great abilities as a ſurveyor, and much employed as ſuch. Sufficient proof was alſo brought, that he had occaſion to be in Hyde-Park, and that his being in the Abbey, at the time he met his grace, was purely accidental; and that he had mentioned thoſe encounters to ſeveral perſons, as ſomething extremely odd and ſurpriſing. (See p. 258.) Upon the whole, this affair ſeems either to have been a moſt deteſtable plot of ſome inſidious villain, to deſtroy the young gentleman, or one of thoſe ſportive (but wicked) devices that ſome perſons of no inconſiderable rank are ſaid to be productive of, to ſurprize and torment their acquaintance or companions.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE ſent a calculation of the Moon's eclipſe, which will happen on the 13th of January, 1759, and deſire you will give it a place in your Magazine, which will greatly oblige,

SIR, your conſtant reader, &c.

ROBERT LANGLEY,

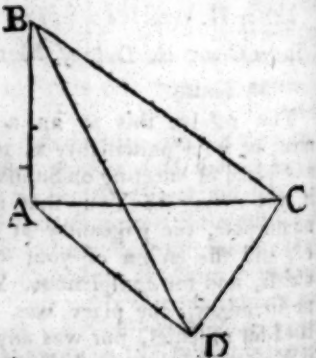
Land-ſurveyor at Orlingbury, in the county of Northampton.

	London. Hours	Min.	Sec.	Orlingbury. Hours	Min.	Sec.	
Beginning —	6	30	47	6	27	47	Morning apparent time.
Middle —	7	52	43	7	49	43	
Ecliptick oppoſition	8	00	41	7	57	41	
End of the eclipſe	9	14	39	9	11	39	
Whole duration	2	43	52	2	43	52	
Digits eclipſed —	6°	35	32	6°	35	32	

N. B. The Moon will ſet about ſuch time as the middle of the eclipſe happens at London, therefore the beginning muſt be carefully attended to.—Theſe times were computed from Mr. Dunthorne's Tables.

QUESTION I. *By the ſame.*

IN ſurveying the trapezia ABCD, the ſide AB was found = five chains per Gunter, the angles ACB and ADB equal, each to 36° 40, and the angle BAC = 90°. Query the ſides BC, CD, AD, and the area of the field in acres, when the ſide CD is a maximum?



QUESTION II. *By the ſame.*

ON the 24th of April, 1758, the ſun's altitude at three hours 59 minutes after his riſing, was obſerved = 34° 29′ 54″. Query the latitude of the place of obſervation?

Orlingbury, June 2, 1758.

From

From A Vindication of Commerce and the Arts, &c. Being an Examination of Mr. BELL's Diſſertation upon Populouſneſs, &c. *we ſhall ſelect a Paſſage or two, to ſhew the Author's Way of thinking, and that ſuperior Knowledge with which he treats his Subject.*

"*OUR learned author ſays whatever ſerves to create or improve labour and induſtry in a ſtate, tends to promote the ſpeedy and great increaſe of a people.*

The induſtry recommended here, appears repugnant to the eaſe of acquiring the ſupport of a family, repreſented before as neceſſary to render a nation populous. In a country, where all the arts, ornaments, and refinements of civil life take place, or are introduced and prevail, as in England; it is computed that near ſeven-eights of the people labour for their bread. Here a labourer may acquire all the neceſſaries of a family by his conſtant work. His ambition never riſes above coarſe food and raiment, and the means of a low debauch. If the lower claſs of people can acquire theſe neceſſaries by labouring three days in a week, they will not work four. Neceſſity muſt therefore be created before induſtry can be introduced and excited.

A plenty of proviſions, and a general induſtry, are incompatible. In order that this may appear more clearly, it may be neceſſary to obſerve what is generally underſtood by a plenty of proviſions. If we have not clear and diſtinct ideas of the terms we uſe, our reaſonings may be both true and falſe, according as the terms we make uſe of, ſhall be accepted and defined.

By a plenty of proviſions, we mean ſuch a ſmall price for them, that a common family may acquire all the neceſſaries and luxuries that the poor uſually conſume by the family's labouring three or four days in a week, or only a part of the time uſually allotted to labour. When this is the caſe we ſay that the price of proviſions is low, and that they are in plenty.

Again, on the other hand, when the price of proviſions is ſo high, that tho' a man and his family labour ſix days in a week, the uſual time each day, yet ſuch family cannot purchaſe the neceſſaries and ſuperfluities it uſed to conſume in common, then we ſay, there is a ſcarcity.

To ſuppoſe then proviſions to be at a low price and plentiful, that is, the ſupport of a family to be obtained by working three or four days in a week, and at the ſame time to ſuppoſe, that a general induſtry may be practiſed, and that the maſs or bulk of labourers will work full ſix days in a week, is to ſuppoſe a moral impoſſibility, what is contrary to common experience, what never was, nor ever will be, and ſhews a great ignorance of human nature, and little attention to the manners of the populace, as well as little acquaintance with the obſervations of the judicious.

On the contrary, Sir William Temple obſerves, that the poverty and lazineſs of the Iriſh, are owing to their great plenty of proviſions; and their being able to procure all the neceſſaries they want with labouring two or three days in a week. Sir William Petty makes the ſame obſervation, and ſays, they can ſubſiſt by working only two or three hours in a day from their great plenty, and to this aſcribes their great povetry and lazineſs. To ſuppoſe then a great plenty and great induſtry to exiſt together, is abſurd and repugnant to the very nature of things. In truth they are moral contradictions. The great plenty of proviſions in Ireland and the cheapneſs of land, ſeem to place the country in the ſtate of an infant colony, and yet we do not find that mankind multiply in that nation, faſter than in England; nor have they half the induſtry. The people live in a mean, naſty, lazy manner, and content themſelves with coarſe neceſſaries which may be eaſily acquired.

Land is cheap and proviſions plentiful enough in Wales; but the people do not multiply faſter than in England, neither are they ſo induſtrious."

"*Our author propoſes to keep our money, and baniſh commerce, or to prohibit the practice of foreign trade. He then obſerves the price of all neceſſaries muſt principally depend upon the proportion which the quantity of current money in a nation bears to the quantity of neceſſaries produced in it. If money increaſes faſteſt, theſe will become proportionably dearer; but cheaper, if it does not.*

This is a maxim adopted by ſome political and commercial writers; and it is commonly ſaid, that the increaſe of money is the ſole cauſe of the increaſe of the price of commodities in general; and that where money increaſes, the price of commodities riſes in proportion. We ſhall offer a few reaſons to prove this doctrine falſe.

When queen Mary died, there is reaſon to believe, there were above four millions of money in the nation. Tho' queen Elizabeth recoined all the old money in

1561, yet we find that there were not above ſix millions coined during her reign. And there is reaſon to believe all the gold ſhe coined was tranſported, ſo that all the current money, at her death, ſeems not to have much exceeded what Henry VII. left in the nation at his death. And yet proviſions were near eight times as dear, or at leaſt wheat, at the end of Elizabeth's reign, as at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. or at any time of his reign, or of his ſucceſſors to 1601. At the end of the reign of James I. there was not above 5,500,000l. of caſh in the kingdom, yet wheat was, in general, at eight ſhillings or ten ſhillings a buſhel, labour as dear as at preſent, and other commodities for the mouth very dear. Here proviſions, &c. were advanced to ſix or eight times their former price, and yet money not increaſed above a third.

On the other hand, the coin and paper-money of this kingdom is increaſed to about forty millions, or eight times as much; and yet the average price of wheat is not above half ſo much, many commodities and manufactures thirty per cent. cheaper, and labour no higher, if ſo high, as in thoſe days.

Again in the year 1715, Dutot ſays, there were about 44,700,000l. ſterling in France. Since 1727, Debonaire ſays, about 52,500,000l. have been coined, all which money is in the kingdom, as might be ſhewn by irrefragable reaſons, and yet Dutot ſays the price of corn, proviſions, labour, ſalaries, and commodities, are not riſen; and this might be made appear from the writings of their authors, but the detail is too long to inſert here.

Here we have proofs on both ſides of the queſtion, to demonſtrate the falſhood of the maxim, viz. of a vaſt riſe of commodities without an increaſe of money; and of a vaſt increaſe of money without a riſe of commodities. We may add farther, that Spain had imported 700 millions ſterling of money into Europe before there was any material riſe on commodities in England."

"Our author advances another falſe maxim, viz. *Neceſſaries can no ſooner grow cheap, but labour will be ſo likewiſe.*

Here it will be neceſſary to make a few obſervations on the relative terms *dear*, *cheap*. When a man can purchaſe all his neceſſaries with a little labour, we ſay they are *cheap*. When it requires a great deal of labour to purchaſe or provide them, we ſay they are *dear*. Now if we look back to our hiſtories of ancient times, when wheat was in common at about two ſhillings a quarter, we find labour ſo high, that two days work would purchaſe a buſhel of wheat in common. When wheat is at ten ſhillings a buſhel, labour is no dearer in England than when it is at two ſhillings and ſix-pence. Nay, when it is ſo cheap, labour generally riſes, the poor not being neceſſitated to work ſo much as when dear. Sir Joſiah Child, Sir William Petty, Sir William Temple, and many others, remark this. Such bread as our people eat in England, is in Holland commonly at three-pence a pound, fleſh at nine-pence; but a day's labour is not above one ſhilling and two-pence ſterling. Wheat ſometimes pays a tax there, of near a crown a buſhel to the ſtate, and fleſh is high taxed likewiſe. From whence it is manifeſt the maxim is falſe.

If labourers could purchaſe the common neceſſaries of life for half the money they uſually do, they would work but half the time they do now. Sir Joſiah Child * obſerves in ſuch times they play and get drunk half their time. Sir Mathew Decker obſerves †, that when wages are ſo high, they ſpend half their time, and ſpend their money in luxury. Cheap neceſſaries muſt then raiſe the price of labour, till it deſtroys itſelf. Therefore our author's ſcheme is impracticable, and abſurd."

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, June 9.

The Night before laſt a Meſſenger arrived from Prince Ferdinand *of* Brunſwick's *Head Quarters at* Cleves, *with the following Account of the Operations of the Army under his Highneſs's Command.*

Cleves, June 3. "THE 25th of May, the chief part of the troops encamped at Notteln. Here they were not to remain long, this camp being only intended as a rendezvous for aſſembling them from the moſt diſtant quarters, in order to put them in a condition to march forwards. A part of theſe troops went, in the night between the 26th and 27th, from Notteln to Coeſveld, to join thoſe which were there before, as well as the different regiments which were come thither from Dulmen. The reſt of the army marched ſome hours ſooner, from Notteln for Dulmen, where the head quarters were fixed in the morning of the 27th. A detachment, conſiſting of ſeveral battalions and ſquadrons, as well as of Scheither's light troops, and Lukner's Huſſars, aſſembled

* *See his diſcourſe on trade.* † *See the cauſes of the decline of foreign trade.*

ſembled on the 26th at Dorſten, and in its neighbourhood, under the command of major-general Wagenheim. The duke had charged him with the diſpoſitions to be made for the paſſage on the Roer, with orders to advance himſelf to the gates of Duſſeldorp, and to cauſe the corps, under the command of Scheither, to paſs the Rhine at Duyſbourg. This paſſage was executed in the night, between the 29th and 30th, with ſuch ſucceſs, that Scheither having attacked, with bayonets fixed, the three battalions of French that oppoſed him, defeated them, and took five pieces of cannon out of eight which they had. He had but two men wounded in the paſſage, and not one either killed or wounded during the action. The army marched before ſun riſe, on the 29th, from Dulmen towards Dorſten, and encamped at Limbeke; from whence, the next day, lieutenant-general Wutgenau was detached towards Weſel, with a body of infantry and cavalry. The 30th he encamped at Raeſveld, and the 31ſt at Ringenbourg. The duke left the army, during its march from Dulmen to Limbeke, and went to Boeckholt, where he found the advanced guard of the body aſſembled at Coſveld. That advanced guard marched on the 30th to Emmerick, and was followed by the reſt of the corps which was encamped at Vraſſelt. About five o'clock in the afternoon of the 31ſt, the whole was in motion to croſs the Rhine; the advanced guard went on as far as Lobit. The duke's deſign was to paſs the river there in the night, but an unforeſeen accident broke all the meaſures which had been taken for that purpoſe; and his ſerene highneſs was obliged to march the troops back again in the night to Nedderelte. The firſt of June was employed in removing the obſtacles that had occurred; and, in the following night, the paſſage was again attempted, and executed with all poſſible ſucceſs, near Herven.

The Huſſars, with a detachment of grenadiers, paſſed on the ſecond of June, at two o'clock in the morning, in flat-bottomed boats, which went and returned with ſo much diligence, that, beſides the Huſſars, a regiment of dragoons, and ten or twelve battalions, were, before noon, on the other ſide of the river. During all this time, workmen were employed about the bridge, which, however, was not compleated till four this morning. The remainder of the cavalry and infantry paſſed immediately, and marched towards Cleves.

The Huſſars, ſupported by the volunteers, ſurprized at firſt ſome patroles, which were made priſoners of war, and ſtill continuing to advance, defeated the cavalry that ſhewed themſelves, and took a pair of kettle-drums and a ſtandard from the regiment of Bellefond. This country is entirely divided by dykes, ſo that it is as eaſy to diſpute the ground, as it is difficult to advance. The enemy, ſenſible of this advantage, advanced with ſeven or eight hundred foot to ſtop the head of our van-guard, and fired ſome pieces of cannon upon them, which, however, hurt nobody. But a detachment of twenty men having found means to ſlip along a dyke, and get poſſeſſion of a houſe which the French had, in part, paſſed, fired upon them; which had ſuch an effect, that they retired immediately. Every thing elſe that happened, even to the gates of Cleves, only relates to the Huſſars; and they have only five men and two officers wounded.

This is the whole of our loſs; we are ſtill ignorant of that of the enemy. We only know of about fifty priſoners, moſt part of whom are wounded. We have found an hoſpital at Cleves.

Cologne, May 30. There is advice, that Meſtre du Camp dragoons, and Conti infantry, have received orders to return to France; and that, as ſoon as the militia and recruits arrive, they will be followed by ſome other regiments who are very weak. The ſtates of Liege, after long diſputes among themſelves, have agreed to furniſh 240,000 rations, and to make repreſentations concerning the remainder. They are buſy in drawing up complaints againſt the regiment of Harcourt, who have entered Maſeich without giving the ſtate any previous notice, and have lodged themſelves where they liked beſt.

Cologne, June 1. Eight hundred of his Britannick majeſty's troops paſſed the Rhine the night between the 29th and 30th paſt. They ſurprized the regiment of Cambreſis who were at Offenberg: The French ſay the colonel, and ſome few of the ſoldiers, eſcaped, the reſt were cut to pieces, or taken priſoners. The regiment of Navarre, who were at Meurs, marched to their ſuccour, but the affair was over before they arrived.

There is a French courier arrived this morning, with the news that the allied army attacked Kaiſerſworth the night between the 30th and 31ſt, and carried it, after having killed or taken priſoners the greateſt part of the garriſon; the reſt ſaved themſelves by croſſing the river.

It

It is juſt now ſaid that Duſſeldorp is partly inveſted, and that his Britannick majeſty's troops, to the number of eighteen thouſand men, are preparing to beſiege it, having already (as the courier reports) ſummoned the town to ſurrender; and by the movements amongſt the generals and officers, it is ſuppoſed they have received orders to prepare to march.

Cologne, June 2. It is ſaid, from very good authority, that the light troops, who paſſed the Rhine the 29th paſt, took five pieces of cannon, ſix pounders, all the new cloathing of the regiment of Navarre, beſides other things. They made two officers, and twenty-ſeven men, priſoners, and repaſſed the Rhine with the loſs of three men only.

The French are more confounded with this, and the taking of Kaiſerſworth, than is credible, as they told the elector they would certainly defend that place."

ADmiralty-office, June 10. On the 9th of March laſt, his majeſty's ſhips the Naſſau of 64 guns, the Harwich of 50 guns, Rye of 24 guns, with the Swan ſloop, and two buſſes, ſailed from Plymouth for the coaſt of Africa, under the command of captain Marſh, having on board 200 marines under major Maſon, with a detachment of artillery people under captain Walker. On the 24th of April this ſquadron arrived off the river Senegal, and after ſounding the entrance, the ſmall veſſels and boats got over the bar the 29th, there not being water for any thing larger than the Swan ſloop to go in. The enemy with ſeven veſſels, three of which were armed with ten guns each, made a ſhew of attacking our ſmall craft, and kept a kind of running fire, but were ſoon repulſed, and obliged to retire up the river. The marines and ſeamen, to the number of 700, landed, and got the artillery on ſhore; and next day (the 30th) when they were ready for proceeding to attack Fort Lewis, which is upon a ſmall iſland about twelve miles up the river from the bar, deputies arrived from the ſuperior council of Senegal with articles upon which they propoſed to capitulate. Captain Marſh, and major Maſon, made ſome alterations therein. On the 1ſt of May they were agreed to, and were in ſubſtance as follows.

I. The forts, ſtorehouſes, veſſels, arms, proviſions, and every thing belonging to the company upon the river Senegal, to be put into the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh.

II. All the white people, belonging to the Senegal company, to be conducted to France, with their private effects; merchandize and uncoined treaſure excepted.

III. The free mulattoes, or negroes, to remain ſo; not to be moleſted in their religion or effects, and to have liberty to retire, if they chuſe it.

In conſequence of theſe articles, major Maſon, with the marines, took poſſeſſion of Fort Lewis the 2d of May. In it were found 232 French officers and ſoldiers; 92 pieces of cannon; with treaſure, ſlaves, and merchandize, to a very conſiderable value.

[Private letters adviſe, That capt. Marſh found in the harbour ſixteen veſſels, moſt of them richly laden: That the ſquadron was in perfect health, and preparing to go againſt the iſland of Gorée, from which it is diſtant only thirty leagues. In this iſland are the principal magazines and ſtorehouſes belonging to the French; and here the negroes are confined, till they can be ſhipped for the Weſt-Indies. The Dutch were the firſt who occupied it; they built here the two forts which the French have ſince named St. François, and St. Michael. The French ſeized this iſland in 1678: In 1692 it was taken from them by the Engliſh; but in 1693 the French retook it.]

A Deſcription of the River Senegal, *and Fort* Lewis.

THE river Senega, or Senegal, is one of thoſe channels of the river Niger, by which it is ſuppoſed to diſcharge its waters into the Atlantick ocean: The river Niger, according to the beſt maps, riſes in the eaſt of Africa; and after a courſe of 3000 miles, nearly due weſt, divides into three branches, the moſt northerly of which is the Senegal, as above; the middle is the Gambia, or Gambra; and the moſt ſouthern Rio Grande. The Senegal empties itſelf into the Atlantick ocean in 16° north lat. The entrance of it is guarded by ſeveral forts, the principal of which is Fort Lewis, built on an iſland of the ſame name. It is a quadrangular fort, with two baſtions, and of no inconſiderable ſtrength. At the mouth of the river is a bar; the beſt ſeaſon for paſſing it, is from March to Auguſt, or September, or rather from April to July, becauſe the tides are then higheſt. The Engliſh had formerly ſettlements here, out of which they were driven by the French, who have engroſſed the whole trade from Cape Blanco to the river Gambia, which is near 500 miles. The Dutch were the firſt who ſettled at Senegal, and built two forts. The French made themſelves

ſelves maſters of them in 1678. In 1692 the Engliſh ſeized them; but next year the French retook them, and have kept them ever ſince. They built Fort Lewis in 1692, and have beyond it a multitude of other ſettlements, extending 200 leagues up the river. The principal commodities which the French import from this ſettlement are, that valuable article gum ſenega, hides, bees-wax, elephants teeth, cotton, gold duſt, negro ſlaves, oſtrich feathers, ambergris, indigo, and civet.

At preſent we are obliged to buy all our gum ſenega of the Dutch, who purchaſe it from the French; and they ſet what price they pleaſe on it. But as the trade to Africa is now open, by this important acquiſition, the price of this valuable drug, which is ſo much uſed in ſeveral of our manufactures, will be much reduced.

True State of the Force of the Fleet under Lord Anſon *and Sir* Edward Hawke.

	Guns.		Guns.
Royal George	110	D. of Acquitaine	64
Duke	90	Foguoux	64
Neptune	90	Achilles	60
Ramillies	90	Intrepid	64
Barfleur	90	Norwich	50
Union	80	Dunkirk	60
Newark	80	Southampton	36
Magnanime	74	Actæon	36
Norfolk	74	Tartar	20
Alcide	74	Leoſtoff	20
Chicheſter	74	Coventry	36

Commodore Howe's *Squadron.*

	Guns.		Guns.
Eſſex	70	Saltaſh	16
Rocheſter	50	Swallow	16
Deptford	50	Diligence	16
Portland	50	Speedwell	16
Pallas	36	Pluto fireſhip	16
Brilliant	36	Salamander ditto	16
Richmond	36	Infernal bomb	16
Active	36	Granado ditto	16
Maidſtone	20	Cormorant	14
Flamborough	20	10 Cutters, each	10
Roſe	20	100 Tranſports	
Succeſs	16	20 Tenders	
		10 Storeſhips.	

There are on board the fleet, 16 regiments, nine troops of light horſe, and above 6000 marines; and the number of ſeamen may be known by the rates of the ſhips.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, June 10, 1758. Late on Thurſday night, lieutenant Diſhington, of the Tartar cutter, arrived with letters from his grace the duke of Marlborough, and the Hon. capt. Howe, dated in Cancalle bay the 6th inſtant; giving an account, that after the fleet had been kept, by contrary winds, ſeveral days, in ſight of the French coaſt, part of the troops had been fortunate enough to make good their landing on the 5th at night, without any thing that could be called oppoſition. A ſmall battery or two oppoſed their landing, which Mr. Howe ſoon ſilenced with his ſhips, and the reſiſtance the grenadiers found from the peaſants was too trifling to be mentioned. The firſt landing conſiſted of as many of the foot guards as could be diſembarked, with major-general Dury, the grenadiers of the army, with major-general Moyſtyn; the whole commanded by lord George Sackville. The troops behaved with the utmoſt regularity, and the remainder are diſembarking as faſt as poſſible.

WHitehall, June 17. Late on Thurſday night arrived captain Fraine of the Speedwell ſloop, with letters from the duke of Marlborough, dated at Cancalle the 12th inſtant, giving an account, that the troops under his grace's command, had burnt many of the naval ſtores, one man of war of 50 guns, one of 36, all the privateers, ſome of 30, ſeveral of 20 and 18 guns, and in the whole, upwards of 100 ſhips, notwithſtanding they were under the cannon of St. Malo's; but finding it impracticable to attack that place, and receiving intelligence of troops being on their march from all ſides, his grace thought it neceſſary to march back to Cancalle. Commodore Howe had made ſo good a diſpoſition of the boats and tranſports, that four brigades, and ten companies of grenadiers, were re-embarked in leſs than ſeven hours, the enemy not having attempted to attack them; and, on the 12th, all the troops were on board, waiting to take advantage of the firſt wind, to purſue the farther objects of his majeſty's inſtructions.

[St. Malo's is one of the chief towns and ports of the Upper Bretagne, is ſeated on the northern coaſt, and built on a rock in the ſea, called the Iſland of St. Aaron, and joined to the continent by the means of a long cauſey, of not above 30 fathoms broad, the entrance whereof is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, flanked with large towers, and the town ſurrounded with walls, deep ditches, and a ſufficient garriſon; beſides which, to the ſea it is ſecured by a ſhoal of ſand that encompaſſes it, and ſeveral rocks and ſmall iſlands, that make a haven of difficult acceſs; inſomuch,

ſomuch, that it is reputed one of the keys of France. It is conſiderable for its traffick and ſtrength, and the ſkill of its inhabitants in maritime affairs; by which means great numbers of privateers are, in time of war, from hence fitted out, and much diſturb the trade of theſe ſeas.]

The end of the expedition againſt St. Malo's being anſwered, in deſtroying the ſhipping in the harbour, and the troops being again embarked without loſs, they will immediately proceed to ſome other part of France, with the like intent. The ſecurity of our own trade, and the diſtreſſing that of the enemy, ſeem to be the chief objects of the preſent expedition: To which may be added, the keeping their troops in continual alarm, and harraſſing them, by diverting the courſe of their march, as the places attacked require freſh aſſiſtance.

More, in relation to the marking of Sheep.
(See p. 288.)

AS a mixture of lamp-black, drying oil and litharge, is more ſubject to be defaced, before it can dry on the forehead of ſheep, than was expected: It is found, on trial, that marking them on the face with pitch, which cools and hardens ſoon, is very durable, and viſible, which may be clipped off, when there is occaſion to have the new owner's mark put on; by which means the ſpoiling of much wool, with ſeveral of the uſual larger marks, may be prevented.

Teddington, June 9. S. HALES.

Some Account of the Trial, &c. of Dr. FLORENCE HENSEY.

ON Monday, the 12th inſtant, about ten o'clock in the morning, Florence Henſey, M. D. was brought from Newgate to the court of King's-Bench in Weſtminſter-Hall, to take his trial upon an indictment for high treaſon, in correſponding with the king's enemies, and giving them intelligence and advice, how to invade this kingdom, and to diſtreſs our government. The trial began about half an hour after ten in the morning, and did not end till about half an hour after eight in the evening, when the jury, after ſtaying out about half an hour, brought him in guilty; the charge againſt him having been ſupported by producing ſeveral letters from him to ſubjects of the French king, which had been ſtopped at the Poſt-Office, and were fully proved to have been wrote and ſent by him.

From one of theſe letters it appeared, that the doctor ſollicited employment from a fellow-ſtudent at Leyden, who is promoted in France, wherein he ſays, that he had a great regard for the French nation, and that he offered his ſervice, not only from intereſt but inclination, to promote the welfare of that country.

It appeared in the courſe of the trial, that, ſoon after the declaration of war, in 1756, he became a penſioner to France, and agreed, for one hundred guineas per annum, to give the French the beſt intelligence he could, of the ſtate of affairs in this kingdom.

A difference afterwards aroſe about his ſalary, which he repreſented as too ſmall; and, as an argument in his favour, he ſaid, he belonged to a club in the Strand (from which he could gain great intelligence) at which they always drank French wine at dinner; and, in January, 1757, a freſh bargain was made, that the doctor ſhould receive twenty-five guineas per month, on condition of his ſending a letter of intelligence every poſt, but to forfeit a guinea every omiſſion: But he received no more than one monthly payment, and they gave for reaſon, that his intelligence was nothing but extracts from news-papers.

The plan for carrying on this correſpondence was the following: The doctor wrote a common letter with ink, and between each line the ſecrets of England in lemon-juice. This was incloſed under three or four different covers, directed to different perſons in the ſecret, who conveyed them from one hand to another, till the firſt incloſed came to the principal for whom it was deſigned. He had a brother, who is a jeſuit, and was chaplain and ſecretary to the Spaniſh ambaſſador at the Hague, from whom our reſident at that court gained a knowledge of ſome ſecrets relating to England; and learnt that he had a brother, a phyſician in London, which was the occaſion of the doctor's being watched, and twenty-nine of his letters being ſtopped.

From theſe letters it appeared, that he gave the French the firſt account of admiral Boſcawen's ſailing to North-America, and of the taking the Alcide and Lys, with every minute circumſtance relating to it, and from that time, of the ſailing of every fleet, and its deſtination; and was ſo minute, as to give an account even of the launching of a man of war: He alſo gave an account of all difficulties relating to raiſing of money, and particularly deſcribed the ſecret expedition in 1757, and aſſured them it was intended againſt Rochfort or Breſt, but gave his opinion for the former. And in one of his letters he particularly


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FEB

A MAP of the North East Part of the PROVINCE of BRITTANY
PART OF NORMANDY
PART OF NORMANDY
British Miles
St. MALO
DINANT
Paimel
Rochelle
Montivon
Tombelaine
Mont St. Michael
Avranches
Genet
Pontorson
Dol
Combourg
Dinan
Dinard
Solidor
Cancalle
Cancalle Road
Ville Haine
Banquelaine
Bonnetable
Chateauneuf
Bonnabee
Moidrey
Pleine Fougeres
Fougeres
Vitre
Couesnon
Montfort
Rennes
Bedée
Hedé
Tinteniac
Montmuran
Becherel
Combourg
Dinan
Dinard
Solidor
Dinan
Dinard
Solidor

ficularly adviſed a deſcent of the French upon our coaſt, as the moſt certain method of diſtreſſing the government, by affecting publick credit, and mentioning the time when, and the place where, it would be moſt proper.

And, on Wedneſday the 14th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he was brought to the bar of the ſaid court, when the lord chief juſtice, with great decency, pronounced the ſentence inflicted by law upon ſuch crimes; againſt which the doctor ſaid he had nothing to plead, nor any thing to truſt to, but his majeſty's mercy, which, he was told, he could hardly expect, as the crime he had been guilty of was of ſuch a heinous nature. He is a native of Ireland, aged about 44, by religion a roman catholick, and has a diploma from the univerſity of Leyden in Holland, as a doctor of Phyſick.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS through the channel of your uſeful Magazine, many ingenious queſtions, &c. are frequently inſerted for ſolutions, I cannot help thinking but that the following extraordinary caſe, will excite ſome of your correſpondents to furniſh me with an anſwer to it, in your next Magazine.

I am, Your conſtant reader,

ABEL BRISK.

CASE.

June 20, 1755. PETER Vague, by his laſt will in writing *(inter alia)* bequeaths 2000l. (in truſt) to be divided as follows, viz.—In caſe Blanch, his wife, (then with child) ſhould bring forth a ſon, ſuch ſon ſhould have one half thereof, viz. 1000l. and his ſaid wife one third thereof, viz. 666l. 13s. 4d. and the remaining ſixth part, being 333l. 6s. 8d. to be paid to his nephew, Abel Briſk, whom he likewiſe makes his executor, and reſiduary legatee in general. But Teſtator, by his ſaid will, further declares and provides, that if his ſaid wife ſhould bring forth a daughter, then ſhe, the wife, ſhould have a half of the ſaid 2000l. and ſuch daughter one third thereof only, and the remaining 333l. 6s. 8d. to be paid to Abel the nephew, as before mentioned. After executing and publiſhing the above will, Peter the teſtator dies; and after his death, viz. the 5th of October following, Blanch, the wife, was brought to bed of a twin, viz. both a ſon and a daughter.

	l.	s.	d.
½ —	1000	0	0
⅓ —	666	13	4
⅙ —	333	6	8
£.	2000	0	0

Q. Upon the contingency happening, as above, What intereſt has Blanch the wife, Abel the nephew, and each of the twin children, in the above bequeſt of 2000l. Or how may the truſtees, and in what proportions, and to whom, ſafely and legally divide and pay away the ſame?

BRITTANY is one of the fifteen provinces, into which the kingdom of France is generally divided, by geographers, and is the moſt north-weſterly of thoſe provinces; being encompaſſed on the N. W. and S. by the Engliſh channel, and bay of Biſcay, and bounded on the eaſt by the province of Orleannois. The chief towns in the part of Brittany, of which we have given the annexed beautiful map, are,

1. St. Malo's, of which ſee an account, p. 303.

2. Dinant, ſituated weſt of St. Malo's, and ſtrongly fortified.

3. Dol, alſo ſtrongly fortified.

Letter from an Officer on board the Eſſex, *Commodore* Howe's *Ship: Being a Journal from the Day our Troops landed at* Cancalle *Bay, to the Time of their re-embarking.* *(See p. 303.)*

MONDAY, June 5, at day-break, we weighed and ſtood along ſhore from cape Frehel towards Cancalle bay, to the eaſtward of St. Malo; a moderate breeze of wind off ſhore, and fine weather. At ſix we ſaw cattle grazing near the ſhore, which ſhewed either a great neglect in the enemy, or that they did not expect us thereabouts. About eleven o'clock, the duke of Marlborough, commodore Howe, colonel Watſon, quarter-maſter general, and Thierry the pilot, went in the Grace armed cutter to reconnoitre the landing place in the bay. About noon two ſhot were fired from a ſmall battery in the bay at the cutter: About one the duke, &c. returned on board. A regiment of foot, and two troops of horſe, appeared on the hills, and retired. The Swallow ſloop ſtanding in ſhore, was fired at from two batteries, but without doing her any damage. At two o'clock we anchored in Cancalle bay with the fleet, and immediately made the ſignal for all ſhips, having flat-bottomed boats, to hoiſt them out. As ſoon as that was done, the grenadier companies, of eleven regiments, were embarked in them, and rendezvouſed along ſide the Eſſex. About ſix o'clock commodore Howe hoiſted his broad pendant on board the Succeſs, of 22 guns, and went in her, the wind at N. E. towards the landing place at the village of Cancalle, where was a battery of two 24 pounders and one 12 pounder, which began to play on the Succeſs ſoon after ſeven, but without any return till the Succeſs was run aground in a moſt advantageous ſituation for ſilencing the battery, which they, with the aſſiſtance of the Roſe, Flamborough, and Diligence ſloop (who all ſtood towards the battery till they grounded) effectually did, and cleared the village near it. The Succeſs loſt three men. In the mean time, the flat-bottomed

boats with the grenadiers, and the tranſports, having the three battalions of guards on board, ſtood towards the ſhore, under the command of lord George Sackville and general Dury; and about eight o'clock landed, under cover of the frigates, on the beach cloſe to the village, which conſiſts of about forty houſes, at the foot of a ſteep A hill; from the top of which about a hundred of the enemy fired once on our troops, but without doing any execution, and immediately ran away on the appearance of Kingſley's grenadiers. Till eleven o'clock the boats were employed in landing the troops, when moſt of them grounded, and remain- B ed aground till three next morning. The troops remained under arms on the beach during the night, except a few parties poſted on the top of the hill.

Tueſday the 6th. By noon, this day, the whole infantry, with ten field-pieces, were landed, and encamped on the hill near a windmill, at half a mile diſtance from that C part of the village on the hill. The horſe ſhips were ordered to lay on ſhore to land the light horſe and artillery ſtores, which took up the remainder of this and all the following day.

Wedneſday the 7th, a French officer who had been reconnoitring, in endeavouring to D eſcape from a party of Kingſley's grenadiers, was by them ſhot, with his ſervant, and both horſes, in the upper village. About a hundred priſoners were taken within theſe two days, moſt of them peaſants, but very few ſoldiers. Three ſhips and an armed cutter were ſent to cruize before the port of St. Malo. Part of the army marched at E day-light towards St. Malo's, and encamped at about the diſtance of ſix miles from Cancalle. About ten a ſecond part marched and encamped at about two miles from Cancalle, leaving in their old camp three regiments, one of which (the Welch fuzileers) was to follow with part of the train of artillery. About eleven at night we ſaw F from our ſhips a great fire at a diſtance over the land; and the next morning,

Thurſday the 8th, we heard the report of guns from day-break, till five o'clock; and in the afternoon the reports of ſome guns were heard. We learnt this afternoon, that the fire we ſaw laſt night was at St. Servan, under the cannon of St. Malo's, where about G ſeventy ſail of ſhips [excluſive, we preſume, of the ſmall craft] ſeveral of them privateers, and all their ſtorehouſes, were burnt by part of the light horſe, ſupported by a brigade of foot. The guns we heard were fired from St. Malo's on different parties of our troops who were reconnoitring; but H during the night, whilſt the troops were ſetting fire to the ſhips and ſtorehouſes, not a ſingle ſhot was fired from the town, altho' our men were frequently within almoſt piſtol-ſhot. It is probable they were afraid the army would have ſet fire to the whole town of St. Servan (which is large) had they fired on them.

Friday the 9th, we ſailed with the Portland, Succeſs, two ſloops, three bomb-ketches, one fireſhip, and all the ordnance ſhips, towards St. Malo's. About three in the afternoon, it being calm and the wind againſt us, we were obliged to anchor about three leagues from point Roteauneuf. Soon after the commodore went in the barge, with two flat bottomed boats loaded with bread for the army (who were in great want) to the fort called Roteauneuf, mounting nine very heavy guns, which our troops had taken poſſeſſion of that morning without any loſs, and returned at midnight. The next morning,

Saturday the 10th, we returned with the Portland, artillery ſhips, &c. to Cancalle bay: The army, after ſummoning St. Malo to ſurrender, being obliged to retire to Cancalle, on intelligence of a much ſuperior force marching againſt them, and the town too ſtrong to be taken without heavy cannon or mortars; the garriſon having been reinforced at one time ſince our arrival with three regiments, and at another with 500 men. Nor could our army prevent further ſuccours from being thrown in, as the town ſtands on a peninſula, and they only maſters of that part of the iſthmus without the walls.

Sunday the 11th, all the light horſe, artillery, baggage, &c. were embarked in the tranſports.

And, on Monday the 12th, all the infantry embarked, none of the enemy ever appearing to moleſt them in their retreat.

The SPEECH *of the Lords Commiſſioners to both Houſes of Parliament, on* Tueſday *the* 20*th of* June, 1758.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE have received the king's command upon this occaſion, to aſſure you, that his majeſty has the deepeſt ſenſe of the loyalty and good affections, demonſtrated by his parliament, throughout the whole courſe of this ſeſſion. The zeal, which you have ſhewn for his majeſty's honour, and real intereſt in all parts; your earneſtneſs to ſurmount every difficulty; and your ardour to carry on the war with the utmoſt vigour, in order to a ſafe and honourable peace, muſt convince all the world, that the ancient ſpirit of the Britiſh nation is ſtill ſubſiſting in its full force.

His majeſty has alſo commanded us to acquaint you, that he has taken all ſuch meaſures, as have appeared to be moſt conducive to anſwer your publick ſpirited views and wiſhes. Thro' your aſſiſtance, and by the bleſſing of God upon the conduct and bravery of the combined army, his majeſty has been enabled not only to deliver his dominions in Germany from the oppreſſions and devaſtations of the French; but to put his advantages on this ſide of the Rhine,

His majeſty has cemented the union between him and his good brother the king of Pruſ-

Pruſſia by new engagements, with which you have been already fully acquainted.

Our fleets and armies are now actually employed in ſuch expeditions as appeared likely to annoy the enemy in the moſt ſenſible manner; to promote the welfare and proſperity of theſe kingdoms; and particularly to preſerve our rights and poſſeſſions in America; and to make France feel our juſt weight and real ſtrength in thoſe parts. His majeſty truſts in the Divine Providence, that they may be bleſſed with ſuch ſucceſs, as will moſt effectually tend to theſe great and deſirable ends.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

We are particularly commanded by the king to return you his thanks for thoſe ample ſupplies which you have ſo freely and unanimouſly given. His majeſty grieves for the burdens of his people; but your readineſs in ſupporting the war, is the moſt probable means the ſooner to deliver you from it. You may be aſſured that nothing will be wanting on his majeſty's part, to ſecure the moſt frugal management.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His majeſty has directed us to repeat his recommendation to you, to promote harmony, and good agreement amongſt his faithful ſubjects; and to make the uprightneſs and purity of his intentions and meaſures, rightly underſtood. Exert yourſelves in maintaining the peace and good order of the country, by enforcing obedience to the laws, and lawful authority: and by making the people ſenſible how much they hurt their own true intereſt by the contrary practice.

For their ſakes the king has commanded us to preſs this upon you; for their true intereſt and happineſs are his majeſty's great and conſtant object.

Then was read a commiſſion for proroguing the parliament to the third day of Auguſt next.

The following Bills, among many other publick and private ones, received the Royal Aſſent by Commiſſion, on June 9.

AN act for granting to his majeſty ſeveral rates and duties upon offices and penſions, and upon houſes, and upon windows or lights, and for raiſing the ſum of five millions by annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the ſaid rates and duties.

An act for applying a ſum of money granted this ſeſſion of parliament, for rebuilding London-bridge, and for rendering more effectual, an act paſſed in the 29th year of his preſent majeſty's reign, entitled, an act to improve, widen, and enlarge the paſſage over and through London-bridge.

An act for the encouragement of ſeamen employed in the royal navy, and for eſtabliſhing a regular method for the punctual, frequent, and certain payment of their wages, and for enabling them more eaſily and readily to remit the ſame, for the ſupport of their wives and families, and for preventing frauds and abuſes attending ſuch payments.

An act for farther explaining the laws, touching the electors of knights of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament, for that part of Great-Britain called England.

An act to encourage the growth and cultivation of madder, in that part of Great-Britain called England, by aſcertaining the tythe thereof there.

An act for the encouragement of the exportation of culm to Liſbon, in the kingdom of Portugal.

An act for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts, within the weſtern diviſion of the hundred of Brixton, in the county of Surry.

An act for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts, within the borough of Great Yarmouth, and the liberties thereof.

An act for eſtabliſhing a free market for the ſale of corn and grain, within the city and liberty of Weſtminſter.

An act for building a bridge croſs the river Trent, at or near a place called Wilden-Ferry.

ANACREON, ODE I. *Tranſlated by* L. A.

To his LYRE.

ATRIDES' noble acts I ſing—
I tell of Cadmus, warlike king!—
Ah! no—for ev'ry ſtring I prove,
My lyre re-echoes nought but love.
I lately chang'd each ſullen wire,
And all anew I ſtrung my lyre;
And now Alcides' toils I try—
But love alone the ſtrings reply.
Hence, then, adieu! ye heroes, kings;
My lyre of *love*, *love* only ſings.

On the Aſylum *for* ORPHANS *and* DESERTED GIRLS. *By Mr.* ARNOLD.

TO ſooth affliction, to relieve diſtreſs,
And all the varied ills of life redreſs;
Theſe are thy pride, fair Albion! theſe thy boaſt!
Tho' rich in beauty, theſe adorn thee moſt:
Thy health-reſtoring domes promiſcuous riſe,
And offer ſweeteſt incenſe to the ſkies.
For this th'Almighty ſpares the guilty land,
And pours out bleſſings with a bounteous hand;
For this the valleys with the hills rejoice,
And commerce elevates her grateful voice.
But oh! how great, how godlike the deſign,
To ſave the body, and the ſoul refine!—
No more the orphan ſhall her loſs deplore;
No more the friendleſs girl in vain implore:
Well pleas'd the ſov'reign Good ſurveys the plan;
And angels wond'ring hail this work of man.
Ye, whom the ſacred love of virtue fires,
Aſſiſt the work, which heav'n itſelf inſpires:
Ye Britiſh fair! whom happier fates attend,
Aſſert the cauſe—'tis yours—the ſex befriend:
And ye! whoſe boſoms glow at war's alarms,
Protect the fair, and vindicate their charms:
And oh! ye ſons of riot! own the cauſe,
And taſte the pleaſure of heart-felt applauſe!
No more the beauteous work of heav'n deface,
Your errors let beneficence efface.



2.

Attracted thus, by beauty's charms,
Each youthful heart is in alarms,
And hovers round the fair;
'Till by the light'ning from her eyes,
The hapleſs ſwains, like filly flies,
Are kill'd, and diſappear.

The BREWER's COACHMAN.

HONEST William, an eaſy and good-natur'd fellow,
Wou'd a little too oft get a little too mellow.
Body coachman was he to an eminent brewer—
No better e'er ſat in a box, to be ſure.
His coach was kept clean, and no mothers or nurſes [of his horſes.
Took that care of their babes that he took
He had theſe—ay and fifty good qualities more, [o'er:
But the buſineſs of *tipling* cou'd ne'er be got
So his maſter effectually mended the matter,
By hiring a man, who drank nothing but water. [caſe;
Now, William, ſays he, you ſee the plain
Had you drank as he does, you'd have kept a good place.
Drink water! quoth William—had all men done ſo, [trow,
You'd never have wanted a coachman, I
They're ſoakers, like me, whom you load with reproaches, [coaches.
That enable you brewers to ride in your

For

For the FLUTE.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* JUNE, 1758.

BOILEAU'S EPISTLE *to his Gardener, imitated,* 1757.

OLD, yet laborious ſtill, and ſtill of worth,
Born to be happy here, tho' mean thy birth;
Thee, Hammond I addreſs, whoſe ſkilful hand
Rules with deſpotick ſway this ſpot of land,
This little Eden, where the well-trimm'd yews,
And neat eſpaliers give delightful views;
Where barren ſtocks, with pride luxuriant bear
Fruits not their own, the apple, plumb, and pear;
While ſuch thy diligence to clear the ground,
That not a thiſtle, or a weed is found:
Oh! could'ſt thou with the ſame induſtrious art,
Root thorns and brambles from thy maſter's heart!
But, come, let's reaſon. — When from morn to eve,
With ſpade, and barrow, water-pot and ſieve,
You fertilize dry ſand, and all around
Teach to obey your laws the docil ground;
Seeing your maſter oft with tranſport driven
From walk to walk; his eyes now rais'd to heaven,
Now fix'd on earth, in melancholy mood,
Intent, or on his own, or publick good;
Now mute, and now with loud vociferation,
Scaring from yonder grove the feather'd nation;
And thus capriciouſly, or gay, or ſad;
Tell me, good Hammond, don't you think him mad?
Mad as Don Quixote, whoſe romantick tale
On winter nights oft mellows your brown ale?
Not ſo, my friend—he's muſing on the times,
Or forming in his brain melodious rhymes,
To celebrate the day when wars ſhall ceaſe,
And the victorious Hawke returns with peace;
Or perhaps forging ſchemes, to rectify
An incens'd mob, or blund'ring miniſtry.

Ah! maſter, you wou'd ſay, give o'er with ſpeed
Such idle work, or with me work indeed;
Here, take the ſpade, and dig yon fallow ground,
Or with the prong, that manure ſpread around;
Go, fill the water-tub, and with due toil,
Form into fertile mould this ſandy ſoil.
So then, good Sir, between us two, 'tis clear,
You think yourſelf the hardeſt worker here:
Ah! were your garden but one day reſign'd,
That you might try the labour of the mind;
Or were you now a poet, ev'n inſpir'd,
You'd find ſuch mighty labour ſtill requir'd,
To form a plan, that might at court ſucceed,
Or verſes, which a Pitt might deign to read;
That ſoon you'd call again for prong and ſpade,
And with great glee reſume the gardening trade;
Nay, ſooner undertake to level hills,
Or empty with a ſieve thoſe murm'ring rills;
Than in ſuch fancy'd viſions mount the ſkies,
And crack your brain with wild perplexities.
Go to, and of hard work no more complain,
But learn from me what labour is, what pain.
All men are born to labour here below,
Nor ev'n in reſt the promis'd pleaſure know,
Labour ſtill follows them where'er they go.
For give the body what repoſe you will,
The mind muſt be employ'd on good or ill.
In vain abroad the muſeful poet roves,
And ſeeks in ſilent lawns, or ſhady groves,
A calm retreat; yet lab'ring in his mind,
Some rich expreſſive elegance to find,
A flow of words, or ſoft harmonious ſtrain,
With theſe bewitching charms he racks his brain:
And thus a fairy round poor Orpheus beats,
And oft with pain beneath his laurel ſweats.
But a more painful burden he muſt bear,
Who in this buſy world diſdains a ſhare;
Or ſcorns t' improve his mind with manly ſenſe,
A voluntary ſlave to indolence:

His

His ſtupid mind with thickeſt gloom oppreſs'd,
Vainly imagines idleneſs gives reſt;
But ſoon the paſſions break his fancy'd peace;
A crew, that ſpring from luxury and eaſe,
Purſue him in his walks, or ſhady bow'r,
And o'er his ſoul uſurp tyrannick pow'r;
Wild perturbations and unchaſte deſires,
Now rouze within his breaſt the dormant fires,
And leading whereſoever they decree,
Make him the ſport of want and infamy.
Hence follows dire remorſe, and all the train
Of pale diſeaſes, with tormenting pain;
From which nor downy bed, nor art can ſave,
Till he e'en envies the poor gally ſlave,
Or worker in the mines, and much more thee.
Well, then, my friend, may you conclude with me,
They're not ſo happy always who are great,
As thoſe who are content in humble ſtate,
While thus to labour ſtrong, and rich in health,
Is more deſirable than mines of wealth,
When made ſubſervient to the pow'r of ſenſe,
They lull the wretch in eaſe and indolence.
From whence theſe uſeful truths I wou'd infer; [ner.
Truths that concern both 'ſquire and garde-
That, by due labour, life is beſt employ'd:
The proof of this is eaſy—Pray draw near,
To a few words attend—and you ſhall hear;
But hold;—I ſee you gape and yawn, before
I have begun my ſermon;—ſo, no more.
Make no apology;—I know your mind,
Is more to work, than to hear me inclin'd:
Perhaps here many things demand your care,
The flow'rs want water, and the melons air.
Indeed, I had forgot 'twas Monday morn,
So, when you pleaſe, to your delight return.

The CHRONICLE *of a* HEART.

1.

HOW often my heart has by love been o'erthrown, [known?
What grand revolutions it's empire has
You aſk me, dear friend, then attend the ſad ſtrain,
Since you bid me renew ſuch ineffable pain.
Derry down, down, hey derry down.

2.

For who, that has got e'er an eye in his pate,
So diſmal a tale without tears can relate?
Or who ſuch dire annals recal to his mind,
Without burſting in ſighs, both before and behind?
Derry down, &c.

3.

This kingdom, as authors impartial have told,
At firſt was elective, but afterwards ſold;
For experience will ſhew, whoe'er pleaſes to try, [buy.
That kingdoms are venal when ſubjects can
Derry down, &c.

4.

Lovely Peggy, the firſt in ſucceſſion and name,
Was early inveſted with honour ſupreme;
But a bold ſon of Mars, who grew fond of her form, [ſtorm.
Swore himſelf into grace, and ſurpriz'd her by
Derry down, &c.

5.

Maria ſucceeded, in honour and place,
By laughing and ſqueezing, and ſong and grimace; [free,
But her favours, alas! like her carriage were
Beſtow'd on the whole male creation but me.
Derry down, &c.

6.

Next Marg'ret, the ſecond, attempted the chace, [face,
Tho' the ſmall-pox and age had enamell'd her
She ſuſtain'd her pretence without merit or law,
And carry'd her point by a *Je ne ſçai quoi*.
Derry down, &c.

7.

The heart which ſo tamely acknowledg'd her ſway,
Still ſuffer'd in ſilence and kept her at bay;
'Till old Time had, at laſt, ſo much mellow'd her charms, [arms.
That ſhe dropt with a breeze in a liv'ry-man's
Derry down, &c.

8.

The next eaſy conqueſt, Belinda, was thine,
Obtain'd by the muſical tinkle of coin;
But ſhe, more enamour'd of ſport than of prey, [play.
Had a fiſh on her hook, which ſhe wanted to
Derry down, &c.

9.

High hopes were her baits, but if truth were well known, [alone;
Say the ſage, hopes could never have held him
But the fool found, too late, he had taken a tartar, [for quarter.
Retreated with wounds, and begg'd ſtoutly
Derry down, &c.

10.

Ourania came next, and with ſubtle addreſs,
Diſcover'd no open attempts to poſſeſs;
But when fairly admitted, of conqueſt ſecure,
She acknowledg'd no law but her will and her power.
Derry down, &c.

11.

For ſeven tedious years, to get rid of her chain,
All force prov'd abortive, all ſtratagem vain;
'Till a youth with much fatneſs and gravity bleſs'd,
Her perſon detain'd by a lawful arreſt.
Derry down, &c.

12.

To a reign ſo deſpotic, tho' guiltleſs of blood,
No wonder a long inter-regnum enſu'd;
For an aſs, tho' the patienteſt brute of the plain, [rein.
Once jaded and gall'd, will beware of the
Derry down, &c.

13.

Now the kingdom ſtands doubtful itſelf to ſurrender,
To Chloe the ſprightly, or Celia the ſlender;
But if once it were out of this pitileſs caſe,
No law but the * Sallic henceforth ſhould take place.
Derry down, down, hey derry down.

THE

* *Which in France prevents a female heir from claiming the ſucceſſion.*

THE
Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, May 29.

A Fire broke out in the fore-caſtle of his majeſty's ſhip Eſſex, at Spithead, which cauſed ſome conſternation; but was ſoon extinguiſhed.

THURSDAY, June 1.

The fleet under the command of lord Anſon and Sir Edward Hawke (ſee p. 303.) ſailed from St. Helen's. Some hours after, the fleet under commodore Howe alſo got under way. Near 20,000 troops were embarked on board 100 tranſports, &c. with the latter fleet, under the command of the duke of Marlborough, lord George Sackville, and lord Ancram, intended for a deſcent on France. This fleet was provided with flat-bottomed boats, of a new conſtruction, to land the forces; ſcaling ladders, vaſt quantities of ammunition, and every other implement of war. (See p. 257.)

The earl of Loudoun, late general of the forces in America, arrived from thence.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, it was agreed, that the fines paid for the future, by perſons excuſed from ſerving the office of ſheriff of the city of London and the county of Middleſex, ſhall be applied towards building a bridge from Blackfriars to the oppoſite ſhore; upon the queſtion's being put, there appeared 107 for, and 67 againſt it.

FRIDAY, 2.

The upright ladders, which were ſet up in 1756, at Comb-gate and Richmond-hill in Surry, to go acroſs Richmond park, were taken down; and very handſome and commodious ſteps and gates were put up in their room. (See p. 209.)

Upon information that the Engliſh privateers, cruizing in the Mediterranean, viſit many neutral ſhips from the Levant and Smyrna, where the plague now rages, it was ordered, by royal proclamation, that all privateers from the Mediterranean, and all perſons, goods, and merchandizes, on board the ſame, on their arrival in any port of this kingdom, ſhall perform a quarantine of forty days.

TUESDAY, 6.

Mr. Fielding cauſed one Hameler, ſecretary to colonel Felles, reſident from the canton of Bern, to be apprehended, on a violent ſuſpicion of his being guilty of a forgery on the Bank, which, ſoon after he was apprehended, appeared very plain; but while the conſtable and other aſſiſtants were ſearching his papers, in a two pair of ſtairs room, the priſoner ſtarted into the next room, and inſtantaneouſly jumped out of the window, by which raſh act he killed himſelf on the ſpot.

MONDAY, 12.

The barn of Thomas Lovell, a farmer, at Ecton, near Northampton, was conſumed by fire, together with the corn therein: The dwelling-houſe, joining to it, was likewiſe almoſt burnt down, with the furniture.

TUESDAY, 13.

The following meſſage was ſent from his majeſty, to the houſe of commons:

"George R. His majeſty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons: And conſidering that at this critical conjuncture emergencies may ariſe, which may be of the utmoſt importance, and be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences, if proper means ſhould not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them; is deſirous that this houſe will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year 1758; and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterprizes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require."

WEDNESDAY, 14.

A fine ſturgeon, upwards of ſix feet long, taken by ſome fiſhermen alive, between Putney and Hammerſmith, was brought to the lord-mayor, who immediately ſent it as a preſent to his majeſty.

A fire broke out at a baker's, at Bradford in Wiltſhire, which entirely conſumed the ſame, with three other houſes adjoining thereto, but happily no lives were loſt.

FRIDAY, 16.

The houſe of commons reſolved, That an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to his majeſty (by ſuch members of that houſe as are of the privy council) to repreſent, That the ſalaries of moſt of the judges, in his majeſty's ſuperior courts of juſtice in this kingdom, are inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and, therefore, to beſeech his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to advance any ſum, not exceeding 11,450l. to be applied in augmentation of the ſalaries of ſuch judges, and in ſuch proportions as his majeſty ſhould think fit, for the preſent year; and to aſſure his majeſty, that that houſe would make good the ſame to his majeſty.

TUESDAY, 20.

The bills for reſtraining the inſurance of ſhips; for the better cloathing of the militia; to regulate the aſſize of bread; for the relief of the poor; the coal-heaver's bill; that for raiſing 800,000l. by loans or exchequer bills; that for regulating the bakers, and the ſinking fund bill, received the royal aſſent by commiſſion. Afterwards the lords commiſſioners made a moſt gra-

cious

cious ſpeech, in his majeſty's name, and the parliament was prorogued. (See p. 306.)

A waggon, loaded with the wardrobe, ſcenery, and other apparatus of the Bath company of comedians, value 2000l. lately took fire on Saliſbury Plain, and the whole was conſumed.

Liverpool, June 2. Monday laſt, about four o'clock in the afternoon, as four boys were playing in a ſmall boat oppoſite the Lady's Walk, two other boys unluckily puſhed the boat from the ſhore, and it being ebb-tide, ſhe drove out to ſea: The boys remained deſtitute of proviſions and water, rolling on the waves till Tueſday afternoon, about four o'clock, when the Elizabeth's boat (a tender in his majeſty's ſervice) met with them ſeven leagues in the Offing from Croſby's Point, took them in tow, carried them on board the tender, gave them proper nouriſhment, and ſent them home. Several boats had been ſent out in queſt of them, but all in vain.

Briſtol, June 3. We hear from Salop, that great damage has been done there by thunder and lightning. About a month ſince a man was killed, and a chimney beat down by the lightning: And Thurſday the like happened at Wattleſbury; three men being ſeated near a window, the right and left hand men were killed, and he that ſat in the middle only ſcorched: And a houſe at Malpaſ, in Cheſhire, was ſet on fire by lightning, which was burnt to the ground, and all the effects therein conſumed.

There was lately killed at Fatfield, in the county of Durham, by Mr. J. Holmes, a heifer, whoſe four quarters weighed 97 ſt. 2 lb. and her tallow 21 ſt. 1 lb. She was bred by Mr. Taylor at Rock, in Northumberland, and fed by Mr. Waſtell at Burton, in the county of Durham.

On Wedneſday the 24th of laſt month, ſeventeen men, who were working in the coal-works of Meſſrs. Pryce and Williams, near Neath, in Glamorganſhire, were all killed by the damp of one of their coal-pits. They were buried the next day in Cadoxſtone church-yard.

The parliament of Ireland, which ſtands prorogued to the 8th of June, is further prorogued to the 18th of July.

By letters from Port-Royal in Virginia we learn, that, on the 22d of March laſt, at ten o'clock at night, was felt there a violent ſhock of an earthquake, attended with a loud rumbling noiſe, like thunder at a diſtance. The ſhock laſted a full minute.

On March 13 paſt, major Rogers, with 180 men from fort Edward, was attacked by 700 French and Indians, and loſt 137 of his party.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, April 27.

"The aſſembly of the ſeveral northern governments have voted the following number of men to be raiſed, and employed on the expedition intended to be carried on againſt Canada, under the immediate command of general Abercrombie, by the way of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, viz. New-Hampſhire 1000; Maſſachuſets 7000; Rhode-Iſland 1000; Connecticut 5000; New-York 2680; Jerſey 1000: In all 17,680 men, officers included. Moſt of theſe men are already raiſed; the greateſt deficiency, we are told, is in Maſſachuſets, they having as yet raiſed only 5000. The men who are raiſed have all entered voluntarily in the ſervice; what is wanting will be made up by draughting men from the militia, agreeable to acts of aſſembly paſſed in the ſeveral governments for that purpoſe.

Fifteen hundred battoes are ordered to be got ready at Albany, to contain ſixteen men and two months proviſions; 1000 of theſe are already built, and the other 500 will be compleated in ten days at fartheſt. Beſides theſe battoes, a number of whale boats have been built to the eaſtward, and ſent up to Albany. All due preparations ſeem to be made, ſo that nothing may retard the troops marching as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit. The ſnow in the woods at fort David and lake George is not all melted as yet."

New-York, April 17. Saturday laſt returned here from a cruize, the privateer brig Prince of Orange, capt. Dixon, by whom we have the following account of captures, viz. That on the 28th of February, in company with the captains Paul and Chriſtopher Miller, Haley, Dobs, and Dwight, he took a brig from Curacoa, bound for Cape François, loaded with bale goods; that on the 5th of March, in company with the captains Paul and Chriſtopher Miller alſo, and capt. Dwight, he took a Dutch flyboat of 420 tons; and the next day he took a Dutchman of 18 guns: The two were from Amſterdam, bound for Cape François, and are ſuppoſed to be entirely French property; for that their trade is now moſtly carried on in Dutch bottoms, appears quite clear by the two following letters, lately found on board a prize; copies of which commodore Coates ordered to be diſperſed among all the captains of Engliſh privateers cruizing in the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in France, *to his Friend in* St. Domingo.

"It is but a few days ſince we obtained liberty of the marine officers to tranſport our effects in neutral bottoms; and have contracted for a number of Dutch ſhips for that purpoſe; and you may not ſee another French ſhip in your iſland during the war."

Extract of another Letter from a Gentleman in France, *to his Friend in* St. Domingo.

"Notwithſtanding we are ſo cautious in regard to the Dutch ſhips, that they have no French papers on board, but are cleared out for Curacoa from Amſterdam; yet the Engliſh have taken ſome of them, and condemned them in the high court of Admiralty in Great-Britain; tho' if it were not for our good friends the Dutch, we ſhould not be able to ſupport our iſlands."

Capt.

Capt. Dixon parted with the ſhip of 18 guns, two weeks ago, in a violent gale of wind, in which he had almoſt foundered, the brig being hove down on her beam ends; and was moſtly under water. He left the other prizes ſome time before, all well.

TUESDAY, 20.

Admiral Hawke, in the Ramillies, arrived at Spithead, from the bay, very ill of a fever.

THURSDAY, 22.

Was a hot preſs for ſeamen, when upwards of 1400 men were taken in the river, for his majeſty's ſervice.

FRIDAY, 23.

The tranſports, with four companies of Talbot's regiment, under the convoy of the Dorſetſhire and Peregrine ſloop, ſailed from Spithead for fort Lewis, on Senegal.

SATURDAY, 24.

Whitehall. Laſt Thurſday night an expreſs arrived from his grace the duke of Marlborough, with letters dated in Cancalle bay the 19th inſtant, giving an account that the ſhips and troops were ſtill detained in that bay by contrary winds.

Sir Joſeph Hankey and Robert Kite, Eſq; aldermen, were choſen ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, for the year enſuing; but a poll was demanded for Meſſrs. Whatley and Truman, which began at four in the afternoon.

MONDAY, 26.

John Pocock, a fiſherman, caught a ſturgeon eight feet three inches in length, weight 221 lb. off the Hermitage, which he carried as a preſent to the lord mayor. (See the 14th.)

There has appeared for ſome mornings, between one and two o'clock, a comet in the N. N. E. in the conſtellation of Auriga, low in the horizon. It is at preſent like a ſmall obſcure ſtar, faintly ſeen thro' the light of the dawn, and ſcarce diſcernible by the naked eye. It was firſt diſcovered on Tueſday, by a gentleman, who ſent an account of it to Dr. Bradley and Mr. Short.

The French African trade, under the title of the Senegal company, in the year 1718, was incorporated with the India company. This company had then ſix departments, or diſtinct factories, viz. thoſe of Senegal, Galam, Gorée, Joal, Gambia, and Biſſeaux. The Senegal factory, at this time, ſupplies annually about 500 ſlaves, 4000 hides, 1200 quintals of gum, and 20 quintals of elephants teeth; Galam about 600 ſlaves, 20 quintals of teeth, and 50 marks of gold; Gorée 600 ſlaves, and 2400 hides; Joal 100 ſlaves, 1000 hides, and 10 quintals of teeth; Gambia 600 ſlaves, 200 quintals of wax, and 200 quintals of teeth; Biſſeaux 250 ſlaves, 250 quintals of wax, and the like quantity of teeth. (See p. 302.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 25. CHARLES Hyatt, Eſq; was married to Miſs Amelia Sparks.

26. George Shelvocke, Eſq; ſecretary of the General Poſt-Office, to Mrs. Jackſon.

Charles Lomas, Eſq; to Miſs Jackſon, with a fortune of 10,000l.

George Warren, of Pointon, in Cheſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Revel, only daughter and heireſs of the late commiſſioner Revel, with a fortune of 200,000l.

29. James Penyfield, Eſq; to Miſs Fox.

Rob. Mead Wilmot, Eſq. to Miſs Wollett.

June 1. John Small, jun. of Clapham, Eſq; to Miſs Roberts.

Charles Horſley Watſon, Eſq; to Miſs Fanny Booth, of Kingſton upon Hull.

John Hebden, Eſq; to Miſs Maling, of Scarborough, in Yorkſhire.

Mr. John Thomas, to Mrs. Thomas, of Camberwell.

3. Robert Vyner, Eſq; member for Lincolnſhire, to Mrs. Lepipre.

4. Thomas Barker, of Leeds, Eſq; to Miſs Polly Handgers, of Leiceſter-fields.

7. Mr. James Concanen, an eminent attorney of Clifford's-Inn, to Miſs Phebe Harper, with a fortune of 5000l.

9. John Hodgetts, Eſq; to Miſs Foley, a fortune of 2000l. per annum.

10. Rev. Mr. Gueſt, to Miſs Linging, with a fortune of 7000l.

12. Mr. Wrenford, to Miſs Molly Bagſter, of Red Lion-ſquare.

16. Daniel Gach, Eſq; to Miſs Smith, of Briſtol.

17. Rev. Mr. Spindler, of Eton, to Miſs Baldwin, of Faringdon.

18. Tho. Rogers, Eſq; to Miſs Polly Reeves.

19. —— Quick, Eſq; to Mrs. Hoblyn, widow of Thomas Hoblyn, Eſq; late member for Briſtol.

John Suffield Browne, Eſq; to Miſs Anna-Maria Elſon.

22. Thomas Buck, Eſq; to Miſs Sibthorp.

George Hankins, Eſq; to Miſs Branſwell.

23. —— Meynell, Eſq; to lady Mary Boothby.

May 27. Lady of James Digges La Touche, Eſq; was delivered of a ſon.

—— of the Hon. general Waldegrave, of two daughters.

June 10. —— of the lord advocate of Scotland, of a ſon.

13. Counteſs of Scarborough, of a daughter.

25. Lady of the Hon. Charles Townſhend, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

May 22. GEORGE Holmes, of Cheſter, Eſq;

Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Kerr, ſiſter to the marquiſs of Lothian.

27. Richard Lloyd, of Old-Hall, in Montgomeryſhire, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

Richard Acklom, of Bawtry, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;

John Phillips, ſen. Eſq; many years receiver-general of the land-tax for South Wales.

Peter Champion, of Croydon, in Surry, Eſq;

Charles Kimberley, of Gainſborough, in Lincolnſhire, Eſq;

28. John Yate, of Atlington, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq;

Mr. Beavor, an eminent brewer at Norwich, aged 70.

William Collier, Eſq; at Bath.

29. Rev. Mr. William Lewis, 24 years curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Thomas Spooner, of Braintree, in Eſſex, Eſq;

30. Hon. Charles Boyle Walſingham, ſecond ſon of the earl of Shannon.

31. Robert Lant, of Putney, Eſq;

Hon. David Erſkine, of Dunn, in North-Britain, late a ſenator of the college of juſtice.

June 1. Major-general Lambton, colonel of a regiment of foot.

John Rowley, of Saffron-Walden, in Eſſex, Eſq;

Simon Kirkman, Eſq; an eminent Ruſſia merchant.

2. Mr. Eſdale, of Bunhill-row, accoutrement maker to the office of ordnance.

4. Lady of Samuel Bonner, of Carey-ſtreet, Eſq;

John Reinholds, Eſq; an eminent merchant of this city.

5. John Bell, Eſq; an eminent ſurgeon, F. R. S. and a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſæum.

7. John Hinchliff, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in Lancaſhire.

Mrs. Betenſon, one of the daughters and coheirs of the late Martin Folkes, Eſq;

Mr. Richard Bridge, of Wood's-cloſe, the oldeſt organ-builder in England.

10. Lady Comyns, relict of the late lord chief baron Comyns.

James Aldridge, of Streatham, in Surry, Eſq;

Richard Dowdeſwell, Eſq; a commiſſioner of the exciſe, in Scotland.

Theophilus Grampound, of Sandbach, in Cheſhire, Eſq;

12. Charles Leathen, of Sunbury, Eſq; aged 96.

Francis Duffield, of Medmendham, in Bucks, Eſq;

18. Rev. Dr. Briſtowe, rector of All-hallows Staining, London.

20. Rt. Hon. the counteſs of Shafteſbury.

Capt. Michael Alcock, of the earl of Effingham's regiment, of a wound he received at the ſiege of Minorca.

21. Mr. Michael Tyler, clerk in auditor Watſon's office, and veſtry-clerk of St. Luke's, Middleſex.

William Gollop, Eſq; a commiſſioner of the hackney-coach office.

22. Mr. John Hanbury, of Coggeſhall, in Eſſex, an eminent Virginia merchant, and projector of the Ohio company: He was one of the people called Quakers.

The lady of Alexander Hume, Eſq; member for Steyning, in Eſſex.

26. Chriſtopher Barſclaver, of Hampſtead, Eſq;

John Nokes, ſexton of St. Michael's, in Glouceſter, for many years; whoſe widow, of above 80, with a fortune of 1500l. was married a few days after, to a man of between 30 and 40.

Elizabeth Harriſon, of Bale, near Norwich, aged 104.

Mrs. Catherine Southcote, one of the daughters of the late lord Widdrington, at Cambray.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, June 3. The king has been pleaſed to order writs and letters patent to be paſſed and iſſued under the great ſeal of Ireland, for the tranſlation of Dr. William Carmichael, biſhop of Leighlin and Fernes, to the biſhoprick of Meath, void by the death of Dr. Henry Maule, late biſhop thereof: And for the promotion of Thomas Salmon, LL. D. to the united biſhopricks of Leighlin and Fernes, in the province of Dublin, void by the tranſlation of Dr. William Carmichael to the biſhoprick of Meath.

———, June 10. The king has been pleaſed to order a conge d'elire to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Briſtol, empowering them to elect a biſhop of that ſee, the ſame being void by the tranſlation of John, late biſhop thereof, to the ſee of Oxford; and likewiſe a letter recommending unto the ſaid dean and chapter, Philip Yonge, D. D. one of his majeſty's chaplains in ordinary, and canon reſidentiary of the cathedral church of St. Paul, to be by them elected biſhop of the ſaid ſee of Briſtol.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. William Rogers, was preſented to the vicarage of Adſley, in Buckinghamſhire.—James Parſons, M. A. to the rectory of Burthorp, in Glouceſterſhire.—Thomas Crook, M. A. to the rectory of Chaulkley, in Wiltſhire.—Charles Marlton, M. A. to the rectory of Allmore, in Hampſhire.—William Morriſon, M. A. to the rectory of Elſington, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. Samuel Shaw, to the vicarage of Barney, in Norfolk.—Mr. George Packer, to the vicarage of Nutſley, &c. in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Coulton, jun. to the rectory of Abkettleby, in Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. Brown, to the rectory of Edgley, in Suffolk.—Dr. Wilſon, to the canon reſidentiaryſhip of St. Paul's.—Mr. William Smith, to the deanery of Cheſter.—Dr. Hugh Thomas, to the deanery of Ely.—Dr. Tucker, to the deanery of Glouceſter.—Mr. Lockman, to a canonry of Windſor.—Mr. Goddard, to the vicarage of Langham Epiſcopi, in Norfolk.—Mr. William to the rectory of Bradfield, in Norfolk.—Mr. Hilditch, to the rectory of Iping, Suſſex.—Mr. Cookney, to the vicarage of Atwell, in Staffordſhire.—Mr. Edwards, to the rectory of Stratford-Toney, in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Thomas Wheeler, to the rectory of Alton, in Northamptonſhire.—Mr.

ſett, to the rectory of Ickleford cum Pirton, in Hertfordſhire.—Mr. Bedford, to the living of Philleigh, in Cornwall.

A diſpenſation has paſſed the great ſeal to John Du Shaeir, M. A. to hold the rectory of Little Riſington, in Glouceſterſhire, with the vicarage of Horley with Horton annexed, in Oxfordſhire.—To enable Richard Forreſter, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Aſhurell, in Hertfordſhire; with the rectory of Little Eaſton, in Eſſex.—To enable Robert Andrews, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Watling, with the vicarage of Hoo, in Suſſex.—To enable William Burrow, B. D. to hold the vicarage of Barrow upon Soare, in Leiceſterſhire, with the rectory of North Wingfield, in Derbyſhire.—To enable Ferdinando Warner, LL. D. to hold (with the rectory of St. Michael, Queenhithe, and Trinity the Leſs, in London) the rectory of Barnes, in the county of Surry.—To enable George Stanton Brough, M. A. to hold the rectory of Woollaton, with the rectory of Stanton, in Nottinghamſhire.—To enable Thomas Smith, D. D. to hold the rectory of Codford St. Mary, with the vicarage of Swindon, in Wiltſhire.—To enable Francis Gibbs, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Belton, with the rectory of Appleby, in Leiceſterſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

KEnſington, June 8. The earl of Darlington is appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Durham.

Whitehall, June 17. The king has been pleaſed to appoint the Rt. Hon. George William, earl of Briſtol, to be his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Catholick king.—To appoint the Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, Eſq; to be his majeſty's envoy extraordinary to the king of Sardinia.

———, June 20. To appoint Joſeph Popham, Eſq; to be his majeſty's conſul general at Tetuan, in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Promotions in the firſt troop of life-guards, commanded by the Right Hon. lord Delaware, viz. Brigadier and lieutenant William Pulling to be exempt, and captain.—Adjutant and lieutenant James D'Auvergne to be brigadier and lieutenant.—Sub-brigadier and cornet Peter Hawker to be adjutant and lieutenant.—And ——— Mawhood, gent. to be ſub-brigadier and cornet.

Promotions in the foot guards, viz. 1ſt regiment, Henry Clinton, captain; ——— Fielding, and James Walker, lieutenants; ——— Edmonds, ——— Lake, ——— Allen, and ——— Goat, enſigns.—2nd, or Coldſtream, William Sloper, lieutenant; Robert Eden, James Birch, William Bowyer, Lewis Dive, and John Edmonds, enſigns. — Third regiment, lord Fitzmaurice, lieutenant; Sir John Greſham, and James Hope, enſigns. — Tho. Sheriffe, gent. appointed rouge dragon purſuivant at arms.—Samuel Martin, Eſq; joint ſecretary to the Treaſury, in the room of Nicholas Hardinge, Eſq; deceaſed. — Henry Pelham, Eſq; a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms.—Cha. Cocks, Eſq; clerk of the deliveries in the office of Ordnance.—Mr. William Hawkins, ſurgeon to the Charterhouſe, in the room of his father, who reſigned.

Alteration *in the* Liſt *of* Parliament.

NEWPORT. Commodore Holmes, in the room of Ralph Jenniſon, Eſq; deceaſed.

BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS Cottle, of Trowbridge, clothier.
Arthur Beardſley and Francis Beardſley, of Nottingham, hoſiers and partners.
Thomas Phillips, of Deptford, carpenter.
Robert Wilkins, of Trowbridge, mercer.
Robert Hartley, of New Church, in Lancaſhire, mercer and grocer.
Nicholas Matthias Bartels, of Bearbinder-lane, merchant.
Edward Friend, of St. John-ſtreet, linendraper.
Chriſtopher Noble, of London, merchant.
John Robſon, of Chertſey, grocer and chapman.
Edward Robſon, of Fleet-ſtreet, goldſmith.
Simon Frumrent, of Stratford, farrier.
Samuel White, of Almsford, in Somerſetſhire, dealer and chapman.
John Griffiths, of St. Martin in the Fields, chymiſt, druggiſt, dealer and chapman.
William Weiſh, of Briſtol, coach and harneſs maker.
Tho. Blakey, of Malham, in Yorkſhire, dealer in ſheep.
William Kitcatt, of Briſtol, haberdaſher.
Gilbert Williamſon, of Fording-Bridge, in Hampſhire, mercer.
Alexan. Jacobs, of Duke's Place, dealer and chapman.
Gilbert Walker, of Market Raiſon, dealer and chapman.
John Lee, of Buſh-lane, broker, dealer and chapman.
William Tucker, of New Windſor, butcher.
James Salusbury, of Liverpool, grocer.
Thomas Gaulter, of Liverpool, cooper.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *concluded.* (*See p.* 264)

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. A Forerunner to a farther Anſwer, if need be, to the Rev. Dr. John Taylor, of Norwich, his Covenant of Grace, and Baptiſm the Token of it, &c. By Grantham Killingworth, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

2. A Diſcourſe on the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper, pr. 6d. Payne.

3. Remarks on Hume's Eſſays on the Natural Hiſtory of Religion, pr. 2s. Cooper.

4. Practical Reflections on God's providential Care of the Poor, pr. 3d. Dodd.

PHYSICK.

5. Remarks on Mr. Douglas's Treatiſe on the Hydrocele. Woodgate.

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67. A

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99. Before the Commons on May 29. By Dr. Fothergill, pr. 6d. Rivington.

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101. Before the Governors of the Small-Pox Hoſpital. By Dr. Barton, pr. 6d. Trye.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

THE blockade of Olmutz, by the king of Pruſſia (mentioned in our laſt) was converted into a regular ſiege, as ſoon as his heavy artillery could be brought up, which was not till near the end of laſt month, ſo that it was the 31ſt before his beſieging army could finiſh their firſt parallel, and begin to fire upon the place. Since that time the fire on both ſides has been almoſt inceſſant; but as we have no accounts from the Pruſſian camp, we cannot tell what progreſs the beſiegers have made; whereas, from the Auſtrian army, under marſhal Daun, we have a regular journal, though their accounts are not always to be depended on. By them we are told, that May the 23d, they quitted their camp at Leutomyſſel, after which they entered Moravia, by Billa, and marched as far as Gewitz, where they continued until the 9th inſtant; on which day they left their camp at that place, and approached a little nearer to the enemy. And, with reſpect to the ſiege of Olmutz, they ſay, that in the night, between the 4th and 5th, the garriſon made a ſally, with ſo much ſucceſs, that they entirely ruined one of the batteries of the beſiegers, nailed up 11 pieces of cannon, carried two more into the city with them, and killed, or took priſoners, 800 men; but, nevertheleſs, they allow that the Pruſſians carry on the ſiege with great vigour, and muſt ſoon be maſters of the place, unleſs prevented by a battle, or by a treaty of peace; the laſt of which ſeems moſt probable, as appears from the following article of advice.

Vienna, June 10. The Pruſſians puſh on the ſiege of Olmutz with vigour, under the direction of marſhal Keith. The king of Pruſſia, with the bulk of his army, is in ſo advantageous a ſituation, that marſhal Daun has not yet thought proper to attempt any thing againſt his Pruſſian majeſty's camp, nor is there any likelihood of his ſucceeding, if he ſhould, ſo long as it remains in the ſame poſition. The ſucceſs of an enterprize of that ſort, would be the more doubtful, as the forces which that monarch has in Moravia are ſaid to amount to 80,000; which is a number ſo ſuperior to thoſe under the command of the marſhal, that its believed he will rather chuſe to remain upon the defenſive.

Reinforcements are continually paſſing by this city for the army of marſhal Daun; but tho' no pains are ſpared to put the army upon a footing to act vigorouſly, we have, on the other hand, ſome glimmerings of peace,

peace, founded upon the good offices of the king of Denmark, and ſome other well-diſpoſed powers.

From Sileſia, likewiſe, and ſeveral other places, we have hopes given of a peace, and an aſſurance, that baron Knorr, and another Auſtrian miniſter, are gone for that purpoſe to wait upon his Pruſſian majeſty, at his camp in Moravia; which ſeems to be confirmed by the following article from

Dantzick, June 7. The Ruſſian troops, under the command of general Fermer, are in great motion, but without departing from the banks of the Viſtula, and by the meaſures they take, it is plain enough they have no intention of going into Pomerania, as has been reported.

The Swedes ſeem too not to be very forward in puſhing the war againſt the king of Pruſſia; for their army in Pomerania, ſtill continues encamped under the cannon of Stralſund, waiting for a reinforcement of troops, and a ſupply of gun-powder. As to the firſt, the troops are not, as yet, ſo much as embarked; and as to the laſt, a ſhip loaded with 90,000lb. weight of gun-powder, for that purpoſe, has been lately blown up, and ſuſpected to have been wilfully ſet on fire, by ſome of the Pruſſian party in that kingdom, which gains ſo much ſtrength, that a change in the miniſtry is daily expected.

As to the army of execution, they have had the good luck to get ſafe into Bohemia, where they have been joined by a large body of Auſtrian troops, and are now encamped at Saatz; but this has furniſhed the Pruſſians with an opportunity to raiſe heavy contributions in Franconia, and the palatinate of Bavaria, after which they retired to join their army under prince Henry, who is encamped at Sconbourg, in Saxony, near the frontiers of Bohemia, in order to prevent the army of execution's penetrating into Saxony.

Since prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, with the allied army under his command, paſſed the Rhine [a], nothing of any great importance has happened, as the French army either kept themſelves ſo ſtrongly intrenched that they could not be attacked, or retired as the former approached; but by the laſt mail we are told, that the count de Clermont, having been joined by conſiderable reinforcements, ſeemed reſolved to venture an engagement with the allied army. (See p. 272.)

Frankfort, June 14. The prince of Soubiſe arrived here from Paris the day before yeſterday, and after dinner purſued his journey for Hanau. The French army, which are aſſembled there, will march under his command the 20th of this month for Donawert, from whence it will advance by Ingolſtadt and Arnberg into Bohemia.

Berlin, June 13. Yeſterday Auguſtus William, prince of Pruſſia, eldeſt of the king's brothers, died of an apoplexy at Orangebourg, in the 36th year of his age, to the great regret of the royal family, of the court, and of all the ſubjects in general. In 1742 he married the princeſs Louiſa-Amelia, daughter of the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, by whom he had iſſue two princes and one princeſs.

Madrid, May 30. We have received advice from Gallicia, that a French man of war of 70 guns is put into Corunna in very bad condition, having loſt above 300 men by the cold, by ſtorms, and by ſickneſs; that this ſhip was bound to Louiſbourg, but could not continue her voyage on account of the great quantities of ice ſhe met with in her paſſage; that ſhe was ſeparated in a ſtorm from another 70 gun ſhip which ſailed from Breſt at the ſame time for Louiſbourg, and that under theſe circumſtances ſhe was obliged to return. The ſhip arrived at Corunna is called the Magnifique, and the other the Amphion.

From Paris we hear, that the marſhal de Belleiſle hath, as ſecretary at war to the French king, wrote a letter to all the colonels of foot, threatening them in the king's name, with the loſs of their regiments, if they connive any longer at the practice of buying commiſſions; an abuſe, which, he ſays, hath crept in under various pretexts, and produced the worſt conſequences, by deſtroying all emulation, and inducing old officers, whoſe experience is eſſential to the ſervice, to retire from it, tempted by the bait of a large ſum offered for their commiſſions. "The old lieutenants, however great their merit may be, cannot expect to get a company unleſs they have money to purchaſe it; and the nobleſſe, that valuable part of the ſtate, of which it ought to be the ſtrength and the ſupport, are excluded from the employments to which they are called by their birth, if want of fortune hinders them from purchaſing with money the wiſh'd-for opportunities of teſtifying their zeal. From this abuſe alſo proceed frequent changes of officers in a regiment, and promotions that are determined not by the merit or ſervices of the perſon, but by the price he can afford to give. The old officers become more watchful to get a large price for their commiſſions, than to ſignalize themſelves in the ſervice; ſubordination is not kept up for want of merit and length of ſervice in the ſuperior; and diſcipline is neglected, in conſequence of want of ſubordination."

ANSWER *to the* REBUS *in the Magazine for* April, *p.* 208.

SHED at will by the fair are their TEARS,
Five hundred is wrote with a D;
Or currants, or wine a BUIt ſhares,
And RYe put in bread we oft ſee:
At Tedbury then does the lady reſide,
Who, to judge by your verſe, you cou'd like for your bride.

Briſtol, June 10, 1758. J. F.

[*This Rebus was alſo anſwered by Alberius, Diſtich, Lancaſhire, Minimus, and others.*]

COURSE,

[a] *See before, p.* 300.

COURSE of EXCHANGE

London, Saturday, June 27, 1758.

Amſterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uſance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Liſbon	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qrs.

BILLS of Mortality from May 16. to June 20.

Chriſt.	Males	694	1407
	Femal.	713	
Buried	Males	848	1676
	Femal.	828	
Died under 2 Years old			534
Between 2 and 5		—	158
5 and 10		—	66
10 and 20		—	68
20 and 30		—	123
30 and 40		—	152
40 and 50		—	174
50 and 60		—	143
60 and 70		—	117
70 and 80		—	98
80 and 90		—	40
90 and 100		—	2
100 and upwards		—	1
			1676

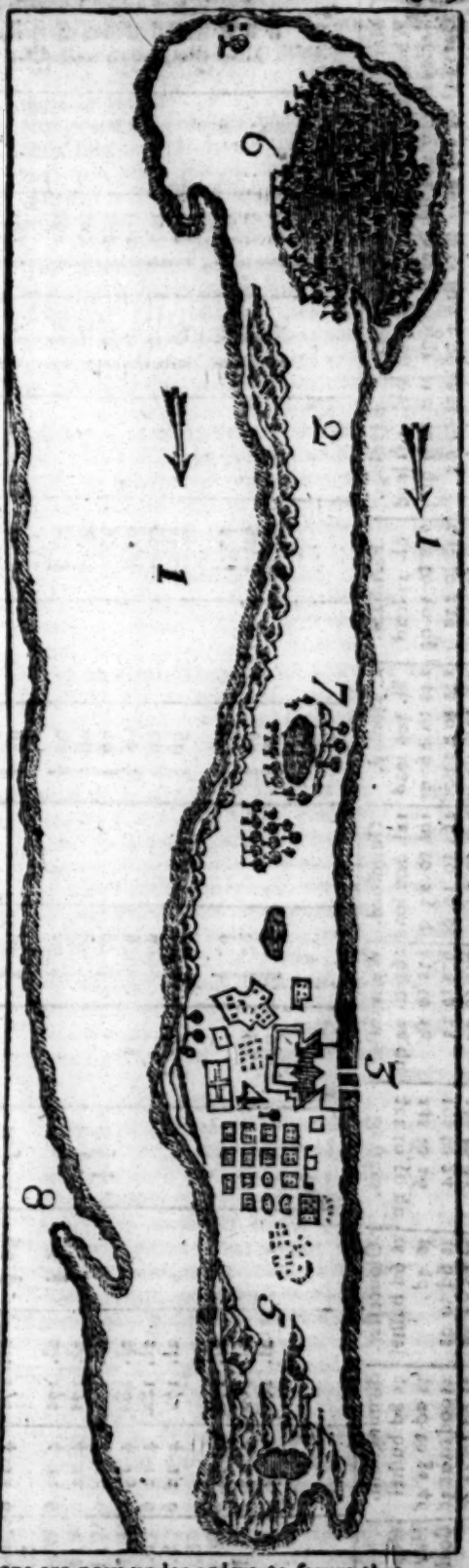
Buried: Within the Walls		148
Without the Walls		383
In Mid. and Surry		708
City & Sub. Weſt.		437
		1676

Weekly, May 23	—	398
30	—	353
June 6	—	286
13	—	347
20	—	292
		1676

Decreaſed in the Burials in the Month, to the 13th, 25.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 28.

THE importance of our late acquiſition upon the river Senegal, being ſo apparent, we have here given our readers a neat cut of the iſland of Sanaga, or St. Lewis, with the fort thereon; and as a party of troops are now under orders to ſecure that conqueſt (ſee p. 313.) there ſeems no doubt to ariſe, of its being deſigned to be kept in the Engliſh hands, by our wiſe and patriot miniſters. (See in p. 302, an account of the river and fort, and of the conqueſt thereof.)



REFERENCES to the CUT. 1. River Sanaga, or Senegal. 2. Iſland of Sanaga, or St. Lewis. 3. The Fort. 4. The Town. 5. Doions Mountains. 6. The Great Marigot. 7. Little Marigot. 8. Point of Barbary.

PRICES.

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in JUNE, &c.

May	BANK STOCK	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	S. Sea An. old	S. Sea old An. 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d S.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. New 2d S.	R. 3 p. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An 1751.	3 p. Cent. ind. Ann.	3 Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	121	147	106	94			95		94	95	95	93	101	95	21. 18s	4 12 6	S. W.	cold, fine
2	121	147	106	94			95		94	95	95	93	101	95	21. 18s	4 12 6	E. N. E.	fine
3	121	147	107	94			95		95	95	96	94	102	96	21. 17s	4 10 0	S. E. by E.	fine
4	Sunday																N. E.	fine
5	121	146		95			96		95	96	96	94	102	96	21. 17s	4 10 0	E. N. E.	rain
6	122	147	107	95			96		95	96	96	94	102	96	21. 16s	4 12 6	S.	warm
7	122	147	107	95			96		95	96	96	94	102	96	21. 16s	4 12 6	S. W.	hot
8	122	146	108	95			96		95	96	96	94	102	96	21. 17s	4 12 6	S. by W.	hot
9	122	146	108	95			97		95	96	96	94	102	96	21. 16s	4 12 6	S. by W.	fair
10	123	146	107	96			97		95	96		95		96	21. 17s	4 10 0	S.	fine
11	Sunday																S.	warm
12	123	146	107	96			97		96	96	96	94	102	96	21. 18s	4 10 0	N. E.	rain
13	123	146	107	96			97		96	96	96	94	102	96	21. 18s	4 15 0	S. S. W.	rain
14	123	146	108	96			97		96	97	97	95	103	96	3l. 0s	4 12 6	W. N. W.	rain
15	123	146	108	96			97		96	97	97	95	103	96	21. 19s	4 12 6	S. W.	fair
16	123	145	107	96			96		96		97		103	96	21. 15s	4 12 6	S. W.	rain
17	122		107	96			96		95		96		103	96	21. 17s	4 12 6	N. E.	rain
18	Sunday																N. E.	fair
19	123		107	96			96		95		96		103	96	21. 17s	4 12 6	W. by N.	fair
20	123		107	96			97		96		96		103		21. 17s	4 12 6	W. N. W.	fine
21	123		107	96			97		96		97		103		21. 17s	4 15 0	W. N. W.	fine
22	122		107	96			97		96		97	95			21. 18s	4 15 0	N. N. W.	fine
23	122		107	96			97		96		97				21. 18s	4 12 6	S. W.	fine
24	123		107	96			97		96		97	95			21. 17s	4 12 6	S. W.	fine
25	Sunday																S. W.	fine
26	122		107	96			97		96		97				21. 17s	4 12 6	W. S. W.	fine
27	122		107	96			97		96		97	95			21. 16s	4 17 6	N.	fine
28	122		107	96			97		96		97	95			21. 16s	4 15 0	N. N. E.	fine

Prices of corn	Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 28s. to 37s. 0d	7l. 15s load	07l. 15s load	6l. 2s load	8l. 10s load	12l. 10s load	16s to 24 qu	30s to 50 qu	5s 6d bushel	5s 8d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
	Barley 16s to 20s 6d.	27s to 30 qr	11s to 7 qr	27s to 30 qr	24s to 26 qr	19s to 23 qr	13s to 24	24s to 26	3s 3d	3s 0d to 3s 4d	Hay per Load 54s.
	Oats 13s to 16s 6d.	21s to 23 0d	23s to 25	21s to 23s	23s to 25 0od	16s to 19 6d	17s to 23	19s to 24	2s 6d to 0s	2s 0od to 2s 3d	Coals 39s. per Chald
	Beans 20s to 22s 0d.	37s to 39 0d	32s to 34	37s to 39s	30s to 34 0od	24s to 34	34s to 42	36s to 42	3s to 4s 3d	3s 0d to 4s 2d	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, June 10, 12l. 3s.—24. 12l. 2s.

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IV. Account of Prince Ferdinand.
V. Receipt to Cure the Aſthma.
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MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

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☞ *It may not be improper to remind our readers, that in our former Magazines were given, amongſt others, the following Maps, &c. very neceſſary to be conſulted at preſent. In April, 1747, a correct Map of the Low Countries. In November, 1748, a Map of his Majeſty's German Dominions. In October, 1756, a Map of Bohemia. In November, 1756, the Southern Part of Upper Saxony. In May, 1757, Southern Part of the Circle of Lower Saxony. In July, 1757, Northern Part of ditto. In June, 1757, a Map of Weſtphalia. In May, 1756, Plan of the Harbour of Breſt. A Map of North-America, in three Parts, in July, Auguſt, and September, 1755, including all the French Settlements, and the five great Lakes. In June, 1754, Weſtern Parts of Virginia. In September, 1756, Eaſtern Parts of New York, &c. In April, 1749, Nova Scotia. In July, 1747, Cape-Breton. In Auguſt, 1757, a Plan of the Bay and Roads of Toulon. In September, a Map of the Northern Part of Upper Saxony, and a Plan of the Bay and Roads of Cadiz. In October, a Plan of Rochefort and Rochelle, and Chart of the Iſle of Rhee, Oleron, and Aix. In November, a Map of Sileſia. In December, a Map of the Kingdom of Pruſſia. In February, 1758, a whole Sheet Chart of the World. In May, a Map of the Circle of Franconia; and, in June, a Map of Moravia, and of the North Eaſtern Part of the province of Brittany.*

* * *Though we have added Eight Pages this Month to our uſual Quantity, as well as laſt Month, many Pieces in Proſe and Verſe, received from our kind Contributors, muſt be poſtponed.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JULY, 1758.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY the late memorial of the Dutch merchants, a friend of mine was provoked to put his thoughts upon that ſubject in writing; and if you have room in your Magazine, for this or next month, I believe they will be acceptable to your readers upon the preſent occaſion. I am, SIR,

Your friend and ſervant,

Cornhill, July 18, 1758. C. D.

An Enquiry into the Claim now ſet up by the Dutch, *of their having a Right, by Virtue of their Neutrality, to carry on the* French *Trade for them, without being expoſed to the Danger of having their Ships ſearched by our Ships of War, or the* French *Goods, found on board, confiſcated by our Courts of Admiralty.*

Juſtum & tenacem propoſiti virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Mente quatit ſolida: ——————
Horatii Carm. lib. iii. ode iii.

WHEN I embrace the opinion of Horace, in any thing relating to the nature of mankind, I believe no one who is acquainted with his character, will ſay, that I have choſen a weak, or an ignorant guide. From the above lines his opinion appears to have been, that the people of any country or ſociety, may ſometimes judge amiſs, and ardently deſire that which is unjuſt, or which might tend to the ruin of their country; which opinion I moſt readily ſubſcribe to, eſpecially when the people inconſiderately allow themſelves to be influenced by avaritious and ſelfiſh men. Of this we have a flagrant example in the preſent behaviour of the Dutch, and the memorial, or petition of their merchants, lately preſented to their high mightineſſes the ſtates-general *, againſt what they call the violences and unjuſt depredations committed by Engliſh men of war and privateers, on the veſſels and effects of the ſubjects of the ſtates; in which memorial they offer to arm, at their own charge, for the ſupport and protection of their commerce and navigation.

This memorial is warmly patronized by the populace in Holland, but it is to be hoped it will meet with a different reception from their high mightineſſes the ſtates-general; and that they, upon this occaſion, will act as they have generally done, the part of the juſt and reſolute patriot, celebrated by Horace in the abovementioned ode, who was certainly a moſt judicious philoſopher, as well as an elegant poet. For that we have a much better right to complain of the preſent conduct of the Dutch merchants, than they have to complain of the authorized conduct of our men of war or privateers, I ſhall, in the few following pages, endeavour to evince; and for this purpoſe I muſt firſt ſtate the nature and circumſtances of the preſent war between France and us, and then the nature and circumſtances of the French trade, as it ſtood when this war began. As to the former, the cauſe of the preſent war is known to have ariſen from the diſputes between the French and us, about our reſpective rights and poſſeſſions in America. Theſe diſputes we endeavoured, as much as we could, to accommodate in an amicable manner; but after a moſt tedious negotiation, we found that it was impoſſible to prevail with the French court to ſettle them in an equitable manner, or in any manner that was conſiſtent with the ſafety of our undiſputed dominions in that part of the world: On the contrary, they took advantage of our love of peace, to make encroachments upon us,

* See p. 351.

and to incite and privately aſſiſt the natives of that wild country, to plunder and murder our people; and at laſt we diſcovered, that they were preparing to ſupport theſe encroachments, and theſe inroads, by open force of arms.

By meer neceſſity, therefore, and for the immediate protection of our people in America, we were forced into the war; and, as it was not poſſible for us to attack the French upon the continent of Europe, we preſently ſaw, that the only way we had for compelling them to ſubmit to reaſonable terms of peace, was to diſtreſs their trade at ſea, and to attack them in America; for which laſt purpoſe it was neceſſary to prevent, as much as poſſible, their ſending any new ſupplies of warlike ſtores or proviſions to their plantations, or colonies, in that part of the world. Both theſe we at laſt did ſo effectually, that the French ſaw themſelves under a neceſſity of ſubmitting to reaſonable terms of peace, unleſs they could carry on their trade, and ſupply their plantations and ſettlements in America, by the ſhips of neutral powers. In this diſtreſs they applied to the Dutch merchants, who, for the ſake of the great profit they were to reap, and without conſidering the injury they were to do this nation, not only engaged, but concerted with the French, all the cunning methods they could contrive, for preventing our putting a ſtop to their carrying on the trade, and ſupplying the forts and ſettlements, of our enemies. This we not only had a right, but were under a neceſſity to prevent; becauſe, unleſs we do ſo, we can never compel the French to ſubmit to reaſonable terms of peace, or ſo eaſily reduce any of their ſettlements in America, as we may otherwiſe do. Proper orders were therefore given to our men of war and privateers, and the execution of theſe orders is what the Dutch merchants now call violence and depredation; as if they had a right, by virtue of their neutrality, to carry on the French trade for them, and to ſupply their ſettlements in America, with every thing that is not contraband, in the moſt limited ſenſe of the word.

Now, to determine whether or no they have ſuch a right, it is neceſſary to examine, how the French trade was carried on in time of peace, and at the beginning of this war. As to this point, every one knows, that early in the reign of Lewis XIV. the French, in order to encourage and increaſe their own navigation, impoſed a tax of 50 *ſous per* ton upon all foreign ſhips that ſhould load or unload any goods, or take in, or ſet on ſhore, any paſſenger, in any port, creek, harbour, or road of France, which was the cauſe of our tax of 5 *ſous per* ton impoſed on all French ſhips, by the act of the 12th of king Charles II. cap. 18; which tax is ſtill ſubſiſting, and is by the ſaid act to continue as long as the ſaid tax of 50 *ſous per* ton is levied upon our ſhips in France.

By the treaty of Ryſwick, indeed, our king William did the Dutch the favour to get their ſhips freed from this tax, except ſuch as ſhould take in things of the growth and manufacture of France, and carry them from one port of France to another of the ſaid kingdom, in order to unlade them there; in which caſe only, the ſubjects of the ſtates-general were to be obliged to pay the ſaid duty, as other ſtrangers did. But the exemption thus obtained for the Dutch, by the treaty of Ryſwick, could laſt no longer than until the beginning of the next war in 1702: At leaſt if it continued after that time, it was with the ſame view that it may now, perhaps, be continued or revived, to wit, that the Dutch might carry on the French trade for them; and as their complaiſance to our general in that war, made us, during the firſt eight years of it, ſhew them a little too much indulgence, it is probable that we gave orders to our men of war and privateers, not to ſearch any Dutch ſhips for French property, even though they ſhould find them going directly into, or juſt come out from a French port; for, notwithſtanding our repeated ſollicitations, we could never, during that war, prevail with the ſtates-general to prohibit their commerce with France; by which they enabled that kingdom to continue the war, longer than it could otherwiſe have done; but it was not the intereſt of the ſtates-general to put a ſpeedy end to that war, conſidering the advantage their ſubjects reaped by providing for both armies in Flanders, and by ſtock-jobbing here in England.

Notwithſtanding this ſelfiſh behaviour of the Dutch during that war, it was carried on with ſuch ſucceſs, chiefly at the expence of this nation, and by the conduct of our general, that at the peace of Utrecht the French found themſelves obliged to regrant this exemption to the Dutch; and as the French trade and commerce increaſed after that peace, much faſter than their navigation, they found it convenient, if not neceſſary, to continue this exemption until the year 1742, when they entirely deprived the Dutch of it, and have ever ſince, until lately, obliged the

the Dutch ſhips, as well as all other foreign ſhips, to pay this tax of 50 *ſous per* ton, upon their loading or unloading any goods, or taking in, or ſetting on ſhore, any paſſenger, in any of the ports, &c. of France; for as their own ſhipping and ſeamen had by that time greatly increaſed, they found that they could carry on their whole commerce in their own bottoms; and accordingly, very little, if any French property was ever ſhipped on board any Dutch veſſel, from that time to the beginning of the preſent war; becauſe, if any Dutch veſſel was ſent with a cargo to any port of Old France, as often happened, the Dutch merchants underſtood trade too well, not to purchaſe there, upon their own account, a freſh cargo for their own country, or for ſome other part of the world.

I have ſaid, to any port of Old France; for, with reſpect to the French ports in America, or the Weſt-Indies, no Dutch veſſel was ever allowed to enter them, for the ſake of trade, nor could any of them ever, I believe, procure a licence for ſo doing. Our North American ſmuggling veſſels were ſometimes indulged a trade to the French ſugar iſlands, becauſe they brought them proviſions and lumber which they were in want of, and could not have by any other method; and becauſe they carried off their molaſſes and rum, which they could not otherwiſe diſpoſe of. But no other foreign veſſel was ever allowed acceſs to any of the French ports in America, or even to approach very near their coaſts, unleſs drove there by diſtreſs, and in that caſe great care was taken that they ſhould not carry on any trade.

Thus the French trade ſtood before the preſent war broke out between them and us. It was ſo entirely carried on in their own bottoms, that the French merchants very ſeldom ſhipped any of their own property on board of a foreign ſhip, nor were any of the French manufactures or produce exported, but in their own ſhips, or in foreign ſhips that had come there with a cargo, and were to proceed home again, or to ſail to ſome foreign port for a freſh cargo. But when the French found that they could not openly face us at ſea; that their ſending out ſquadrons, or ſhips of war, as convoys to their trade, was only expoſing them, as well as their trade, to be deſtroyed or taken by our ſquadrons or ſhips of war; and that very few of their merchant ſhips could eſcape our cruizers and privateers; they then reſolved, as I have ſaid, to endeavour to carry on their trade, both in Europe and America, in the ſhips of neutral powers, eſpecially thoſe of the Dutch. For this purpoſe we may ſuppoſe, that they have exempted all foreign ſhips, thus employed, from the payment of the 50 *ſous per* ton; and we know, that to all ſuch foreign ſhips, they have opened all their ports in America. This is the evaſive practice they have reſolved on; and now the queſtion is, Whether we have not a right to prevent this, by ordering all French goods found on board neutral ſhips to be ſeized and confiſcated, without detaining the ſhip longer than is neceſſary for taking out the goods, and after paying her the freight ſhe was intitled to receive?

Before entering upon the merits of this queſtion, I muſt obſerve, that unleſs we can prevent this evaſive practice, it will be impoſſible, or at leaſt very difficult, tedious, and expenſive for us, to compel the French to do us juſtice. And further, that if this practice be continued, it will, before the end of this war, prove the ruin of our trade and manufactures, and particularly of our ſugar colonies; and it will greatly improve the French ſugar colonies, and increaſe both their trade and their manufactures; for as we and they are rivals in ſeveral ſorts of manufactures, and in every ſort of produce of our ſugar colonies, this practice will give them a great advantage over us at all foreign markets; becauſe their produce and manufactures will be carried thither at the freight and inſurance uſual in time of peace, whereas ours will be loaded with the freight and inſurance uſual in time of war, both of which will be enhanced, by the French being at liberty to employ all the ſailors they have on board their cruizers and privateers.

The preventing of this evaſive practice is, therefore, abſolutely neceſſary, not only for the ſake of bringing the war to a ſpeedy and happy iſſue, but for the ſake of preventing the ruin of our trade, manufactures, and ſugar colonies; and Grotius allows, that in this caſe, the end juſtifies the means neceſſary for obtaining it; *Quæ ad finem juris conſequendi ſunt neceſſaria, neceſſitate ſumpta non ſecundum phyſicam ſubtilitatem ſed moraliter, ad ea jus habere intelligimur* *.

But, abſtracting from this neceſſity, I ſhall now conſider, 1. What right we have by the laws of nature and nations. 2. What right we have by the treaties ſubſiſting between the Dutch and us. And, 3. What right we have upon a ſuppoſition that all the French ports, eſpecially thoſe in America and the Weſt-Indies,

* Grotius, *book* iii. *chap.* i. *ſect.* ii.

bodies, are blocked up by our men of war and privateers.

As to the firſt of theſe heads, If I am engaged in a juſt war, I have a right to proſecute the war againſt my enemy in that manner which, in my own judgment, will be moſt effectual for procuring me ſatisfaction or redreſs. This right I have from the law of nature; and it can have no reſtriction or limitation, but from the laws of humanity.

Another law of nature is, That being engaged in a juſt war, I have a right to prevent any neutral power from doing what may enable my enemy to purſue the war with more vigour, or to continue it longer againſt me, than he otherwiſe could. It is upon this law of nature, that the right of preventing any contraband goods being carried to my enemy by neutral powers is founded, which right is acknowledged by all nations, and can be derived from no other law of nature. By the ſame law, if carried to its utmoſt extent, I have a right to prevent any neutral power's carrying on any trade with my enemy; becauſe, by carrying him even thoſe goods that are uſeful, in time of peace as well as war, he is enabled to puſh the war with more vigour, and to continue it longer, than he otherwiſe could; and whoever purchaſes of him what goods he has to diſpoſe of, muſt carry him ſuch uſeful goods, or contraband goods, or muſt furniſh him with money, which is allowed to be the very ſinews of war, and is certainly ſo in all caſes, unleſs I can penetrate into the territories of my enemy, and ſupport my army by the plunder of his people, which the preſent king of Pruſſia bravely and wiſely took care to do, at the beginning of this preſent war in Germany.

But, as commerce is of great uſe and benefit to mankind in general, therefore, in favour of commerce, a reſtraint upon this law of nature has been introduced by the law of nations; by which it has been pretty generally eſtabliſhed, that I ought to allow neutral nations to carry on their trade with my enemy, as they uſually did in the time of peace. However, this allowance, eſtabliſhed by the law of nations, has again been, by the ſame law, ſubjected to ſeveral reſtraints; and as to theſe, the practice of nations has been various, and often different at one time from what it was at another, even in the ſame nation; becauſe they have been, by all nations, extended or limited, according to the circumſtances they were in at the time, and the nature of the war they were engaged in; and, therefore, it has been uſual for nations engaged in war, to ſend notifications to all neutral nations, as to what trade they will allow them to carry on with their enemies *; which notifications, it is to be hoped, we took due care to ſend at the beginning of this war.

Of the reſtraints upon this law of nations in favour of commerce, there are two which have been always, and by all nations allowed. 1. That no neutral nation is, under the pretence of trade, to carry contraband goods to my enemy. And, 2. That no neutral nation is to carry on any trade or commerce with a place beſieged or blocked up by me. And there is a third which has been ſometimes, or in ſome caſes, conteſted; to wit, That no neutral nation is to protect or cover the trade of my enemy, by tranſporting his goods or merchandize in their ſhips; and conſequently that I have a right to viſit their ſhips at ſea, and to ſeize and confiſcate all ſuch goods as I ſhall find on board of them, upon paying the freight which they were intitled to receive.

This, I ſay, has been ſometimes conteſted, but it has been generally allowed, and has been practiſed by all nations, as often as they had a power to do what the laws both of nature and nations gave them a right to do. In the large collection of marine laws, long ſince publiſhed in Italy, it is ſhewn to be a law of war, practiſed by almoſt all nations, that if a belligerant nation meets a neutral ſhip at ſea, loaded in whole or in part, with the goods or merchandize of their enemy, they may compel that ſhip to carry the goods into one of their ports, upon paying the freight due to the ſhip for ſuch goods, as the reader may ſee in the annotations upon Grotius †.

It is therefore evident, that by the laws of nature and nations we have a right to ſeize and confiſcate all the goods found on board Dutch or other neutral ſhips, which, by confeſſion or proof, appear to be the property of any of the ſubjects of France. But I will go further; I will ſay, that the neceſſity we are under, in the preſent war, gives us a right to ſeize all the goods found on board neutral ſhips, which appear to be the manufactures or produce of any of the dominions of France, if ſuch ſhip appears to be bound to any place except to ſome port of their own country; becauſe, in time of peace, and for ſome years before this war began, it was not uſual for any nation to carry in their ſhips the manufactures and produce of France, to any place but to their own country; and

* Grotius, *book* iii. *ch.* i. *ſect.* v. *num.* 4 *and* 5. † Ibid. *book* iii. *ch.* i. *ſect.* v. *num.* 4.

and becauſe, that in caſe we ſhould allow the merchants of neutral nations to tranſport in their own ſhips, and in their own names, the manufactures and produce of France, eſpecially the produce of the French ſugar iſlands and American plantations, it would be impoſſible for us to put a ſtop to the trade and commerce of France; conſequently it would be difficult, if not impoſſible, for us to obtain that ſatisfaction and redreſs, which we are juſtly intitled to; and in the mean time our own trade, manufactures, and ſugar iſlands, would be undone.

I ſhall grant, that it would be a great advantage to the merchants of neutral nations, eſpecially the Dutch, to carry on ſuch a trade; but we have a right to prevent their making an advantage by doing us an injury, *Jure naturæ æquum eſt, neminem cum alterius detrimento & injuria fieri locupletiorem* *. And Grotius extends this caſe of neceſſity yet further than I have done; for he extends it even to the intercepting the proper goods of a neutral power, which they are carrying to my enemy; nay, even to the confiſcating of ſuch goods, if the carrier knew, or might have known, that the carrying of ſuch goods to my enemy might be a hindrance to my recovering my right; for, in treating of the right I have to ſeize, even the goods uſeful in peace as well as war, which a neutral power is carrying to my enemy, he ſays, *Nam ſi tueri me non poſſum niſi quæ mittuntur intercipiam, neceſſitas jus dabit, ſed ſub onere reſtitutionis, niſi cauſa alia accedat. Quod ſi juris mei exſecutionem rerum ſubvectio impedierit, idque ſcire potuerit qui advexit, ut ſi oppidum obſeſſum tenebam, ſi portus clauſos, & jam deditio aut pax expectabatur, tenebitur ille mihi de damno culpa dato, ut qui debitorem carcere exemit, aut fugam ejus in meam fraudem inſtruxit: Et ad damni dati modum res quoque ejus capi, & dominium earum debiti conſequendi cauſa quæri poterit* †.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Tranſlation of the Manifeſto which his Grace the Duke of Marlborough *publiſhed in* Brittany, *on the 7th of* June, *the ſecond Day after the landing of the troops at* Cancalle.

WE the high and mighty prince, Charles duke of Marlborough, marquiſs of Blandford, earl of Sunderland, baron Churchill, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, privy-counſellor to his Britannick majeſty, grand maſter of the ordnance, and commander in chief of his forces, &c.

Make known to all the inhabitants of Brittany, that the deſcent on their coaſt with the powerful army under our command, and our formidable armament by ſea, is not made with an intention to make war on the inhabitants of the country, excepting thoſe who ſhall be found in arms, or ſhall otherwiſe oppoſe the juſt war which we wage againſt his majeſty the moſt chriſtian king.

Be it known, therefore, to all who will remain in peaceable poſſeſſion of their habitations and effects, that they may ſtay unmoleſted in their reſpective dwellings, and follow their uſual occupations; and that, excepting the cuſtoms and taxes which they pay to the king, nothing will be required of them, either in money or merchandizes, but what is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the army; and that for all the proviſions they ſhall bring in they ſhall be paid ready money.

On the contrary, if, notwithſtanding this declaration which we have been pleaſed to make, the inhabitants of the towns or villages carry away their furniture, effects, or proviſions, and abandon their houſes or dwellings, we ſhall treat ſuch delinquents as enemies, and deſtroy by fire and ſword, or ſuch other methods as ſhall be in our power, their towns, villages, dwellings, or houſes. Given at the head quarters at Paramé, June 7, 1758.

MARLBOROUGH.

By his grace's command, BRYANT.

His grace ſent at the ſame time the following letter to the magiſtrates and Echevins of St. Malo.

Gentlemen,

We being in poſſeſſion of all the country between Dinant, Rennes, and Doll, as far as St. Malo, and finding that all the inhabitants of the towns and villages in this extent of country have abandoned their habitations, probably, to avoid the payment of the uſual contributions: And as we are informed that the inhabitants have, by your orders, been compelled to go to St. Malo, we give you notice that if they do not return peaceably to their houſes, and ſend their magiſtrates to our head-quarters to ſettle the contributions, we ſhall think ourſelves obliged to ſet fire to them without further delay. MARLBOROUGH.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

BY the conduct of ſome ſovereign princes, a man might be tempted to think

* Digeſt. *lib.* L. *tit.* 17. *l.* 206. † Grotius, *book* iii. *ch.* i. *ſect.* v. *num.* 3.

think they looked upon all the moral duties only as political rules, framed for keeping their ſubjects in proper order and obedience; and that they believed their manifeſtos were ſufficient to make things and actions right or wrong, juſt or unjuſt, according as it ſuited their pride, ambition, or intereſt. For, can any thing be more contradictory to common ſenſe, than to believe, that ſuch powers do really, as they pretend, take up arms to relieve oppreſſed princes, and procure them juſtice; when they themſelves at the ſame time act, not only with the higheſt injuſtice, but break through all the laws of nature, and all the rules of humanity? Such powers, whatever they pretend, are but wolves in ſheeps cloathing, and, like hypocrites, wear the dreſs of ſanctity, only to devour the more ſurely. Thus, did not the French, under the pretence of maintaining the treaty of Weſtphalia, themſelves baſely break it; and, under the colour of procuring juſtice to others, were they not, by carrying, without any provocation, fire and ſword into his majeſty's electoral dominions, and cruelly, in cold blood, murdering the innocent inhabitants, guilty of the higheſt injuſtice themſelves? And are not the Ruſſians now copying their unjuſt and inhuman example, and under the cloak of aſſiſting the empreſs-queen, and reinſtating the elector of Saxony, exerciſing in Pomerania the moſt horrible cruelties, and murdering, without any regard to ſex or age, the harmleſs unreſiſting people? Thus we ſee two powers, who have themſelves neither of them any juſt cauſe of quarrel with Pruſſia or Hanover, and who only act as auxiliaries, and, as they pretend, for the ſake of juſtice, and to relieve the oppreſſed, carry on the war with ten times more barbarity, than thoſe who are principals in it. Now, is it not moſt abſurd to ſuppoſe, that powers, who act in this inhuman manner, can have any regard to juſtice? Or can they, who murder without mercy thouſands of innocent people, be ſuppoſed to enter into the war out of compaſſion to, or with a view of relieving any oppreſſed prince? Let ſuch powers pretend what they will, their actions declare their deſigns, and prove their intentions much more than their manifeſtos.

The ſavage cruelties, with which the French and Ruſſian armies have carried on the war, not only caſt the higheſt reflection on their ſovereigns, but are the ſtrongeſt and moſt convincing proof of their own cowardice; for no brave ſoldiers could ever be guilty of ſuch cruelties. And, therefore, whilſt I am commiſerating the unhappineſs of thoſe poor innocent people, who are now under the claws of thoſe cruel barbarians in Pomerania, I am comforted by conſidering, that ſuch cowardly wretches will not dare to face, and will never be able to reſiſt, the true bravery of his Pruſſian majeſty's troops. As the French have already been (and, I hope, will ſoon further be) chaſtiſed for the many cruelties they committed in his majeſty's electoral dominions, ſo I make no manner of doubt, but the Ruſſians will ſoon receive that puniſhment they have ſo juſtly deſerved, by their ſavage behaviour in Pomerania.

HIS ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, general in chief of the Hanoverians and their allies, is brother of Charles duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttle, and of the preſent queen conſort of Pruſſia, and uncle to the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, Charles William Frederick, ſon of the aboveſaid reigning duke, by Philippina-Charlotta, ſiſter of his Pruſſian majeſty, which hereditary prince has ſo greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Hanover, and upon the Rhine. His ſerene highneſs is in the 37th year of his age, of an advantageous ſtature, and formed by nature to undergo the labours and fatigues of a military life, to which he early dedicated himſelf; and, in the ſervice of his illuſtrious brother-in-law, has riſen to the rank of lieutenant-general; was preſent at many of that monarch's battles, and has juſtly the reputation of being one of the moſt ſkilful commanders in Europe, of which he gave evident proofs at the battle of Crevelt, and in the memorable expulſion of the French out of the dominions of Hanover. (See p. 138, 335.)

We imagine the annexed beautiful engraving of this Hero, now employed in defending the liberties of mankind, and avenging oppreſſed ſtates, will be very agreeable to our readers.

[*For the* ASTHMA,

TAKE three quarters of an ounce of ſena.—Half an ounce of flower of ſulphur.—Two drachms of ginger.—Half a drachm of ſaffron; powdered and mixed with four ounces of honey.

Take the quantity of a nutmeg night and morning, as occaſion requires.

Mr. J. N. *may perceive that tho' we have this Month, as well as laſt, given an extraordinary half ſheet, we were under a neceſſity to poſtpone the Hiſtory of the* Weſt-Indies, *and the Liſt of Captures; which ſhall, however, be reſumed in our next.*

The

For the Land. Mag.



His Highness Prince
FERDINAND
Duke of Brunswick, Born Jan: 12th 1721.


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FEB

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c. continued from p. 278, and concluded.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.

BUT I think it necessary to observe, that tho' they were approved of by a majority, yet many of them were strenuously opposed in the committee, as well as upon the report; and when they appeared in publick, they occasioned many disputes without doors, particularly the first and last, both of which were thought by many to be inconsistent with the nature of things, considering the known circumstances of the two nations at that time; and in support of this opinion, some very strong arguments were made use of, which, with regard to the first resolution, were in substance as follows.

When we consider how ready informers and spies of all kinds are to pick up reports, and to magnify every report they hear, in order to shew their diligence, and to make it be thought that they deserve the infamous wages they receive, we cannot in the least doubt, but that our ministers and consuls abroad, and perhaps some of our ministers here at home, had, from the spies they employed, most formidable accounts of the French designs against us, and of their preparations both by sea and land, to invade this island; because we cannot doubt of the French ministers having industriously spread a report of their intending to invade us, nor can we doubt of the French government's having been at a considerable expence in sham preparations, in order to lay a foundation for the report they industriously spread. All this it is highly probable they would do, in order to prevent, if possible, our sending out a sufficient force to attack them in America, or to defend our dominions and trade in the Mediterranean. But that they had really any design to invade Great-Britain or Ireland, no man could believe, who considered our vast superiority at sea, the great unanimity, among the people of both islands, evidently subsisting at that time, and the general resentment that prevailed among all ranks and parties of men amongst us, against the incroachments of the French upon our possessions and rights in America.

The French ministers very well know that, whilst we have a superiority at sea, and are united among ourselves, our islands are like the lion's den: There are no *vestigia retrorsum spectantia*. They must land such a number of troops at once, and in one and the same place, as may make an entire conquest, otherwise every Frenchman that sets foot on our shore must, in a very short time, be killed or made a prisoner of war; and to bring over such an army as might have a chance to make an absolute conquest of this island, would require such a number of transport ships, and such a long time to make the necessary preparations, that we shall always have sufficient time to fit out a squadron for blocking them up in the port of their rendezvous, and to prepare for their reception at land, should their fleet, by some extraordinary accident, get out of port, and escape our squadron at sea. Therefore, we may rest fully assured, that no French ministry will ever seriously think of invading Britain or Ireland, whilst we preserve our superiority at sea, unless they are invited by such a powerful party among ourselves, as may be able, with a very little of their Assistance, to overturn our established government; in which opinion we may be confirmed by the behaviour of the French court in the year 1745; for tho' they certainly were at that time invited by a very powerful party in Scotland, and, I believe, by a pretty numerous party in England, to invade this island, and tho' they put themselves to some expence, in order to encourage that party to disturb our government, yet they could not be prevailed on to send so much as one regiment of native Frenchmen into this island, tho' it is certain, that at first, and before our government took the alarm, they might by stealth have landed several regiments in Scotland, at least, if not in England; but even then they thought the enterprize of too dangerous a nature to venture any of their own troops, and could any one imagine that they would think it less dangerous, when they had not, I am convinced, an invitation from any one man of consequence in the kingdom.

Therefore we must conclude, that tho' our ministers, from August 27, 1755, to April 20, 1756, received the repeated

and concurrent intelligence mentioned in the firſt and ſecond of theſe reſolutions, yet to a man who conſidered the circumſtances of the two nations at that time, this intelligence could give no juſt reaſon to believe, that the French king intended to invade Great-Britain or Ireland; but on the contrary, it gave a moſt juſt reaſon to believe the advices mentioned in the third of theſe reſolutions, and that all the preparations in the ports of France oppoſite to the coaſts of this kingdom, were intended only as a blind for concealing the deſign communicated by thoſe advices; which was, perhaps, what ſome gentlemen meant by making uſe of a very uncommon and improper expreſſion in the firſt reſolution: His majeſty's Britiſh dominions is a very common expreſſion in our language, and at preſent an expreſſion very neceſſary upon many occaſions; but it is as improper to ſay his majeſty's dominions of Great Britain or Ireland, as it would be to ſay, his majeſty's dominions of Great-Britain or Jamaica. However, we may eaſily gueſs why this improper term was made uſe of; for if the reſolution had been more clearly expreſſed, it would not have been ſo eaſily agreed to by ſome, or it would not have anſwered the end intended by others.

Then, with regard to the laſt reſolution, or rather the laſt part of that reſolution, it was ſaid, that if the inquiry had been made by an impartial ſelect committee, and their report, with a proper appendix, publiſhed, the people without doors might have judged with more certainty; but being left in the dark as we now are, we can judge only from the nature of things, and the circumſtances we were in at the time. Is it poſſible, ſay they, to ſuppoſe, that a nation which had near 260 ſhips of war, whereof 130 were of the line *, and above 50,000 ſeamen and marines in pay †, could not, after ſix months notice, fit out and ſpare above 11 ſhips of the line, and ſix frigates, to ſave ſuch an important Iſland as Minorca? Is it poſſible to ſuppoſe, that a nation which had a ſtanding army of above 50,000 men ‡, and in no danger of being attacked at home, could not ſpare one regiment of regular troops for reinforcing a garriſon that was known to be by much too ſmall for the works they had to defend? Two ſuch paradoxes really ſtand in need of the moſt ſtrong and evident proofs; and therefore it was incumbent upon thoſe that were accuſed, to have had the proofs ſtated in the cleareſt, the moſt authentick, and the moſt publick manner, if they intended to have their characters vindicated without doors as well as within. And beſide this general argument, ſome pretended to bring a poſitive proof from the ſtate of our navy, and the ſeveral ſervices in which it was employed, during the winter 1755 and 1756, that we might have ſent a much ſtronger ſquadron to the Mediterranean, and much earlier than we did, without expoſing any of his majeſty's dominions, or the intereſt of any of his ſubjects, to the leaſt danger. But as this queſtion depends upon the exactneſs and authenticity of the accounts that were laid before parliament, and as thoſe accounts have not by authority been communicated to the publick, I ſhall add no more upon the ſubject, but proceed to another enquiry that was likewiſe ſet on foot during the ſame ſeſſion, as follows.

February 7, it was, upon motion, reſolved by the houſe of commons, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there ſhould be laid before that houſe, copies of all contracts then ſubſiſting for victualling his majeſty's forces in America, and alſo of ſuch accounts as had been received, of victualling of the forces under the command of major general Shirley, in 1755 and 1756. And alſo copies of all minutes of the treaſury, and all papers laid before that board, relating to the furniſhing the forces under lord Loudon, in America, with proviſions. And, on the 10th, the ſame houſe reſolved to addreſs for copies or extracts of all letters from the ſeveral commanders of his majeſty's forces in North-America, or the governor of New-York, ſo far as they related to the ſupplying ſuch forces with proviſions; together with all papers tranſmitted by them relative thereto.

In compliance with theſe addreſſes ſeveral contracts and other papers, relating to furniſhing the forces in America with proviſions, were, on the 14th, preſented to the houſe by Mr. Samuel Martin, which were ordered to lie upon the table for the peruſal of the members. The 23d, ſeveral more papers were preſented by Mr. Secretary Pitt; and, March 4, they were ordered to be referred to the conſideration of a committee of the whole houſe, appointed for the Thurſday following. On the 7th, ſeveral other papers relating to this affair, were preſented to the houſe by the ſame gentleman, after which a great many letters and other papers were particularly addreſſed for, and ſeveral

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1756, *p.* 289. † *See ditto, p.* 339. ‡ *See ditto, p. ditto.*

ſeveral gentlemen were ordered to attend the committee. Theſe letters, &c. were accordingly, on the 9th, preſented to the houſe by Mr. Wood from the Secretary's-office; and the ſame day ſeveral accounts and other papers relating to this affair, were preſented to the houſe by Mr. Samuel Martin. And, on Thurſday the 10th, the houſe, according to order, reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, as it did again on the 14th, when Mr. Charlton reported from the committee, that they had come to a reſolution, which they had directed him to report, when the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame; and it being ordered to be then received, it was reported and agreed to, and was as follows.

That the contract entered into on March 26, 1756, by the commiſſioners of the treaſury, with William Baker, Chriſtopher Kilby, and Richard Baker, of London, merchants, for furniſhing proviſions to the forces, under the command of the earl of Loudon, was prudent and neceſſary, and properly adapted to the ſecuring a conſtant and effectual ſupply for thoſe forces in America.

As this reſolution relates only to one contract, tho' ſeveral others were under conſideration of the houſe, this ſeems to be the only contract that occaſioned the inquiry; and it was ſaid, that the reaſon of its being inquired into, was becauſe of an ambiguity in the form in which the contract had been drawn up; for it did not from thence appear, whether the contractors were only obliged to lodge the proviſions at New-York or Albany, to which places they might be conveyed by water carriage, and to leave them there to be carried after the army at the publick expence; or whether they were obliged, at their own expence, to attend the army with the proviſions, wherever it ſhould be found neceſſary for it to march.

This queſtion made a very material difference in the nature of the contract, for in the firſt ſenſe, the contractors would have had an extravagant profit as they ran no riſk, and the proviſions could ſtand them in nothing but the prime coſt, and the freight to New-York or Albany. In this ſenſe, therefore, it would have been an unfair contract, and a fraud upon the publick; and the contractors, as well as ſome of the officers of the treaſury, would probably have undergone, at leaſt, the cenſure of the houſe. But, in the other ſenſe, as our army in America would probably make long marches by land, as land carriage over the wilds of that country would be very expenſive, and as the contractors would be expoſed to great riſk, as well as expence in attending the army with proviſions, the contract could not but be deemed fair and equal. The reſult of this inquiry therefore depended upon the determination of this queſtion, and this determination was made by a declaration from the contractors, or at leaſt from one of them in the name of the reſt, That they always underſtood themſelves to be bound by their contract, to attend the army with proviſions, wherever it ſhould march by land. This put an end to the enquiry, and was the foundation of the above-mentioned reſolution; but however prudent the contract may be deemed to be, it muſt be confeſſed, that it was not prudently drawn up, becauſe it gives ſuſpicious people room to ſuggeſt, that had it not been for this parliamentary inquiry, the contractors would never have been deſired to carry their proviſions further than New-York or Albany, and the publick would have been loaded with the expence of carrying them from thence by land, after the army. And the contractors have not certainly done themſelves much harm by the declaration they made; for no land expedition has been undertaken by our troops in America, ſince they made that declaration.

I now come to a third inquiry carried on in this ſeſſion, but properly begun in the preceding ſeſſion, during which ſeveral papers had been addreſſed for, by the houſe of commons, and laid before that houſe, relating to diſputes that had lately happened in Jamaica, between his excellency Charles Knowles, Eſq; their then governor, and ſome of the principal gentlemen of the iſland; which diſputes were firſt occaſioned by his removing the ſeat of government from Spaniſh town to Kingſton, in April, 1754, and getting an act paſſed in that iſland for removing the ſeveral laws, records, books, papers and writings, belonging to ſeveral offices in that iſland, from Spaniſh town to Kingſton, and for obliging the ſeveral officers to hold their offices in Kingſton, and for holding the ſupreme court of judicature there. Tho' this was convenient for the merchants and trade of the iſland, yet it raiſed ſuch a ſpirit among ſome of the chief planters againſt the governor, that, in 1755, no leſs than 19 members of the aſſembly, which conſiſts but of 41, ſigned and ſent home a petition to his majeſty againſt their governor, and, in the ſeſſion 1755 and 1756, ſome of their friends brought the affair before parliament, by

moving for ſeveral papers relating to the affairs of Jamaica. The papers moved for were accordingly laid before the houſe; but no further proceedings were had in the affair during that ſeſſion, therefore in the next ſeſſion it was revived and proceeded on as follows.

Feb. 1, 1757, it was, upon motion, ordered, That the ſeveral papers which were preſented to the houſe, upon the 18th and 24th days of February, and the 17th day of March laſt, in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, relating to the then governor, council, and aſſembly of Jamaica, ſhould be referred to a committee of the whole houſe; and it was reſolved, that the houſe would, on that day three weeks, reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee: And as the governor had, in the mean time, returned home, it was, on the 7th ordered, that vice-admiral Knowles ſhould, on the ſaid day, attend the ſaid committee.

This order, however, for the houſe's reſolving itſelf into a committee, as well as that for Mr. Knowles's attendance, was adjourned from time to time, until April 4, when, upon reading the order of the day, a great number of papers relating to the affairs of Jamaica, which had, in the mean time, been called for and preſented, were referred to the ſaid committee, and the houſe having reſolved itſelf into the ſame, ſome progreſs was made, and the committee adjourned to the next morning, when it was further adjourned to the day following, and, on that day, ſeveral more papers that had been called for were preſented, and referred to the ſaid committee, after which, upon reading the order of the day, a motion was made for adjourning the committee to the 18th; but the queſtion paſſing in the negative, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, and after making a further progreſs, adjourned the committee to the 25th. But a great many more papers having in the mean time been called for, the committee was on that day put off to the 29th, then to May the 4th, and then to the 10th, by which time all the papers lately called for had been preſented, therefore, on that day, the houſe again reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, made a further progreſs, and adjourned the committee to the 12th.

On that day there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the merchants of Lancaſter, concerned in the trade to Jamaica, alledging, that the removal of the publick courts, offices, and records of the Iſland of Jamaica, to Kingſton, and the fixing the ſeat of government there, had been productive of many important advantages, by rendering the ſtrength of the iſland more formidable, the property of the traders and inhabitants more ſecure, and the carrying on of all commercial buſineſs more expeditious, and leſs expenſive than formerly; and therefore praying, that the purpoſes of the act paſſed in Jamaica for that end, might be carried into effectual execution for the future, in ſuch manner as the houſe ſhould think proper.

And the ſame day there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral merchants of London, and another of ſeveral merchants of Liverpool, trading to the Iſland of Jamaica, both to the ſame effect with the former; all of which were referred to the ſaid committee; and then the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, and after ſome time, Mr. Speaker having reſumed the chair, Mr. Thomas Gore reported, that they had come to ſeveral reſolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame; whereupon the report was ordered to be received on the 17th; but was afterwards put off to the 23d, when the reſolutions of the committee were, with ſome amendments, agreed to by the houſe, and then were as follow.

1. That the reſolution of the aſſembly of the Iſland of Jamaica, contained in the minutes of the ſaid aſſembly of the 29th day of October, 1753, in the words following, viz. "Reſolved, That it is the inherent and undoubted right of the repreſentatives of the people, to raiſe and apply monies for the ſervice and exigencies of government, and to appoint ſuch perſon or perſons for the receiving and iſſuing thereof, as they ſhall think proper; which rights this houſe hath exerted, and will always exert, in ſuch manner as they ſhall judge moſt conducive to the ſervice of his majeſty, and the intereſt of his people," ſo far as the ſame imports a claim of right in the ſaid aſſembly, to raiſe and apply publick money, without the conſent of the governor and council, is illegal, repugnant to the terms of his majeſty's commiſſion to his governor of the ſaid iſland, and derogatory of the rights of the crown and people of Great-Britain.

2. That the claim in the ſaid reſolution, of a right in the aſſembly to appoint ſuch perſon or perſons for the receiving and iſſuing of publick money as the ſaid aſſembly ſhall think proper, is illegal, repugnant to the terms of his majeſty's commiſſion to his governor of the ſaid iſland,

iſland, and derogatory of the rights of the crown of Great-Britain.

3. That the ſix laſt reſolutions of the aſſembly of Jamaica, of the 29th day of October, 1753, proceed upon a manifeſt miſapprehenſion of his majeſty's inſtruction to his governor, requiring him not to give his aſſent to any bill of an unuſual or extraordinary nature and importance, wherein his majeſty's prerogative, or property of his ſubjects, may be prejudiced, or the trade or ſhipping of this kingdom any ways affected, unleſs there be a clauſe inſerted, ſuſpending the execution of ſuch bill, until his majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known, and that ſuch inſtruction is juſt and neceſſary, and no alteration of the conſtitution of that iſland, nor any way derogatory to the rights of his ſubjects there.

Thus I have given a particular account of the proceedings in this affair; and as the conduct of the governor underwent, upon this occaſion, a very exact and ſtrict ſcrutiny, the event ſhews, that notwithſtanding the heavy complaints ſent home againſt him, nothing could be found that deſerved any parliamentary cenſure; but as to the queſtion, whether the removal of the ſeat of government, publick records, and ſupreme courts of juſtice, from Spaniſh town to Kingſton, be for the advantage of the iſland in general, the parliament very rightly avoided determining any thing relating to it, as the people of Jamaica themſelves, if they judge impartially, and without regard to any particular or perſonal intereſt, are certainly the moſt competent judges of this queſtion.

And now, as to the laſt affair of this ſeſſion, which I think neceſſary to take any particular notice of, and which was that relating to Milford-Haven, it was introduced and proceeded on as follows. On May 18, 1757, a petition of ſeveral merchants of London, in behalf of themſelves and all others concerned in the trade and commerce of this kingdom, being offered to be preſented to the houſe, the lord Bateman, by his majeſty's command, acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty having been informed of the contents of the ſaid petition, recommended it to the conſideration of the houſe; whereupon it was brought up and read, and ſet forth, that the port of Milford, in the county of Pembroke, was a ſafe and commodious harbour, capable of receiving at all times the whole royal navy and trade of Great-Britain, and was moſt conveniently ſituated for the reſort and ſecurity of merchant ſhips, when they cannot eaſily enter the Engliſh channel, and for the ſending out and relieving of cruizers from time to time, upon proper ſtations in the ocean, and for the immediate repairing and refitting ſuch cruizers in caſe of damage; that ſhips might proceed from the ſaid harbour into the ocean, and return from thence, with almoſt any wind, by taking a proper advantage of the ſtrong currents, and in a great deal leſs time than is uſually employed in ſailing with the moſt favourable wind from Portſmouth to the Land's End; that the ſaid harbour might, in a very ſhort time, at a moderate expence, be rendered defenſible and ſecure againſt any attack; that a dock-yard might be eſtabliſhed there, and any number of ſhips, and of any rate, rebuilt, careened, repaired, and fitted for ſea, with the greateſt convenience and expedition; and that plenty of proper materials for the conſtruction of ſhips, abound in the adjacent countries; and therefore praying the houſe to take this matter into conſideration, and to make ſuch proviſion relative thereto, as its nature and importance might appear to require.

This petition, as ſoon as read, was ordered to be referred to a committee; and that they ſhould examine, and ſtate to the houſe, the matter of fact contained in the ſame; and a committee was accordingly appointed, with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records.

At the ſame time there were ſome printed reaſons for the fortifying and making the proper uſe of this natural harbour, delivered to the members, which enlarged more fully upon its commodious ſituation, and concluded with a copy of a letter from capt. Philip Skelton, which was as follows.

SIR, Chepſtow, 21 April, 1757.

IN anſwer to your letter of the 14th inſtant relative to the advantages of Milford-Haven for cruizing ſhips, &c. I give you my opinion as well as I can; and I believe nobody knows it better than I do, having been acquainted with every creek and corner for theſe ten years paſt; And do not know any place in Great-Britain or Ireland where nature has beſtowed more conveniencies for the building of ſhips of war, and for the erecting of forts, docks, quays, and magazines. For it has much greater depth of water than any port in this kingdom. Is very extenſive and very ſafe for all ſorts of ſhipping, from a firſt rate to a ſloop: And they may proceed to ſea, and return

even at low water. But at preſent it appears to be quite neglected, or rather unknown to the world; and ſo open and defenceleſs, that the people who live near the water ſide are afraid of their habitations. Conſequently nobody would venture to build any ſhips there, unleſs the ſaid harbour's mouth was fortified; which may be done there cheaper than in any other place I know of, in reſpect to lime, ſtone, wood, iron, and labour. There are ſeveral places there, where forts might be erected at a very ſmall expence, which would render it ſecure from any attack of an enemy, viz. A little iſland called the Stack Rock, which is ſituated near the middle of the entrance. On each ſide up to it is exceſſive bad landing, except at high water. This ſaid Stack Rock may be made impregnable againſt cannon or bombs, by hollowing the rock as at Mahon and other places.

I have been many times on this iſland. The main body thereof is at the north-weſt end; which is a rock thirty feet at leaſt above high water. If raiſed or built upon, may increaſe the length of the whole from north-weſt to ſouth eaſt a full cable's length, and a conſiderable breadth ſufficient for a large fortification. This, with a ſmall battery upon another place called Rat Iſland, will render it impoſſible for an enemy's ſhip of war to enter. In regard to his majeſty's fleets, cruizers, trading ſhips, and even packet boats to the Weſt-Indies, and North-America, it is undoubtedly the propereſt place in Great-Britain; becauſe they may go to ſea at almoſt any wind, and even at low water, by the help of the tides of the two channels; may weather Scilly or Cape Clear, when ſhips cannot come out of the Britiſh channel, nor out of the French ports of Breſt and Rochefort. And a poſt may be eſtabliſhed in three days from London, the diſtance being much the ſame as Plymouth. Therefore for ſafety an intelligence equally uſeful may be eſtabliſhed.

It is a great pity that ſome ſhips of war are not built at Milford-Haven, as it would bring the inhabitants more familiar to the navy, who are a ſet of bold and robuſt fellows, and be a vaſt increaſe to it, at preſent ſtarving in the mountains, or enduring perpetual hardſhips in their open boats. In the years 1750, 51, 52, and 53, great numbers ſhipped themſelves off for America for want of employment.

There is another great advantage the uſe of this harbour would be to the cruizing fleets in the Bay of Biſcay, which would ſave the lives of thouſands of brave ſailors. And had that been practiſed in admiral Boſcawen's long cruize, I queſtion much if he had buried twenty men in all that time, inſtead of which I am informed he buried eight hundred at leaſt.

What I propoſe is this,

That a few ſmall tranſport ſhips of 120 to 150 tons burthen, always to be had at Milford-Haven, be running conſtantly from thence to the fleet, with live horned cattle, hogs, ſheep, and fowls; with potatoes, vegetables, and good wholeſome beer, to be had in plenty in this port, under the convoy of a frigate, or as the lords of the Admiralty may think fit.

This will appear more eligible when it is conſidered, and is certainly a fact, that ſuch live ſtock, in all probability, may be convoyed to ſuch fleets in leſs than one half the time they are driven from that part of Wales to Suſſex by ſeveral hundreds in a drove.

At Milford Haven they may be put on board or taken in freſh and cool, and in good order; when they arrive at the fleet let them be diſtributed on board his majeſty's ſhips, as the admiral in command directs, and according to the exigency, where the people are the moſt ſickly.

Every ſhip of war has a butcher, but every man on board would be a butcher to ſave his own life under the terrible circumſtances of the ſcurvy, and other ill habits of the body contracted by ſalt proviſions. It would certainly come cheaper to the government by more than one third, than ſalt proviſions, abſtracted from the charge of the tranſports; becauſe the many valuable parts of the beaſt that are fees to the offices, the head, the entrails, nay the very tails and feet, &c. would be devoured. So ſtrong I know in a ſeaman, is the propenſity of human nature for freſh animal food and vegetables, in ſea diſorders above all others.

If the leaſt objection ſhould be raiſed as to the tranſporting of live cattle, I ſay it is without foundation, and for want of knowing better; for I myſelf have carried live cattle from the Cape de Verd Iſlands to the Sugar Iſlands; and from the northern colonies to the ſaid iſland ſeveral times, which is above two thouſand miles: And the planters are ſupplied with horſes, and other live ſtock, from Milford-Haven and other parts of England, a voyage of ſeven or eight weeks ſometimes; and I have ſeen cattle brought from the Cape of Good Hope to England in very good order. How eaſy then would

my

my propoſal be in a voyage that may be effected in two or three days?

There are divers other great advantages that would accrue to the navy and nation by fortifying of Milford Haven, and the erecting of a publick dock, &c. there, for the building and fitting out ſhips of war, which are too many to mention in this letter. But I will give you the beſt and honeſteſt information I can, whenever you deſire it of me, without any other hopes or view than that of ſerving my country; which I take to be the indiſpenſable duty of every honeſt man; and am,

SIR,

your moſt humble ſervant,

PHILIP SKELTON.

And as it was very eaſy to make all the facts mentioned in the ſaid petition plainly appear, Mr. Charles Townſhend, on the 7th of June, reported, that the committee had examined the matter of fact contained in the ſaid petition, and had directed him to report a ſtate thereof to the houſe; whereupon it was ordered, that the report ſhould be taken into conſideration on the 9th, when it was reſolved *nem. con.* That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, humbly to repreſent to his majeſty, that many great loſſes have been ſuſtained by the trade of this kingdom, in time of war, from the want of a ſafe harbour on the weſtern coaſt of this iſland, for the reception and protection of merchant ſhips, and for the ſending out of cruizers; that the harbour of Milford-Haven, in the county of Pembroke, is moſt advantageouſly ſituated, and, if properly defended and ſecured, in every reſpect adapted to the anſwering of thoſe important purpoſes: And humbly to beſeech his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give immediate directions for erecting batteries, with proper cover, on the ſides of the ſaid harbour, in the moſt convenient places for guarding the entrance into that part of the harbour called Hubberſtone Road; and alſo ſuch other fortifications as may be neceſſary to ſecure the interior parts of the harbour; and that, until ſuch batteries and fortifications ſhall be compleated, ſome temporary defence may be provided for the immediate protection of the ſhips and veſſels lying in the ſaid harbour: And to aſſure his majeſty, that this houſe will make good to his majeſty, all ſuch expences as ſhall be incurred for the purpoſes beforementioned.

Which addreſs having been preſented, the lord Bateman, on the 13th, reported, that his majeſty had commanded him to acquaint the houſe, that he would give directions as deſired by the ſaid addreſs.

This was the laſt affair of any great importance that was brought before this ſeſſion of parliament; for, on July 4, his majeſty concluded the ſeſſion, as uſual, with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for laſt year, p. 320.

[*The hiſtory of the ſeſſion* 1757-8, *to be begun in our next.*]

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, June 30.

Relation of the Battle of Crevelt, *gained by his* Britannick *Majeſty's Army, commanded by Prince* Ferdinand *of* Brunſwick, *over the* French *Army, commanded by the Prince de* Clermont, *on the* 23*d of* June, 1758. (*See p.* 272.)

AFTER his highneſs prince Ferdinand, by the well judged motions he ordered the king's army to make on the 12th of June, in turning the left wing of the French army towards the convent of Campe, had obliged the prince de Clermont to quit his boaſted camp of Rheinberg, and to retire towards Meurs in the night between the 12th and 13th, his highneſs thought proper to give a new poſition to our army, by occupying the heights, commonly called St. Anthony's Mountains, having the town of Meurs in front, at two full leagues diſtance from our camp, the right oppoſite to the village of St. Tonnigſberg, in which 300 grenadiers were poſted as an advanced guard, with 12 pieces of heavy cannon, which were more than ſufficient to cover the extremity of our wing againſt any attack. This poſition was executed the 14th of June. On the 15th, about five o'clock in the morning, his ſerene highneſs was informed, that the enemy was advancing in four columns upon our right. His highneſs immediately ordered three guns to be fired as a ſignal; and the whole army was under arms, in order of battle, a quarter of an hour after. He went afterwards himſelf to reconnoitre, and ſaw diſtinctly, that, at about two leagues diſtance from our right flank, a conſiderable body was coming over the plain of Hulſte, and marching towards Crevelt.

Not knowing whether this body was followed by the whole army, or whether it was only a detachment of it, that was marching that way, his ſerene highneſs halted till towards the evening, when he received certain information, that the French army had marched towards Nuys; and

and that prince de Clermont had only detached this corps, under the command of lieutenant-general Comte de St. Germain, in order to take poſt at Crevelt.

Upon this information, his highneſs ſent his light troops and Huſſars to Kempen, and Wachtendorick, and ordered the army into their camp again.

On the 16th he changed the poſition of the army, in conſequence of the motions we had ſeen the corps of M. de St Germain make: He ordered the right to the village of Altenkirchen, and continued the left on the heights of St. Anthony.

On the 17th his highneſs went himſelf to reconnoitre towards Kempen, the poſition of the enemy's detachment at Crevelt; but could not gueſs at their reaſon for fixing this detachment at ſuch a diſtance from their army. In order, therefore, to be better informed of it, and to ſee the countenance this corps would hold, he ordered the prince of Holſtein, with ten Pruſſian ſquadrons, the five ſquadrons of Huſſars, and the three battalions of Sporcken guards, and prince Charles, to march early in the morning of the 18th towards Kempen: He farther ordered general Wangenheim to paſs the Rhine at Duiſbourg with four Battalions, viz. Scheiter, Halberſtadt, Buckebourg, and Hanau, and the four ſquadrons, viz. of Bock's dragoons, and the light troops of Luckner, and Scheiter, and to advance that day towards Meurs.

General Sporcken, who, when we left Rheinbergen, had been ordered to keep his poſt at Rheinbergen, as long as the enemy ſhould remain in camp at Meurs, received likewiſe orders to join the army the next day with five battalions and ſix ſquadrons; and to leave only major-general Hardenberg, with the two battalions of Gothe and Stoltzenberg, at Burick, and that of Diepenbroick at Orſoy. This being regulated, his highneſs communicated his deſigns and orders to the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, relating to an expedition he propoſed, viz. That his highneſs ſhould march the next day, very early in the morning, with a conſiderable corps, towards Kempen, whilſt the prince of Holſtein ſhould advance with his corps towards Hülſte, whereby it would clearly appear, whether M. de St. Germain would retreat towards the army, or whether the army of prince de Clermont would advance towards Crevelt, in order to encamp there. Agreeable to this plan, his highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick ſet forward, on the 19th, from the camp, with the 12 following battalions, viz. Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Poſt, Dreves, Bock, the two battalions of the Brunſwick life-guards, the Heſſian guards, the Heſſian life-guard regiment, and prince Charles's regiment, accompanied with 12 ſquadrons of Heſſians, viz. four of the dragoon guards, two of the life regiment, two of prince William's, and two of Meltitz, with three mortars, four pieces of cannon of 12 pounders, and four of 6 pounders. He marched directly towards Kempen, from whence he could perceive no alteration in the poſition of count St. Germain.

By a ſecret order the ſaid prince was directed, in caſe he perceived no change in the poſition of the army and of the flying camp of the enemy, he ſhould march the next day directly towards Ruremond, in order to endeavour to poſſeſs himſelf of the magazine, as well as of 600 militia, who were in garriſon there. At ſix o'clock in the morning, his ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand, in perſon, followed the hereditary prince to Kempen: He perceived ſome movements in the flying camp, which were of a nature to induce him to believe, that M. de St. Germain deſigned to march againſt the prince of Holſtein, who was encamped near Hulſte. Soon after he was poſitively informed, that the whole of the French army had quitted Nuys, and were advanced on this ſide Crevelt; on which having taken his meaſures, and formed a plan as the caſe required, the expedition to Ruremond was then firſt countermanded. Major-general Wangenheim was ordered to advance early the next day, with his corps, towards Hulſte, and lieutenant-general Sporcken was directed to march after midnight, with the army, and to advance, likewiſe, to the plain between Hulſte and Kempen. On the 20th of June all the troops, his ſerene highneſs could diſpoſe of, were, by this means, reunited in this camp, the right of which extended towards Kempen, and the left towards Hulſte. The head quarters were fixed at Kempen; and, in order to prevent any uſeleſs movements, his highneſs ordered the quarter maſter general not to regard the rank of the different corps, nor the order of battle, but to place the regiments, as a great part of them were actually poſted.

In this manner the above-mentioned 12 battalions and 12 ſquadrons, under the command of the hereditary prince, formed the right; next to them the four battalions and four ſquadrons, under the command of general Wangenheim, in the

their left; and the whole army, which advanced under the command of major-general Sporcken from the camp at Altenkirchen, formed the left wing, which together made an army of 35 battalions and 58 ſquadrons, including the ſix ſquadrons of Huſſars. His highneſs had expected that prince Clermont would advance that day to give him battle, but however no conſiderable event happened.

On the 21ſt we obſerved a great movement in the advanced corps of count St. Germain, and about ten in the morning, after decamping, we ſaw them filing off to their left, and marching towards Anrath, where they joined their grand army.

In making this motion, they abandoned the town of Crevelt, which was on the front of their right wing: Our Chaſſeurs poſſeſſed themſelves of it directly, and his highneſs alſo went himſelf there to reconnoitre the poſition of their camp, which was clearly diſcovered from the ſteeple at Crevelt. He did not think fit either to keep the ſaid poſt, or to make any change in the poſition of his army, in conſequence of which he ordered the Chaſſeurs and Huſſars away from that place, and the enemy repoſſeſſed themſelves of it an hour afterwards.

On the 22d his highneſs went again to reconnoitre the camp of the enemy, particularly on the ſide of St. Anthony, on the heath which led towards their left. And altho' he found many difficulties, principally on account of the country's being very woody, and having incloſures ſurrounded with large and deep ditches, he reſolved to march the next day to the enemy, and to attack them in their camp.

In conſequence of this reſolution, the army was ordered to be under arms on the 23d of June, at one in the morning, and not to change any thing in the camp, but to leave all their baggage in it, and wait there for further orders.

The general officers were aſſembled in the centre of the army, where his highneſs declared his intentions to them, of going to attack the enemy, and that he had formed his plan for that purpoſe. He aſſigned the command of the whole left wing, conſiſting of 18 battalions and 28 ſquadrons, to lieutenant-general Sporcken, having ordered the battalion of Zaſtrow of the Wolfenbuttle troops, into the town of Huhle, in order to cover our rear; and gave the command of the right wing, compoſed of 16 battalions and 14 ſquadrons, to the hereditary prince and major-general Wangenheim, which, by the addition of the two regiments of Pruſſian dragoons, Holſtein and Finckenſtein, of five ſquadrons each, made a corps of 24 ſquadrons, to be commanded by the prince of Holſtein, as the infantry was by the hereditary prince. As for the light troops, the three ſquadrons of black Huſſars were given to lieutenant-general Sporcken; the two ſquadrons of yellow Huſſars, to the princee of Holſtein, and the ſquadron of major Lucknen, with Scheiter's corps, were to obſerve the flank of the enemy's right, being poſted in a village called Papendeick.

This was the firſt general diſpoſition of the army.

By the ſecond, the lieutenant-generals, who commanded the two wings, were ordered to form three battalions of grenadiers out of their regiments of infantry; that is to ſay, the hereditary prince two, and general Sporcken one; the two firſt of 500 men each, under the command of the lieutenant-colonels Schulenburg and Schack, and the other of 600 men, under major de Cram.

At four in the morning the army began to move; the right advanced in two columns as far as St. Anthony, and the left the ſame diſtance, on the plain leading to Crevelt, half a league ſhort of it, where they halted to receive freſh orders. His highneſs prince Ferdinand went up the ſteeple of St. Anthony, and ſent for the two princes of Holſtein and Brunſwick. There they obſerved, at leiſure, the poſition of the enemy's camp, where all was very quiet. He alſo ſent ſeveral perſons thither, who were acquainted with the country, to learn from them, by what routs we could advance towards the enemy, and being informed of many other points abſolutely neceſſary to be known, his highneſs reſolved to march to the right, and endeavour to come up with the enemy by the villages of Vorſt and Anrath, on the flank of their left wing. But in order to raiſe doubts in the enemy, as to the ſide on which the real and principal attack would be made, he gave orders for lieutenant-general Sporcken to ſend lieutenant-general Oberg with the ſix battalions of the ſecond line, viz. Oberg's, Druchleben's, Killmanſegge's, Scheele's, Reden's, and the faziliers, with Hodenberg's and Bremer's regiments of horſe, and that of the body guards, towards St. Anthony, and to give them ſix twelve pounders. Beſides this, his highneſs gave them the following orders; that, when the action ſhould begin upon the enemy's left, M. de Sporcken, by way of Crevelt, and M. d'Oberg, by St. Anthony, ſhould

do their utmoſt to advance and penetrate into the enemy's army, but however not to venture too far, unleſs they ſhould be well aſſured, that our attack ſucceeded to our wiſhes. His highneſs chiefly recommended it to them to make good uſe of their heavy artillery, in order to oblige the A enemy to employ their attention as much upon their right wing and center, as on their left, and to engage and divide their attention equally in three different places, which would prevent them from ſending any reinforcement to the real attack, for fear of weakening themſelves in ſome B part or other, where we might make impreſſion.

Theſe diſpoſitions being made, his highneſs put himſelf at the head of the grenadiers of the right wing at eight in the morning, and taking the road that leads to the village of Vorſt, which we left on C our right, we advanced in two columns towards Anrath, where there was a detachment of 400 of the enemy, half horſe and half foot, who, after ſome diſcharges of muſketry on each ſide, fell back towards their camp, which was not above half a mile diſtant from them, and there D gave the alarm. His highneſs then cauſed the troops to advance, and double their ſpeed, to get out of the defiles; he ranged them in order of battle, in the plain, between the villages of Anrath and Willich, and marched directly towards the wood, which covered their left. E

It was at one o'clock, at noon, when the enemy began to act. The duke cauſed his artillery forthwith to advance, which, being greatly ſuperior to that of the enemy, facilitated the means of our infantry's forming themſelves over-againſt the wood, and of our cavalry's extending F upon our right towards the village of Willich, making a ſhew as if they deſigned to turn the enemy's left flank, to take them in the rear. After a cannonade as violent as it was well ſupported, his highneſs ſaw plainly, he muſt come to the point of endeavouring to force the G enemy out of the wood, by ſmall arms; wherefore the hereditary prince put himſelf at the head of the firſt line, that is to ſay, of two battalions of the grenadiers of Sculenbourg and Schack, and of the regiments of Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Poſt, and Dreves, H and advanced, with the whole front, directly towards the wood. The fire then became there extremely hot on each ſide, and neither diſcontinued, or in any degree diminiſhed for two hours and an half. In the mean while all the other battalions entered likewiſe the wood; ſo that there were but eight ſquadrons, which formed a corps of reſerve, upon the plain, ready to be employed, where circumſtances ſhould require.

The other ſixteen ſquadrons, which A were upon our right, never could penetrate on the other ſide of the wood, on account of two batteries, which the enemy had placed there, and which were ſuſtained by above forty ſquadrons. In ſhort, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the hereditary prince, aſſiſted by the major-generals Kilmanſegge and Wangen- B heim, gave orders for an attack to be made by the grenadiers upon the two ditches that were in the wood, and that were lined with the enemy's infantry; they were forced one after the other. The other regiments of infantry did the ſame C all along their front. Then that part of the enemy's infantry was entirely thrown into confuſion, and retired out of the wood in the utmoſt diſorder, without ever being able to rally. Our foot followed them, but without venturing to purſue them, on account of the enemy's cavalry, D which, notwithſtanding the terrible fire of our artillery, not only kept the beſt countenance poſſible, but even covered their infantry that was flying, in ſuch a manner, as to protect them from our cavalry, that between five and ſix in the evening had found means to gain the plain. The E Heſſian dragoons, and the regiment of cavalry of the ſame nation, had two ſhocks with the royal carabineers of Provence, and the regiment of Rouſſillon, and broke them. This was all that the cavalry had to do in that day. A ſquadron of the carabineers attempted to pe- F netrate thro' our infantry, and attacked the battalions of Poſt and Dreves, but with a conſiderable loſs; and tho' about forty of them did indeed force their way, they were never able to rejoin their corps, and were all killed either by ſhot or by bayonet.

The enemy then did not think proper, G or find themſelves in condition, to diſpute the ground longer with us, but retired towards Viſchell, and from thence took the road that leads towards Nuys. We continued to follow them with our artillery, and took a great number of men and H horſes.

During this whole affair the fire of the artillery of the generals Sporcken and Oberg had done great Execution; but as the diſtance they were at from us, made them uncertain as to the turn affairs had taken on our ſide, they never ventured to

attack

attack the enemy's front oppoſite to them, ſo that the enemy's right wing and center retired, in the greateſt order, towards Huys, leaving us maſters of the field of battle, after a loſs on their ſide of between ſeven and eight thouſand men, killed, wounded, and taken priſoners.

Such was the end of this action, which coſt the king's army between twelve and thirteen hundred men, killed and wounded.

The trophies we gained were two kettle-drums, five ſtandards, two pair of colours, and eight pieces of cannon.

The light troops were ſent to harraſs the enemy's retreat; and at nine in the evening all our three different corps joined each other in the field from whence the enemy had been driven, and remained there the night under arms.

From the IDLER. N°. 10,

We ſhall give two Characters, which will ſerve for many of the Hot-Heads of Party in this Metropolis.

"TOM Tempeſt is a ſteady friend to the houſe of Stuart. He can recount the prodigies that have appeared in the ſky, and the calamities that have afflicted the nation every year from the revolution, and is of opinion, that if the exiled family had continued to reign, there would have neither been worms in our ſhips, nor caterpillars in our trees. He wonders that the nation was not awakened by the hard froſt, to a revocation of the true king, and is hourly afraid that the whole iſland will be loſt in the ſea. He believes that king William burned Whitehall, that he might ſteal the furniture, and that Tillotſon died an atheiſt. Of queen Anne he ſpeaks with more tenderneſs, owns that ſhe meant well, and can tell by whom, and why ſhe was poiſoned. In the ſucceeding reigns all has been corruption, malice, and deſign. He believes that nothing ill has ever happened, for theſe forty years, by chance or error; he holds that the battle of Dettingen was won by miſtake, and that of Fontenoy loſt by contract; that the Victory was ſunk by a private order; that Cornhill was fired by emiſſaries from the council; and the arch of Weſtminſter-bridge was ſo contrived as to ſink on purpoſe that the nation might be put to charge. He conſiders the new road to Iſlington as an encroachment on liberty, and often aſſerts that broad wheels will be the ruin of England.

Tom is generally vehement and noiſy, but nevertheleſs has ſome ſecrets, which he always communicates in a whiſper. Many and many a time has Tom told me, in a corner, that our miſeries were almoſt at an end, and that we ſhould ſee, in a month, another monarch on the throne; the time elapſes without a revolution; Tom meets me again with new intelligence, the whole ſcheme is now ſettled, and we ſhall ſee great events in another month.

Jack Sneaker is a hearty adherent to the preſent eſtabliſhment; he has known thoſe who ſaw the bed into which the pretender was conveyed in a warming-pan. He often rejoices, that the nation was not enſlaved by the Iriſh. He believes that king William never loſt a battle, and that if he had lived one year longer, he would have conquered France. He holds that Charles I. was a papiſt. He allows there were ſome good men in the reign of queen Anne, but the peace of Utrecht brought a blaſt upon the nation, and has been the cauſe of all the evil that we have ſuffered to the preſent hour. He believes that the ſcheme of the South-Sea was well intended, but that it miſcarried by the influence of France. He conſiders a ſtanding army as the bulwark of liberty, thinks us ſecured from corruption by ſeptennial parliaments; relates how we are enriched and ſtrengthened by the electoral dominions, and declares, that the publick debt is a bleſſing to the nation.

Yet, amidſt all this proſperity, poor Jack is hourly diſturbed by the dread of popery. He wonders that ſome ſtricter laws are not made againſt papiſts, and is ſometimes afraid, that they are buſy with French gold among the biſhops and judges.

He cannot believe that the Nonjurors are ſo quiet for nothing, they muſt certainly be forming ſome plot for the eſtabliſhment of popery; he does not think the preſent oaths ſufficiently binding, and wiſhes that ſome better ſecurity could be found for the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover. He is zealous for the naturalization of foreign proteſtants, and rejoiced at the admiſſion of the Jews to the Engliſh privileges, becauſe he thought a Jew would never be a papiſt."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE famous Machiavel has, in his works, a diſſertation upon the queſtion, whether a prince, who is under an apprehenſion of being invaded, ought to invade thoſe who are meditating an invaſion upon him, or to wait till he is invaded*. And as this queſtion has a very particular relation to the conduct of the

* *See Machiavel's Diſcourſes, b. 2. c. 12.*

king of Prussia at the beginning of the present war, I must think that what Machiavel says upon the subject will be agreeable to your readers. It is as follows.

"Among wise men, and very good soldiers, I have heard it often disputed, whether when two princes are of equal strength, and one of them designing war (visibly against the other) it be better for that prince which is like to be invaded, to sit still, and expect him at home; or to begin with him, and make the first inroad himself? There are arguments on both sides, and they who think it best to be the aggressor, and fall upon the enemy first, may alledge the counsel which Cræsus gave to Cyrus, when being with his army upon the frontiers of the Massageti, Thamyris, queen of that country, sent to him to take his choice whether she should fight him within her country, or upon the frontiers: If he desired to advance, she would stand still and expect him; if he had rather fight where he was, she would be with him immediately: When it came to be debated in counsel, Cræsus, contrary to the opinion of the rest, was for marching to her; and the reason he gave was, because if she should be beaten at any distance, Cyrus would get but little of her country, for she would have time to recruit, whereas, if she were beaten at home, he would be able to sit so close upon her skirts, that she being never capable of rallying, or bringing another army into the field, must, of necessity, lose her whole kingdom: Hanibal gave the same counsel to Antiochus, assuring him, that if the Romans were any way to be conquered, it was by carrying the war into Italy, for by so doing he might have the benefit of their arms, their wealth, and their allies; but whilst the war was abroad, and Italy undisturbed, he would have them an inexhaustible magazine that would supply them with what and wheresoever they had occasion; and at last Hanibal concluded that Rome was to be taken more easily than the empire, and Italy itself, than any of its provinces. Agathocles being unable to resist the Carthaginians at home, invaded their borders, and forced them to a peace; and Scipio, in the same manner, to remove the war out of Italy, transported it into Africk. Those who are on the other side do argue so subtly, that there can be nothing more dangerous than to hazard an army in an enemy's country, at a great distance from their own; and they produce the Athenians for an instance, who, whilst they kept themselves upon the defensive part, and expected their enemies at home, were always victorious; but when they began to make war at a distance, and send armies into Sicily, they lost their liberty, and every thing else. They produce also the fable of Antius, king of Lybia, who being invaded by Hercules the Egyptian, was invincible whilst he kept himself within his own borders, but being inveigled out by the subtilty of his enemy, he lost both his kingdom and life; upon which occasion that story was raised of Antius; that being born of the earth (as they pretended) so often as he touched it, so oft he received new vigour from his mother, which Hercules perceiving, got him up in his arms, crushed him to death.

They produce likewise more modern examples. Every body knows that Ferdinand, king of Naples, was esteemed a wise prince in his time, and hearing two years before his death that king Charles VIII. of France, was preparing to invade him, he let him alone; but falling sick afterwards, as he lay upon his death-bed, he called his son Alphonso to him, and, among other things, charged him that he should expect the king of France upon his frontiers, and fight him there, but that by no means he should be tempted beyond them; and it had been better for Alphonso to have followed his counsel, for neglecting it afterwards, and sending an army into Romagna, he lost both army and kingdom without striking a blow: But besides these arguments on both sides, it is urged in behalf of the aggressor, that he invades with more confidence and courage than his adversary receives him (which is a great advantage and enhancement to his army) that he brings many inconveniences upon the person whom he invades, to which he would not be liable, if he expected him at home. For when the enemy's country is wasted, and their houses plundered, his subjects are not much to be trusted, nor can any more taxes be laid upon them, without great difficulty, by which means (as Hanibal said) their magazines will be spent, and their fountain dried up, that was to supply them with all provisions for war. Besides, if your army be in the enemy's country, it will be under a greater necessity of fighting, and by consequence will fight more desperately than at home. But to this it is answered on the other side, that it is more for your advantage to attend your enemy in your own country, than to seek him abroad; for thereby you may

may furniſh yourſelf with victuals and ammunition, and all other neceſſaries without any inconvenience, and diſtreſs him by driving the country. You may likewiſe with much more eaſe incommode and fruſtrate his deſigns, by your better knowledge of the country, and what places are more proper to attack him in; as alſo you may attack him with your whole force at once, or give him battle as you pleaſe, which out of your own confines is not to be done: Moreover, if fortune ſhould be adverſe, and it be your chance to be beaten, more of your men will eſcape where their refuge is ſo near, and you will ſooner rally them again: In ſhort, if you fight at home, you venture your whole force, and not your whole fortune; but if you fight abroad, you venture your whole fortune with but part of your force: Others there have been, who with deſign to weaken the enemy, and fighting him afterwards with more eaſe and advantage, have ſuffered him quietly to march ſeveral days journey into their country, and poſſeſs himſelf of ſeveral towns; but whether they did well or not, I will not determine, only I think this diſtinction is to be conſidered, whether my country be ſtrong in fortreſſes, and men, as the Romans were of old, and as the Swizzers at this day; or whether it be weak and unfortified, as the territory of the Carthaginians formerly, and France and Italy now. In this caſe the enemy is by all means to be kept at a diſtance, becauſe your chief ſtrength lying in your money, and not in your men, whenever you are interrupted in raiſing or receiving of that, your buſineſs is done; and nothing interrupts you ſo fatally, as an enemy in your country. And of this the Carthaginians may be an example, who, whilſt they were free at home, were able by their revenue and taxes to wage war with the Romans themſelves; whereas afterwards when they were aſſaulted, they were not able to contend with Agathocles. The Florentines, when Caſtruccio of Lucca brought his arms into their country, could not ſupport the war againſt him, but were forced to put themſelves under the dominion of the king of Naples, to procure his protection; but Caſtruccio was no ſooner dead, but they were agog again, and had the confidence to invade the duke of Milan, and to attempt the beating him out of that province; ſo couragious were they in their foreign war, and ſo abject at home. But when countries are in a poſture of defence, and people martial and well diſciplined (as the Romans of old, and the Swizzers at this day) it is better to keep off; for the nearer they are to their own country, they are the harder to overcome, becauſe they can raiſe more force to defend themſelves, than to invade another people. Nor does the opinion of Hanibal affect me at all; for tho' he perſuaded Antiochus to paſs into Italy, he did it as a thing that would have been more for his own, and the Carthaginian, than for Antiochus his advantage; for had the Romans received thoſe three great defeats which they received of Hanibal in Italy, in the ſame ſpace of time, in France, or any where elſe, they had been ruined irrecoverably, for they could neither have rallied, nor recruited ſo ſoon. I do not remember any foreign expedition by the Romans for the conqueſt of any province, in which their army exceeded the number of 50,000. But upon the invaſion of the Gauls, after the firſt Punick war, they brought 118,000 men into the field for their defence: Nor could they beat them afterwards in Lombardy, as they did at firſt in Tuſcany, becauſe it was more remote, and they could not fight them with ſo much convenience, nor with ſo many men. The Cimbri repulſed the Romans in Germany, but following them into Italy, they were defeated, and driven out again themſelves; and the reaſon was, becauſe the Romans could bring more forces againſt them: The Swizzers may without much difficulty be over-powered abroad, becauſe they ſeldom march above 30 or 40,000 ſtrong; but to attack and beat them at home, is much more difficult, where they can bring into the field 100,000 and more. I conclude therefore, that that prince, whoſe people are in a poſture, and provided for war, does wiſely if he expects a potent and dangerous enemy at home, rather than to invade him in his own country: But that prince, whoſe country is ill provided, and whoſe ſubjects are ill diſciplined, does better if he keeps the war as far off as he can: And by ſo doing, each of them (in his ſeveral degree) will defend himſelf beſt."

Thus far the famous Machiavel, and from what he has ſaid we muſt conclude, that as the king of Pruſſia had not in his country ſuch a militia as he could truſt to for his defence, nor any very ſtrong fortreſſes, nor a country fortified by nature, it muſt be granted, that the wiſeſt thing he could do, was to prevent an invaſion by invading. I am,

July 7, 1758. Yours, &c.

An

An ESTIMATE *of the* DEBT *of his Majeſty's* NAVY *on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it ſtood on* Dec. 31, 1757.

HEADS *of the Naval Eſtimates.*	*Particulars.* £. s. d.	*Total.* £. s. d.
Wear and tear, ordinary and tranſports.		
DUE to pay off and diſcharge all the bills regiſtered on the courſe of the navy for ſtores, freight of tranſports, &c. ſupplied for the ſervice thereof	686708 9	
To pay off and diſcharge bills regiſtered on the ſaid courſe for premiums allowed by act of parliament	2987 17 7	
For freight of tranſports and tenders, and for ſtores delivered into his majeſty's ſeveral yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforeſaid Dec. 31, as alſo to ſeveral bills of exchange	289735 7 5	1196715 14
To his majeſty's yards and rope yards for the ordinary and extraordinary	205795	
For the half pay to ſea officers according to an eſtabliſhment made by his late majeſty in council on that behalf	11489	
Seamens Wages.		
Due to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ſhips paid off	221402 15 11 ¼	
To ſhips in ſea pay on the aforeſaid Dec. 31, 1757	1643888	1914184 15 6 ¼
To pay off and diſcharge all the bills entered in courſe for ſlop cloaths, bedding for ſeamen, ſurgeons neceſſaries, bounties to widows and orphans of men ſlain at ſea, &c.	48893 19 7	
Victualling debt as per *eſtimate received from thoſe commiſſioners*, viz.		
Due for ſhort allowance to the companies of his majeſty's ſhips in pay, and which have been paid off	14211 11 7	
For paying off all the bills entered on their courſe	327336 8 8	
For proviſions delivered, and ſervices performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforeſaid Dec. 31, 1757	43966 10 4	412721 17 1
For neceſſary money, extra-neceſſary money, bills of exchange and contingencies	7062 3	
To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the ſeveral ports	20135 6 3	
Sick and wounded, the debt of that office as per *eſtimate received from thoſe commiſſioners*, viz.		
Due for the quarters and cure of ſick and hurt ſeamen ſet on ſhore from his majeſty's ſhips at the ſeveral ports, and for priſoners of war and contingencies relating to the ſaid ſervice	— — — —	93910 10 3 ½
The total amounts to the ſum of —	— — — —	3617522 16 10 ½
From whence deducting the money in the treaſurer's hands	134705 3 8 ½	154555 11 6
As alſo the money that remained to come in of the ſupplies of the year, as on the other ſide	19850 7 9 ½	
The debt of the navy will then be —	— — — —	3462967 5 4 ½
N. B. In this debt is included for charge of tranſports between Jan. 1, 1757, and Dec. 31, following	314832 4 1	
And it appears by an account received from the commiſſioners of the victualling, that the expence of victuals ſupplied the ſoldiers between Jan. 1, 1757, and Dec. 3 following, amounts to	61304 9 7 ½	376136 13 8 ½
For which ſum of 376,136l. 13s. 8d. ½. no proviſion has been made by parliament, but if thought fit to be granted, as the like ſervice was provided for in former years,		
The nett debt of the navy will then be		3086830 11 8

Then

re were remaining in the Hands of the late and preſent Treaſurers of the NAVY *on* Dec. 31. 1757. *in Money as under mentioned, and may be reckoned towards ſatisfying the aforeſaid Debt of the Navy.*

what aſurers nds	In Money.		Wear and tear ordinary and tranſp. £.	s.	d.	On the Heads of Seamens wages. £.	s.	d.	Victuals. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
ght Hon. orge Dogton, ; firſt aſurer- p.	In money		5743	6	½	1951	5	9	34	18	2 ½	7767	10	4
	Do towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		—	—	—	38		4 ½	—	—	—			
ght Hon. nry ge, Eſq;	In money		6746		3	2423	16	10 ½	2895	3	7 ½	12120	16	2 ½
	Do towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		—	—	—	55	15	5	—	—	—			
ght Hon. o. Gren- e, Eſq; nd trea- erſhip.	In money		4725	12	2 ½	4483	6	4 ½	5125	18	6 ½	15344	5	6 ½
	Do towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		—	—	—	1009	8	5	—	—	—			
ght Hon. orge Dogton, ; ſe ond aſurer- p.	In money		11449	13	3 ½	1945	1	6	1507	5	3 ½	15978	15	1
	Do towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		—	—	—	1076	15		—	—	—			
ght Hon. o Gren- e, Eſq; nd trea- erſhip.	In money		34180	5	10	29058	3	9 ½	14219	4	4 ½	83493	16	6 ½
	Do towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		—	—	—	6036	2	7	—	—	—			
			62844	17	7	48077	16	1	23782	10	½	134705	3	8 ½

here remained on Dec. 31, 7, to come in of the ſup- s of the year 1757, includ- 10,000l. for Plymouth ho- l 19850l. 7s. 9d. ½.

famous Dr. Swammerdam, *in his* Hiſtory of NSECTS, *lately publiſhed in* Engliſh, *has iven us a very long and curious Account of he Form and Nature of Bees, which he thus ncludes.*

Account of ſeveral wonderful Particularities diſcovered on opening a Hive, that had a few Days before received a young Swarm, as follows.

Appening to be in the country on the 25th of July, I obſerved a great ſwarm Bees, which, on its hanging to an elm, I red to be received into a hive; but in a time they all left this new habitation, and back to the elm, where they hung en- led by each others legs. The female Bee not dropt into the hive with the others: s therefore obliged to have recourſe to another ſhaking; when having brought the female into the hive, all the reſt ſoon followed.

On the 26th of July the weather was tolerably good, with a bright ſunſhine; the 27th cloudy; the 28th and 29th rainy: On the 30th, on examining the hive, I found at the A bottom of it, upon the ground where it ſtood, a piece of a honey-comb, which had fallen thither, either becauſe it had not been ſtrongly enough faſtened to the top of the hive, or becauſe too many Bees had lighted upon it at one time. This piece of a comb contained 418 cells for the working Bees, ſome were B building, and others were finiſhed, and there were alſo ten eggs ſticking to the wax by one of their ends. All the forenoon of the 31ſt it was rainy, and about mid-day very cloudy and windy, with ſome rain. In the evening I ordered the hive to be taken into my cham-

ber,

ber, in order to examine what the Bees had done in the ſpace of theſe ſix days.

But as I was afraid of being ſtung in this enterprize, I reſolved to have all the Bees killed before I went to handle or inſpect them, for this reaſon I fumigated them with a bundle of lighted matches rolled up in linen rags, to ſuch a thickneſs, that it would juſt fit in the upper opening of the hive. All my endeavours to kill theſe Bees this way were however to no purpoſe; for after plying them with this fume, from eight o'clock to eleven, lighting the matches from time to time, as they went out, the Bees continued alive; but they ſeemed grievouſly complaining of, and reſenting the injury offered them, with the moſt horrid noiſe and loudeſt buzzings.

The next morning all was quiet again, ſo I removed the hive, at the bottom of which I found ſome hundreds of Bees lying dead upon the ground; but the greateſt part of them were ſtill alive, and ſome of them were beginning to fly away. I therefore reſolved to fumigate the hive a ſecond time, and I gave its inhabitants liberty to eſcape while it was doing. For fear of being ſtung on this occaſion, I took a half pint bottle, and having rolled ſome ſoft paper about the neck of it, thruſt it into the opening of the hive, taking care afterwards to ſtop all gaps between the door or opening of the hive, and the neck of the bottle with more paper of the ſame kind. As ſoon as the ſulphureous vapour began to fill the hive, the Bees in the greateſt hurry and confuſion, and with the moſt dreadful buzzing, ruſhed to the number of 1898 in a manner all at once into the bottle, which I then removed to ſubſtitute another in its place; and by repeating the operation in this manner, I at laſt ſo thoroughly accompliſhed my purpoſe, that not the leaſt noiſe could be heard in the hive.

Having then turned the hive upſide down, I found the queen lying dead, in appearance, upon the ground, and ſome of the others which had fallen upon the ground, killed downright, and wet all over; whilſt ſome other Bees that had remained in the upper part of the hive, were quite dry, and when put into the bottles flew about as briſkly as if they had not received the leaſt harm.

I next poured ſome water upon the priſoners I had in the bottle; by this means they were all drowned in a very ſhort time. I then made my examination, and found the ſwarm conſiſted of 5669 Bees, and was therefore a very good one, according to the judgment I had formed of it on its firſt appearance. Nevertheleſs, as the ſeaſon was very far advanced, and the ſpot the Bees lighted upon very ill furniſhed with materials for making honey, I thought it worth while to ſacrifice them to the curioſity I had of knowing what work ſuch a number could perform in ſo ſhort a time, and withal in ſo unfavourable weather.

Among this great multitude, there was but one female Bee. The greateſt number of them were working Bees, which are neither males nor females; and there were beſides theſe, and the female Bee already mentioned, only 33 male Bees, prepoſterouſly called by the vulgar hatching Bees; for the young Bees are hatched by the mere heat of the ſummer, and that which is cauſed by the perpetual hurry and motion of the old Bees flying about, or working in the hive. It is very remarkable, that the bottle into which the firſt 1898 Bees driven out of the hive had been received, was thoroughly heated by the perpetual motion of theſe impriſoned creatures, and the warm vapours which exhaled from their bodies.

The number of waxen cells begun and finiſhed, including thoſe of the comb I had found on the ground on my firſt examining the hive, amounted to 3392: They were all of the ſame ſize and form, and were intended only for neſts to hatch the working Bees. In 236 of the cells ſome honey had been ſtored up, but it had been afterwards made uſe of, as very little could be then gathered abroad. It was no difficult matter to diſtinguiſh the cells thus made uſe of from the others, for they had received a yellow tincture from the honey depoſited in them; whereas thoſe which had not as yet been employed this way were of a ſhining white.

There were alſo 62 of theſe cells, in which the Bees had already begun to lay up their ordinary food or bread called erithace. This ſubſtance was of a changeable colour, between a yellow and a purpliſh red; but perhaps this tinge might be owing to the fumigation: The whiteneſs of the unemployed wax was in ſome parts alſo impaired by the ſame means; coloured and covered beſides with black ſpots.

In 35 cells I found as many eggs fixed in them at one end, ſo that including the eggs found in the comb, which had fallen to the ground, as already mentioned, there were 45 eggs in all. There were beſides in 150 of the cells ſo many new hatched worms, but they lay almoſt inſenſible and motionleſs. They were of different ſizes, the

the largeſt of them being very like that which I have repreſented as the third of the ſeven degrees of a Bee-worm's growth after hatching. All theſe Worms were ſurrounded with that kind of food, which the moſt expert obſervers of Bees think is honey, thrown up by the old ones out of their ſtomachs. This kind of honey is white, like a ſolution of gum tragacanth, or ſtarch diſſolved in water, and is almoſt inſipid: It ſhews nothing remarkable on being viewed with the microſcope. In the Worms themſelves I could perceive pulmonary tubes of a ſilver whiteneſs running moſt beautifully on each ſide thro' their little tranſparent bodies.

I examined attentively the wax cemented by way of foundation to the top of the hive, but I could find no difference between that and the other wax of which the cells conſiſt. They appear both to have the ſame nature and properties. I could not, however, but admire this ſtrong union or faſtening; this ſubſtance being juſt ſpread upon the hive like a cruſt, and conſequently faſtened to it by a very ſmall portion of its ſurface; whereas the reſt of the wax hung perpendicularly from this foundation, without any lateral or other ſupport whatſoever, as if a wooden bowl were fixed to a plain ceiling by a ſmall part of its circumference.

This hive contained the rudiments of a great many more ſuch combs of wax, of an oval form, and full of cells on each ſide: The empty ſpaces left between the combs, for the Bees to paſs and repaſs, did not exceed half an inch in breadth, ſo that it is plain the comb I found open upon the ground, and in which I reckoned 418 cells, had been torn from its foundation by its own weight, and that of the Bees walking upon it. Hence it appears, with what good reaſon thoſe who keep Bees, place ſticks croſs-ways in their hives, that the combs may have the more ſupport; and accordingly we obſerve that in theſe hives, the Bees themſelves, on each ſide, ſuſpend their combs to theſe ſticks.

Conſidering the great multitude of Bees employed in building the waxen cells, which I have been juſt examining, there is no great reaſon to be ſurpriſed at their having done ſo much work that way, tho' the time they had to do it in was ſo ſhort, and the weather ſo unfavourable. But it is really aſtoniſhing to think how a ſingle female could lay ſo many eggs in the ſame ſmall interval, and withal depoſit every egg in a ſeparate cell, and there firmly faſten it. We muſt alſo allow ſome time for laying the perpendicular foundations. It is, moreover, very ſurpriſing, how theſe eggs ſhould ſo ſpeedily turn to Worms, and how thoſe Worms ſhould grow ſo very ſuddenly to their ſtate of change. But I muſt now conclude, and I ſhall do it with the following account of what the hive I have been deſcribing contained.

33 males.
1 female.
5635 working Bees.
3392 wax cells, for the uſe of the working Bees.
45 eggs.
150 Worms.
62 cells containing Bees bread.
236 cells in which honey had been laid up.

Having in our Volumes for 1754, *p.* 606, 1755, *p.* 329, 531, *and* 1756, *p.* 416, 443, 477, *given ſome Accounts of the Antiquities diſcovered at* Herculaneum, *we ſhall, from Part* I. *Vol.* L. *of the* Philoſophical Tranſactions, *give our Readers an Extract of a Letter to* Thomas Hollis, *Eſq; on the ſame Subject.*

"IT is probable that the firſt volume of antique paintings will be publiſhed at Eaſter; in which there will be fifty copper-plates, with obſervations by the academy lately eſtabliſhed here for illuſtrating the antiquities.

Two volumes of the ancient papyrus have been unrolled. One treats of *rhetorick*, and the other is upon *muſick*; and both are written by the ſame author Philodemus. Il Signor Canonico Mazzocchi, a very learned gentleman of this city, is now tranſlating them from the Greek. There are two perſons conſtantly employed in unrolling other volumes.

In the month of April were found two fine buſts of women, the ſubjects unknown. Alſo a young ſtag, of excellent workmanſhip, upon a baſe. The height of it, from the feet to the top of the head, is three palms and an half. Likewiſe its companion; but broken in many pieces; which, however, I hope to reſtore.

In May, a ſmall young hog.

In October, a female ſtatue, of middling workmanſhip. Alſo a Silenus, a palm and three inches high, ſtanding upon a ſquare baſe raiſed upon three rows of ſteps, which are ſupported at the angles by lions claws. He has a bald head, a long curled beard, a hairy body, and naked feet. The drapery about him is looſe and flowing: The fore-finger of each hand is extended, and all the reſt are cloſed. From his back ariſes a branch above the head, where it divides into two,

which, twisting their foliage round it, fall and spread themselves below the shoulders, on each of which a stand is placed to fix a lamp. In the middle, betwixt the extremities of these two small branches, is a bird resembling a parroquet. The whole of this figure is in a very good taste. All these things above-mentioned are of bronze.

In November was discovered a beautiful marble Terminus, of Greek workmanship, as big as the life. It is dreft in a chlamys, has a young countenance, and the head is covered with a Grecian helmet.

Many other things have also been found, as lamps, vases, and such like, in bronze. And we have often met with paintings. If any farther discoveries are made, which are remarkable, you may depend on being informed of them.

At present my time is much taken up, in a work extremely difficult and tedious; which is this: When the theatre was first discovered, there were found in it, among other things, several horses in bronze, larger than the life; but all of them bruised, and broken into many pieces. From this sad condition they are not yet restored. But his majesty having expressed a particular desire to see that effected, if possible, with regard to one of them, I resolved to attempt it; and accordingly have set about it."

As a Caution to ingenious Mechanicks, we shall, from the same Volume, give our Readers the following Extract of a Letter from Dr. Mounsey, *Physician to the* Russian *Army.*

"MR. Butler, a paper-stainer, at Moscow, trying to make some discoveries for the better fixing of colours, was put in great danger of his life by the following experiments:

Having put into one gallipot a quarter of an ounce of verdegris, and into another pot two leaves of false gold-leaf, to each he poured about a spoonful of aqua-fortis. They began immediately to ferment, especially the gold-leaf. He was very assiduous in stirring them, to make the solution perfect. Having nothing else at hand, he did this with a pair of small scissars, at arm's length, carefully turning away his face, to prevent the fumes from entering his lungs. He was called away, about other business, before he had quite ended his process; and soon after washed and shifted himself; but had scarce finished before he felt a burning pain in the ring-finger of his right hand, which he imputed to his having inadvertently touched the aqua-fortis. This increased every moment, and affected the whole hand with burning pain and swelling, which very soon subsided: But then it flew into the left hand, and, a few minutes afterwards, into the insides of his legs, as if scalding water had been thrown on them. His stockings being immediately pulled off, there appeared a great many red spots, as large as six-pences, something raised above the skin, and all covered with very small blisters.

In about two hours after the accident, I first saw him: He was very uneasy, complaining of pain, and great anxiety at the pit of the stomach, as if a burning hot iron was laid on it: So he expressed himself. His pulse was regular, but slower and weaker than natural: He had a nausea, and complained of a very coppery smell and taste. I ordered some alcaline volatile medicines, and to drink small sack-whey. He vomited once, and had four or five stools, and then his stomach grew easy. But the scene soon began again with lancing pain in the left eye. He continued the same medicines, drank plentifully of the whey, and was kept in a breathing sweat, by which he found some ease at night: But whenever the sweating lessened, the burning pains returned in broad flakes, changing from one part of the body to the other; sometimes with shootings in his eye, and sometimes along the penis, but he had no heat of urine. His pulse continued regular, but weak; and in several places of his body such kind of spots struck out as those on his legs.

Monday, the third day, in the morning, after sleeping well, his pulse was somewhat raised, and he continued easy till about eleven o'clock, when the burning pains returned, shooting from place to place; but always so superficial, that he could not distinguish whether it was in or under the skin. Rubbing the part affected with one's hand gave ease: But when the sweating went off, and the burnings and shootings became insufferable, I always put him into a bath of hot water, with some wood ashes, kept ready in the room, which gave him great relief. This afternoon he felt violent burning pain in his great toes, and sometimes in his left hand, with shootings up to the shoulder. Once he cried out, in great pain, that his shoulder was burst, for he felt something fly out with a sort of explosion: But, examining the part, I found nothing particular. He observed, when the flaky burnings began, they were as if they

they kindled from a point, and flaſhed like lightning, as he termed it. He was very often tormented with ſuch pains on the pit of the ſtomach; and this evening had ſhootings thro' the back, with a pain in the belly. He complained of a ſtrong ſulphurous ſmell, which, he ſaid, was like to ſuffocate him; tho' his breathing ſeemed eaſy, and his lungs no way affected. In the night he was ſeized with great pain about the heart, and cried out violently, that his heart was on fire: But after taking a doſe of nervous medicines, and being put into the bath, he was ſoon freed from this, and paſſed the reſt of the night tolerably well. At the time of ſuch violent attacks the pulſe continued regular, but ſtill ſlower and ſofter than uſual.

Tueſday. He complained moſt of his toes, and now and then burning pains in the forehead.

Wedneſday. This whole day it continued moſt in the toes of the left foot; but in the evening the pain on the ſtomach returned, which lanced to the left ſide, with dartings inwardly. He became ſo uneaſy and reſtleſs, that I was obliged to add ſome opium to the other medicines, which anſwered very well.

Thurſday. The pains kept moſt in the toes of the left foot.

Friday. Nothing particular, except his feeling, with ſharp pain, a ſpark (as he called it) fly out of his right cheek, in the ſame way, he ſaid, as that which burſt on his ſhoulder, but much leſs. He perceived no pain in that part before this; nor any thing after, beſides a ſoreneſs, which laſted for ſome days. Hitherto he had been kept in a continual ſweat: His appetite was greater than his allowance; his digeſtion good; and his reſt indifferent. From this time he was not attacked by any violent ſymptoms; and could be quiet, tho' he did not ſweat.

On Sunday he began to get out of bed; but was often ſeized with glowing pains, ſuddenly affecting different parts of the body; which ſeldom continued an hour in one part, but ſhifted from place to place: Theſe he was troubled with, in a leſs degree, even long after he went abroad.

By care and watchfulneſs the violence of the ſymptoms were kept under; and, by the uſe of antidotes for poiſons of the nature of what he received this from, the diſeaſe was overcome, and the patient recovered his perfect health and ſtrength."

An Account of ſome Trees diſcovered under-ground on the Shore at Mount's Bay, *in* Cornwall: *In a Letter from the Rev. Mr.* William Borlaſe, *F. R. S. to the Rev. Dr.* Lyttelton, *Dean of* Exeter. *From the ſame.*

Ludgvan, Jan. 24, 1757.

Reverend Sir,

A BEING an airing the other day with Mrs. Borlaſe, on the ſands below my houſe, we perceived the ſands betwixt the Mount and Penzance much waſhed into pits, and bare ſtony areas, like a broken cauſey. In one of the latter, Mrs. B. as we paſſed by, thought ſhe ſaw B the appearance of a tree; and, upon a review, I found it to be the roots of a tree, branching off from the trunk in all directions. We made as much haſte down to the ſame place in the afternoon as we could, and with proper help to make a farther examination. I meaſured and C drew the remains; and about 30 feet to the weſt found the roots of another tree, but without any trunk, tho' diſplayed in the ſame horizontal manner as the firſt. Fifty feet farther to the north we found the body of an oak, three feet in diameter, reclining to the eaſt. We dug about D it, and traced it ſix feet deep under the ſurface; but its roots were ſtill deeper than we could purſue them. Within a few feet diſtance was the body of a willow, one foot and a half in diameter, with the bark on; and one piece of a large hazel branch, with its bark on. E What the two firſt trees were, it was not eaſy to diſtinguiſh, there being not a ſufficiency remaining of the firſt, and nothing but roots of the ſecond, both pierced with the teredo, or augur-worm. Round theſe trees was ſand, about ten inches deep, and then the natural earth, in which F theſe trees had formerly flouriſhed. It was a black marſh-earth, in which the leaves of the juncus were entirely preſerved from putrefaction. Theſe trees were 300 yards below full-ſea mark; and, when the tide is in, have at leaſt 12 feet of water above them: And doubt- G leſs there are remains of other trees farther towards the ſouth, which the ſea perpetually covers, and have more than 30 feet water above them. But theſe are ſufficient to confirm the ancient tradition of theſe parts, that St. Michael's Mount, now half a mile incloſed with the ſea, H when the tide is in, ſtood formerly in a wood. That the wood conſiſted of oak, very large, hazel and willow-trees, is beyond diſpute. That there has been a ſubſidence of the ſea-ſhores hereabouts, is hinted in my former letter to you; and the different levels and tendencies, which

we obſerved in the poſitions of the trees we found, afford us ſome material inferences, as to the degree and inequalities of ſuch ſubſidences in general; as the age, in which this ſubſidence happened, (near 1000 years ſince at leaſt) may convince us, that when earthquakes happen, it is well for the country, that they are attended with ſubſidences; for then the ground ſettles, and the inflammable matter, which occaſioned the earthquake, has no longer room to ſpread, unite, and recruit its forces, ſo as to create frequent and ſubſequent earthquakes: Whereas, where there are earthquakes without proportionable ſubſidences, there the caverns and ducts under-ground remaining open and unchoaked, the ſame cauſe which occaſioned the firſt, has room to revive and renew its ſtruggles, and to repeat its deſolations or terrors; which is moſt probably the caſe of Liſbon. I am,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate,
and obliged humble ſervant,
WILLIAM BORLASE.

Though we gave a Journal of the late Expedition in our laſt, p. 305, as a fuller Account has been publiſhed, entitled, A genuine and particular Account of the late Enterprize on the Coaſt of France. By a Land Officer, *we ſhall give our Readers a Summary thereof.*

"WE embarked 15 battalions, 400 of the artillery, and 540 light horſe: In all about 13,000 fighting men. We were alſo provided with ſixty pieces of cannon, fifteen of which were twenty-four pounders, and fifty pieces of the mortar kind. Tho' nothing tranſpired concerning the place of our deſtination, yet, from our being ſo cruelly crowded on board the tranſports, we could be morally certain that we were not intended for a long voyage. Thoſe who have ever been *tranſported*, well know that a tranſport is, at the beſt, a horrid ſituation. You will be ſurprized when I tell you, that the ſum total of the tonnage of the tranſports amounted to no more than 11,084. Scarce had we made our departure from the Engliſh coaſt, before, notwithſtanding the ſeaſon of the year, the night advanced upon us with a moſt winter-like aſpect. On opening the bay of Cancalle (ſo called from a village of that name) which proved to be the place where we were intended to diſembark, about eight o'clock in the morning the commodore made a ſignal for the ſhips with the grenadiers on board to make ſail, and at four in the afternoon the whole fleet brought up, except three of our frigates, which continued their courſe towards a battery that might impede our landing. Mr. Howe left the Eſſex, and hoiſted his pendant on board one of the frigates; and the French battery was ſoon ſilenced, as in truth it well might; for, heaven knows, its whole ſtrength conſiſted of two guns only, and the whole garriſon of but one old man. This brave old Frenchman, regardleſs of our united thunder, continued to fight his two guns, without any aſſiſtance, till he received a wound in his leg by a muſket-ball. On his being accuſed of raſhneſs by ſome of our officers, after our landing, "Gentlemen, ſays he, I did no more than my duty; and if the reſt of my countrymen had done as much, you had never landed at Cancalle." Indeed it was not without reaſon that he reproached his countrymen with their behaviour on this occaſion; for when our fleet appeared, there were in Cancalle ſeven companies of foot, and three troops of dragoons, all regulars; who, as ſoon as our grenadiers began to move towards the ſhore, went to the right about, and made a very irregular retreat towards St. Maloes. Their behaviour was indeed unpardonably ſcandalous: For the rock which runs along the ſhore is naturally ſo difficult of acceſs, and their advantage of ſituation ſo great, that, had they reſolved to diſpute our landing, it muſt at leaſt have been attended with great loſs on our part, if not the total overthrow of our deſign. But the French are too polite a nation to receive their viſitors in ſo inhoſpitable a manner. In ſhort, the grenadiers, under the cover of the above-mentioned three frigates, landed immediately before ſunſet, without lett, hindrance, or moleſtation. There fell among them a few ſpent ſhot, fired from behind a wind-mill at a great diſtance, by ſome peaſants, who inſtantly fled at the approach of a ſerjeant and twelve men. In this our firſt landing, we were accompanied by five volunteers of diſtinction, viz. Lord Downe, Sir John Armitage, Sir James Lowther, Mr. Delaval, and Mr. Berkley. That, in this enterprize, they were expoſed to no great peril, is moſt certain; but it is no leſs certain, that they always ſtood foremoſt in the way to any danger that might have offered. No ſooner were the grenadiers drawn up upon the beach, than lord Downe, with twenty of Kingſley's, marched thro' a very narrow path up into the village, where (I think I may ſay unhappily) they were met by a colonel of

of the militia, and his ſervant. Lord Downe called to him, and told him, if he would ſurrender himſelf he had nothing to fear; but he fooliſhly refuſed quarter, and, together with his ſervant and their two horſes, were ſhot dead upon the ſpot. We were told that his name was Landel, A and that he was a count of conſiderable property in the neighbourhood. The grenadiers, and a battalion of the guards, marched immediately up the hill thro' a hollow way, in which it would have been no difficult matter for a ſingle company of reſolute fellows to have cut every man of B them to pieces. I am ſorry to ſay, that, notwithſtanding the duke of Marlborough's ſtrict orders againſt plundering, the night of our landing did not paſs without ſome ſcenes of horror, and many of inhumanity: Nor will it ever be in the power of the moſt vigilant officers entirely to pre- C vent the like. But the offenders were brought to immediate juſtice. Two or three ſuffered death; which certainly prevented many acts of villainy. And, upon the whole, I do not believe that any invaſion was ever attended with leſs licentiouſneſs in the invaders, or with leſs in- D jury to the poor inhabitants of the country invaded. Our march (on the 7th) to St. Maloes, was thro' the moſt incloſed country, and the narroweſt road I ever ſaw. Notwithſtanding the labour of 200 pioneers, who marched at the head of our column, the men were frequently obliged E to paſs by ſingle files; and the fields on each ſide of the road were ſo crowded with wood, that we ſeldom could ſee above forty yards clear of our flanks. Judge then what havock muſt have enſued, had we met with the leaſt oppoſition. The cowardly gentlemen who ſuf- F fered us to advance thro' ſuch a country, deſerve to be ſtigmatized with eternal infamy. The third brigade was left encamped at Cancalle, with orders to throw up intrenchments to ſecure our retreat, and, if neceſſary, to eſcort the heavy artillery, which was not yet landed. The G guards were ordered to file off about two miles to the left of our firſt encampment, and there to pitch their tents. This was undoubtedly a poſt of conſequence, and therefore a poſt of honour, as it covered the army on that quarter from whence we had the moſt reaſon to expect an enemy. H We continued to advance, without beat of drum, in as good order as the nature of the country would permit; but, tho' our day's march was not above ſix Engliſh miles, it was late in the evening before we came to our ground. Our commanders in chief having reconnoitred the ſituation of St. Maloes, ordered the ground for our encampment to be marked out at the diſtance of rather more than a mile from the town. While the main body were employed in pitching their tents, the light horſe, ſuſtained by the picquets of the whole, were ordered to advance towards the walls of St. Maloes. We were, immediately upon our appearance, ſaluted by the enemy's cannon from their walls, but without any further loſs than that of a horſe or two. Favoured by the night, we marched, under their cannon, down to the harbour, where we found a conſiderable fleet of privateers and merchantmen. Being provided with combuſtibles proper for the occaſion, we began by ſetting fire to the ſhips, and then proceeded to communicate the flames to their magazines of pitch, tar, ropes, &c. all which, in the ſpace of a few hours, became the moſt grand, yet dreadful ſcene of conflagration I ever beheld, or that imagination can paint. About eleven o'clock at night, the general expecting a ſally from the town, ordered the ſecond brigade to march to ſupport the picquets; but the whole buſineſs was performed even without the leaſt attempt to moleſt us; tho' we were confidently aſſured, that a conſiderable body of troops had, that very day, thrown themſelves into the town, from the other ſide of the river. Theſe it was not in our power to have intercepted. The ſhipping and ſtores continued to burn all night. The day following we ſent out foraging parties from each regiment, with orders to bring in live cattle, poultry, &c. for the ſubſiſtence of the army, which now became neceſſary, for we landed with two days proviſions only. Hitherto we had ſcrupulouſly paid the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages for the bread, wine, cyder, and other neceſſaries, which we took; and if they would, of their own accord, have endeavoured to ſupply our wants, by bringing their cattle to market, many of them would have gained by our invaſion; but as it was, the poor creatures were moſt of them ruined. The environs of St. Maloes are extremely pleaſant, and well peopled. We found, in our excurſions from camp, many very agreeable country houſes belonging to the merchants of St. Servans, a large town adjoining to St. Maloes, which ſeems to be the place of reſidence of the people in trade. Their gardens are rather profitable than elegant. Fruit, and all other kinds of vegetable food, are every where ſeen in great abundance, par-

ticularly apples, for cyder is their only liquor. Wine they have none. But I am afraid they muſt this year content themſelves with water: Their caſks being too heavy to carry off, you may imagine they will find but very few of them full at their return. Their ſallads too, their great ſupport, were almoſt totally deſtroyed. The ſame day (the 8th) one battalion of the guards, and lord Charles Hay's of the third brigade, marched into camp: One mortar and three royals, which had been ordered from the ſhips, were ſtopped on the road, and ordered to return. From the firſt of theſe movements we firmly believed, that ſome kind of an attack upon the town was intended; but upon hearing that the mortars were countermanded, that opinion vaniſhed. During the whole day, the enemy continued firing now and then a ſingle ſhot from their ramparts, but without any effect, except the loſs of one of our light horſe men, who was mortally wounded. Our advanced picquets, and the ſecond brigade, returned to camp about nine o'clock this evening. The night proved a very terrible one. In truth, the clouds kept a dreadful racket over our heads, and ſo bedrenched our tents with ſpouts of rain, that our whole camp ſeemed to be doomed a ſacrifice. Many of our canvas hovels were overturned by the violence of the wind: And even thoſe whoſe habitations withſtood the ſtorm, were little to be envyed; for, by the incredible impetuoſity of the rain, they were almoſt drowned within their tents. The 9th, at ſeven in the morning, 200 pioneers, ſuſtained by a party of five hundred men, were ordered to march down towards St. Maloes, and, at the ſame time, a captain and 80 men to level the ground in the front of our encampment, ſo as to open an eaſy communication between each regiment. This again had a good deal the appearance of buſineſs. We now thought an attack upon the town was determined. Yet things remained in the ſame ſituation till the next morning (the 10th) when we received an order from the duke of Marlborough, to let no one ſtir out of the camp upon any pretence whatever. At noon the whole army ſtruck their tents, and immediately marched off in one column towards Cancalle. As to the real value of the damage ſuſtained by the enemy, it is impoſſible to determine it. I have heard it computed by different people, from four to eight hundred thouſand pounds. But I muſt not forget to tell you, that we ſpared one ſmall ſtore-houſe, which could not have been burnt without ſetting fire to part of the town of St. Servans. Let this be remembered by our enemies as an inſtance of our national humanity. Whilſt we were thus employed near St. Maloes, one of the two battalions of guards, which you remember I told you were encamped a few miles from us, marched, under the command of col. Cæſar, twelve miles up into the country, to a town called Dol, where they were very politely entertained by the magiſtrates. As their deſign was only to reconnoitre, they continued one night in the town without committing the leaſt act of hoſtility, and then returned. Part of our light horſe advancing ſtill farther, fell in with the *videts* of a French camp, two of which, after a long chace, they took and brought priſoners to camp. We had now credible intelligence of an army of ten thouſand men in full march towards us; but I would not have you imagine that our fear of this inconſiderable body of harraſſed troops was the leaſt part of our motive for retiring. You muſt rather attribute it to the prudence of our commander, who did not chuſe to riſk the leaſt part of his army, after he had executed his commiſſion. I ſuppoſe his inſtructions were, to deſtroy their ſhipping and naval ſtores; and this we did to all intents and purpoſes. I am far from being of opinion that St. Maloes is impregnable; but I am very certain, that it would have taken us more time than, upon our preſent plan, it would have been prudent to ſpend here: And beſides, we were not provided with horſes ſufficient to draw our heavy artillery, as we found the roads much worſe than, from the ſeaſon of the year, and the information we had had, there was reaſon to expect. When we came to muſter our army, it appeared that we had left behind us, in all, about thirty men, ſome of which were afterwards brought off to us by French boats and exchanged for an equal number of priſoners. The Lord knows what became of the reſt. Our campaign was indeed a very ſhort one, in a pleaſant country, and our dangers few; but our ſubſiſtence was ſo poor, and our repoſe ſo little, that I believe there were few amongſt us who did not re-embark with pleaſure. On the 14th we received orders for the grenadiers and guards to hold themſelves in readineſs to diſembark, to compleat their ammunition for that purpoſe, and that the officers ſhould, for the future, take more effectual means to prevent marauding. This day ſeveral Guernſey pilot boats came into the fleet. Probably they

they were intended to conduct us into Granville; but that place, upon reconnoitring, being found not worth our attention, they were again diſmiſſed. From this day, till the 26th, we ſpent in Cancalle bay, and beating about the channel; but the wind then coming to the northward, we ſteered again for the French coaſt, and ran in with the land near Havre de Grace, where, from our flat-bottomed boats being hoiſted out, we expected to land immediately; but, towards evening, it blew ſo freſh, that to avoid the danger of a lee-ſhore, we were obliged to take in our boats again, and to ſtand out to ſea. The 27th the weather became moderate, and we ran in, a ſecond time, with the land, and then lay to, within a few leagues of the ſhore. This afternoon the duke of Marlborough and Mr. Howe went out in a cutter to reconnoitre, and we received orders to have in readineſs four days proviſion for the men to take with them on ſhore. The 28th we neither executed nor attempted any thing. The 29th we bore away before the wind for Cherbourg, and came to an anchor about two miles from the town. Some of the tranſports which lay the neareſt in ſhore, were fired at from five or ſix different batteries, but to no purpoſe. We ſaw a number of people with arms, drawn up along the ſtrand, part of which appeared to be regulars. From what we could ſee of the town, it ſeemed a place of no conſideration: But it was ſaid in the fleet that our intention was to deſtroy a baſon which they are now making for the reception of men of war: And in the evening we received orders for deſtroying the forts, &c. and nailing up the cannon there. Theſe orders being diſtributed thro' the fleet, night came on, the men of war hoiſted their proper diſtinguiſhing lights, and every one prepared for the grand aſſault. But the wind blew a blaſt, that entirely fruſtrated our deſign. We weighed anchor the next morning about ten o'clock, and ſtood for England, and the following day, in the evening, came to anchor at St. Helen's. It was not in our power to have ſubſiſted many days longer without a freſh ſupply of proviſions, hay, and water."

Tranſlation of the famous Memorial preſented to the States-General by two hundred and ſixty-nine Merchants, which is kept very ſecret in Holland.

"WE the underſigned merchants, inſurers, and others, concerned in the commerce and navigation of the ſtate, moſt humbly repreſent, That the violences and unjuſt depredations committed by Engliſh men of war and privateers on the veſſels and effects of the ſubjects of the ſtate, are not only continued, but daily multiplied; and cruelty and exceſſes carried to ſuch a height, that the petitioners are forced to implore the aſſiſtance of your high mightineſſes, that the commerce and navigation of the republick, which are the two ſinews of the ſtate, may ſuffer no interruption, and be protected in the moſt efficacious manner, in order that the being of the ſtate may be preſerved, and that it may be kept from compleat and final ruin.

The petitioners ſhall not inſert here a long recital of their ſhips that have been illegally ſtopped and ſeized, nor of the piracies and violences that have been committed for a conſiderable ſpace of time, on the ſubjects of the republick; nor of the acts of inhumanity with which they were often attended, even ſo far, that leſs cruelty might have been expected from a declared enemy, than they have ſuffered, from the ſubjects of a power with whom the ſtate is connected by the moſt ſolemn treaties of friendſhip. The whole is publick and notorious.

Nor will the petitioners enlarge on the inſults offered to the Dutch flag, in contempt of your high mightineſſes, the natural protectors of the ſubjects of the republick. Theſe facts are known to your high mightineſſes.

But the petitioners beg leave to repreſent, with all due ſubmiſſion, that they cannot forbear to lay their juſt complaints before your high mightineſſes, who are the protectors of their perſons, their eſtates, their commerce, and navigation; and to lay before you the indiſpenſable neceſſity of putting a ſtop, as ſoon as poſſible, to thoſe depredations and violences. The petitioners offer to contribute each his contingent, and to arm, at their own charge, for the ſupport and protection of their commerce and navigation.

The petitioners flatter themſelves that their toils, and the riſk to which their effects are expoſed on the ſeas, will have their proper influence on the general body of the ſtate, ſince the traders of this country, finding themſelves left to the diſcretion of a part of that nation with whom the ſtate is moſt intimately connected, thouſands of tradeſmen and others, who are connected with merchants that have hitherto carried on a flouriſhing trade, will be reduced to diſtreſs and poverty; thoſe connections ceaſing by the extinction

tion of the eſtates of merchants, who have always approved themſelves faithful to their country, theſe will be forced to abandon it, to their great regret, and ſeek ſhelter and protection elſewhere; which will give a mortal blow to the principal members of the ſtate.

For theſe juſt cauſes, the petitioners have recourſe to your high mightineſſes, moſt humbly imploring them, both in their own names, and in the name of a multitude of unhappy people, who are on the point of being ſtript of all their effects, of ſinking into the utmoſt diſtreſs, and being reduced to beggary, that it may pleaſe your high mightineſſes to grant to commerce and navigation ſuch ſpeedy, vigorous, and effectual protection, that the faithful ſubjects of this free ſtate may enjoy their poſſeſſions in full ſecurity.

And your petitioners, &c."

An ANSWER *to a* QUESTION *propoſed in the* London Magazine *for* June, *p.* 305. *By* John Chapman, *Schoolmaſter, at* St. Mary Cray, *in* Kent.

IT is evident, from the purport of the will, the daughter was to have one-ſixth more than the nephew, the wife one-ſixth more than the daughter, and the ſon one-ſixth more than the wife; from which particulars the proportional parts of their ſhare in the legacy will ſtand as follows, viz.

Nephew	4	Then one-tenth of 2000l.
Daughter	6	is 200l. the nephew's ſhare;
Wife	7	from which it is evident the
Son	6	daughter muſt have 400l.
	4	the wife 600l. and the ſon
	6	800l.

An ANSWER *to the ſame* QUESTION, *by* T. CUNNINGHAM, *a Student in the* Middle-Temple.

THE event that happened in this caſe was not foreſeen, and conſequently not provided for by the teſtater; and, therefore, it ſhould ſeem, that the will is, in ſtrictneſs of law void, for the uncertainty of it: In which caſe the nephew ſhould be intitled to nothing, ſince the teſtator muſt be ſuppoſed to die inteſtate; and if ſo, the perſonal eſtate is, by the ſtatute of diſtributions, veſted in the wife and children; that is, one-third in the former, and the remaining two-thirds in the latter. But, becauſe, in this caſe, it plainly appears to be the intention of the teſtator, to give his ſon more by a third part than to the wife, and to give the wife a third more than the daughter, *Equity* * (which corrects and moderates the rigour of the law, and moulds and forms a will according to the intention of the teſtator) ſuggeſts, that the whole eſtate ſhould be divided into four parts; and that the ſon ſhould have 900l. the wife 600l. the daughter 400l. and the nephew 100l. Thus the wife's part will be two-thirds of the ſon's, and the daughter's two-thirds of the wife's, according to the teſtator's intention.

The IDLER. N° 12.

THAT every man is important in his own eyes, is a poſition of which we all either voluntarily or unwarily at leaſt once an hour confeſs the truth, and it will unavoidably follow, that every man believes himſelf important to the publick.

The right which this importance gives us to general notice and viſible diſtinction, is one of thoſe diſputable privileges which we have not always courage to aſſert; and which we therefore ſuffer to lie dormant, till ſome elation of mind, or viciſſitude of fortune, incites us to declare our pretenſions, and enforce our demands. And, hopeleſs as the claim of vulgar characters may ſeem to the ſupercilious and ſevere, there are few who do not, at one time or other, endeavour to ſtep forward beyond their rank, who do not make ſome ſtruggles for fame, and ſhew that they think all other conveniencies and delights imperfectly enjoyed without a name.

To get a name can happen but to a few. A name, even in the moſt commercial nation, is one of the few things which cannot be bought. It is the free gift of mankind, which muſt be deſerved before it will be granted, and is at laſt unwillingly beſtowed. But this unwillingneſs only increaſes deſire in him who believes his merit ſufficient to overcome it.

There is a particular period of life, in which this fondneſs for a name ſeems principally to predominate in both ſexes. Scarce any couple comes together, but the nuptials are declared in the news-papers, with encomiums on each party. Many an eye, ranging over the page with eager curioſity, in queſt of ſtateſmen and heroes, is ſtopped by a marriage celebrated, between Mr. Buckram, an eminent ſaleſman, in Threadneedle-ſtreet, and Miſs Dolly Juniper, the only daughter of an eminent diſtiller, of the pariſh of St. Giles's in the Fields, a young lady adorned with every accompliſhment that can give happineſs

* *In omnibus quidam maxime tamen in jure, æquitas ſpectanda eſt.* Digeſ. 50, 17, 19. *Quoties æquitatem deſiderii naturalis ratio aut dubitatio juris moratur, juſtis decretis res temperanda eſt.* Digeſ. 50, 17, 85. *See the deciſion of* Julian, *in a caſe almoſt paralld to this.* Digeſ. 28, 2, 13.

pineſs to the married ſtate. Or we are told, amidſt our impatience for the event of a battle, that on a certain day, Mr. Winker, a tide-waiter at Yarmouth, was married to Mrs. Cackle, a widow lady of great accompliſhments; and that, as ſoon as the ceremony was performed, they ſet out in a poſt-chaiſe for Yarmouth.

Many are the enquiries which ſuch intelligence muſt undoubtedly raiſe, but nothing in this world is laſting. When the reader has contemplated with envy, or with gladneſs, the felicity of Mr. Buckram and Mr. Winker, and ranſacked his memory for the names of Juniper and Cackle, his attention is diverted to other thoughts, by finding that Mirza will not cover this ſeaſon, or that a ſpaniel has been loſt or ſtolen, that anſwers to the name of Ranger.

Whence it ariſes, that, on the day of marriage, all agree to call thus openly for honours, I am not able to diſcover. Some, perhaps, think it kind, by a publick declaration, to put an end to the hopes of rivalry, and the fears of jealouſy, to let parents know, that they may ſet their daughters at liberty whom they have locked up for fear of the bridegroom, or to diſmiſs to their counters, and their offices, the amorous youths that had been uſed to hover round the dwelling of the bride.

Theſe connubial praiſes may have another cauſe. It may be the intention of the huſband and wife, to dignify themſelves in the eyes of each other; and, according to their different tempers or expectations, to win affection, or enforce reſpect.

It was ſaid of the family of Lucas, that it was noble; for all the brothers were valiant, and all the ſiſters were virtuous. What would a ſtranger ſay of the Engliſh nation, in which, on the day of marriage, all the men are eminent, and all the women beautiful, accompliſhed, and rich.

How long the wife will be perſuaded of the eminence of her huſband, or the huſband continue to believe that his wife has the qualities required to make marriage happy, may reaſonably be queſtioned. I am afraid that much time ſeldom paſſes, before each is convinced that praiſes are fallacious, and particularly thoſe praiſes which we confer upon ourſelves.

I ſhould therefore think, that this cuſtom might be omitted, without any loſs to the community, and that the ſons and daughters of lanes and alleys, might go hereafter to the next church, with no witneſſes of their worth or happineſs but their parents and their friends; but, if they cannot be happy on the bridal day without ſome gratification of their vanity, I hope they will be willing to encourage a friend of mine, who propoſes to devote his powers to their ſervice.

Mr. Settle, a man whoſe eminence was once allowed by the eminent, and whoſe accompliſhments were confeſſed by the accompliſhed, in the latter part of a long life ſupported himſelf by an uncommon expedient. He had a ſtanding elegy and epithalamium, of which only the firſt and laſt leaves were varied occaſionally, and the intermediate pages were, by general terms, left applicable alike to every character. When any marriage became known, Settle ran to the bridegroom with his epithalamium; and when he heard of any death, ran to the heir with his elegy.

Who can think himſelf diſgraced by a trade, that was practiſed ſo long by the rival of Dryden; by the poet, whoſe *Empreſs of Morocco* was played before princes, by ladies of the court?

My friend purpoſes to open an office in the Fleet, for matrimonial panegyricks, and will accommodate all with praiſe, who think their own powers of expreſſion inadequate to their merit. He will ſell any man or woman, the virtue or qualification which is moſt faſhionable, or moſt deſired; but deſires his cuſtomers to remember, that he ſets beauty at the higheſt price, and riches at the next; and, if he be well paid, throws in virtue for nothing.

A CAUTION *to* GARDENERS.

IT is generally agreed, that plants abſorb moiſture from the air, as well as from the earth; and that their juices move from their trunk to the extreme fibres of their roots, as well as to thoſe of their branches, by their roots being enabled to puſh into the earth, with a force proportioned to the quantity of moiſture perſpired, which ſoftens the earth, and leſſens the reſiſtance. This circulation is further confirmed from hence, that if the roots meet with an earth, or other ſubſtance, which they cannot pierce, or that is too dry to yield them nouriſhment, the ſhoot of the branches is proportionally checked; and if the branches are either cut off, or ſtripped of their leaves, while the plant is full of juice, the roots likewiſe ſuffer, and the plant frequently dies.

In ſpring, and while plants are in that luxuriant growing ſtate, their juices are of a watery nature, abounding in what the chemiſts call their native ſalt; which is, perhaps, what gives the great vigour and force to their juices at that time. As

the ſummer advances, or as reſpectively in each their ſeed or fruit (the great end of their being) begins to ripen, their juices loſe that ſaline watery ſtate; and when in each their ſeed is come to full maturity, very few plants excepted, their juices have aſſumed a new quality. In perennial plants, all their juices become of an oily nature, both in their ſeed and bodies, in ſome more ſo, and in others leſs, nature having intended this change as a greater preſervative againſt the winter's froſt. In annual plants, whoſe only uſe is perfecting their ſeed, the whole of their powers are exerted in that alone; and as their ſeed ripens, their bodies become dry and withered, and their ſeed is abundantly ſtored with oil.

I was led into this reaſoning a few days ago, by obſerving what appeared to me a very injudicious practice, viz. that of pruning fruit-trees at this ſeaſon of the year. The more flouriſhing a tree is, the thicker it is covered with leaves, and, while young, the greater ſhoots it makes; conſequently it then abounds in juices. While the tree continues to make ſhoots, the fruit is yet, like the other juices, in a watery ſtate, and its parts ductile, and eaſily extended by the protruſive or other force of the fluids. If, in this ſtate, the branches or leaves are diminiſhed, a check is given to the circulation: Their watery juices are eaſily exhaled; but having now loſt their branches or leaves, which formerly abſorbed moiſture from the air, and kept up a briſk circulation with the roots, this watery juice is not again ſupplied ſo plentifully as it was before. The fruit, before ſheltered from the ſun by leaves, is now expoſed to its ſcorching heat, while it ought to remain in a ductile growing ſtate. The conſequences both to trees and fruit, muſt be bad.

If the fruit is pretty far advanced, the quantity of juices in the tree is leſſened, and the force of the circulation weakened. "This is granted (ſay the advocates of the preſent practice) but the whole power being before exerted in the production of branches and leaves, the richeſt juices are now ſolely expended on the fruit." In anſwer to this, I would reply, that the changes brought about by nature in the juices of plants are gradual, and more perfect, in proportion to the health and perfection of the plant: And, that, therefore, ſo manifeſt a ſtop, as is hereby put to nature in her courſe, muſt prove prejudicial both to the plant and fruit; for ſurely, as in animal digeſtion, the more perfect and ſtrong the powers of the plant remain, the higher and more perfect muſt its juices become. Of this we have a familiar inſtance in many fields, where, when corn grows too rank, the farmer ſends in his ſheep to eat the too luxuriant blades. His purpoſe is anſwered, but the corn never afterwards recovers this check given to the circulation, and the future ſtalks become leſs with ſmaller ears.

If the branches are cut while the tree is in a growing ſtate, the conſequences are ſtill worſe; for not only this year's, but next year's productions are alſo hurt. The buds from which next year's ſhoots ariſe, are formed as the ſhoots of this year grow up. If, therefore, a branch is cut, ſuppoſe near the extremity, while the juices are yet in briſk circulation, the further growth in length being now prevented, the juices ſwell and extend the buds which ought to have ſupplied next year's ſhoots. Theſe late ſhoots being weak, what may be called an untimely birth, ſeldom are able to bear the rigour of the winter's froſt. The misfortune is ſtill more extenſive; for they not only die, but communicate their malady even to the ſound branch whence they proceed; ſo that often both periſh. This check to the circulation making the change in the juices leſs perfect, the fruit buds are leſs ſtored with that elaborate oil, or oily mucilage, which ſhould protect them in the winter, and ſtrengthen them in the ſpring. Hence they fall a prey to the leaſt inclemency in that ſeaſon.

Judicious gardeners are ſo ſenſible of the neceſſity of a near proportion betwixt the branches and root, that ſo the circulation may be more uniformly carried on, that they regulate the ſtate of the tree by pruning. Thus, when the branches bear too great a proportion to the roots, and the tree is ſickly, they prune the tree early in the winter, or as ſoon as the fall of the leaves gives notice that the ſap is at reſt. The roots thus gaining in the proportion they bear to the branches, are enabled to afford juices in the ſpring ſufficient for the remaining head: Or, where they find the roots apt to afford too abundant juices, they prune in the ſpring, which gives a check to the circulation, ſo that the gardener may have time to rear up proper branches to conſume the too abundant moiſture.

We may hence account for the blights ſo frequent in ſpring. As ſoon as the weather becomes warm at that ſeaſon, the watery juice then riſing in plants is in pretty quick motion, as appears by tapping

ping ſome particular trees. The ſame experiment ſhews, that a return of cold weather puts a ſtop to that quick motion. Suppoſe, then, that at this time weather warm enough to make the leaves expand, or ſome flowers to bloom, is ſuddenly ſucceeded by a great cold, or froſt, the motion of the watery juice ceaſes. The circulation being thus ſtopped, there is not the neceſſary and proper ſupply of moiſture to theſe tender parts; and the air carrying off what little moiſture remains, they fall off in a dry parched condition. (See our Vol. for 1755, p. 419.)

An Abſtract of the Act of Parliament lately paſſed, for the Encouragement of Seamen employed in the Royal Navy, for eſtabliſhing a regular Method for the punctual, frequent, and certain Payment of their Wages; for enabling them more eaſily and readily to remit the ſame, for the Support of their Wives and Families; and for preventing Frauds and Abuſes attending ſuch Payments.

1. EVERY volunteer, entering his name, ſhall receive a certificate thereof gratis, and be entitled to wages, from the day of the date thereof, inclu- D five, upon his appearance on board within 14 days, if the place where he enters is not above 100 miles from the ſhip; 20, if above 100 miles; or 30, if above 200 miles; and ſhall have the uſual conduct money, with two months wages advance, before the ſhip proceeds to ſea.

2. Every ſupernumerary man, ſerving ten days in a ſhip, ſhall be entitled to his wages, and all other benefits, as if he was a part of the complement; but men, lent to other ſhips, ſhall remain entitled to their wages on the books of the ſhip from which they were lent, until they be F regularly diſcharged, and in no other.

3. Every inferior officer or ſeaman, turned over to another ſhip, that is then in, or ſhall come into a Britiſh port where there is a commiſſioner of the navy, ſhall be paid all the wages due to him in the former ſhip, before the other proceeds to G ſea, unleſs the admiralty order it otherwiſe, in caſes of the greateſt exigency only; and, in this caſe, he ſhall receive his wages as ſoon as the ſhip ſhall again come into a Britiſh port where there is a commiſſioner of the navy.

4. No officer or ſeaman, turned over, H ſhall be rated in a lower degree than he was before; and he ſhall have an advance of two months wages before the preſent ſhip ſails, if not already received.

5. Such ſums of money ſhall be appropriated and applied out of the ſupplies for any naval ſervices, as ſhall be ſufficient for the regular payment of all tickets made out purſuant to the act; ſo that as ſoon as any ſhip, which has been in ſea pay twelve months or more, ſhall arrive in any Britiſh port, all the wages due, A except the laſt ſix months, ſhall be immediately paid; and the whole ſhall be paid within two months, at fartheſt, after the arrival of ſuch ſhip in port to be laid up.

6. The month ſhall conſiſt of 28 days.

7. Upon application by any inferior officer or ſeaman in the ſervice, who was B abſent when his ſhip was paid, or from the captain or commander of any ſhip in which they ſhall then ſerve, if it be in any Britiſh port where there is a commiſſioner; the commiſſioners of the navy ſhall immediately ſend the pay-books, or pay-liſts, to ſuch commiſſioner, who ſhall C forthwith cauſe their wages to be paid.

8. The captain, or commander, ſhall make out a ticket, upon the death of every inferior officer or ſeaman, and tranſmit it, by the firſt ſafe opportunity, to the commiſſioners of the navy; and payment ſhall be made, within a month after the D receipt thereof, without fee or reward, to the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch officers or ſeamen, or their attorney.

9. The captain, or commander, ſhall make out a ticket for every inferior officer or ſeaman diſcharged as unſerviceable, and ſend it in the manner mentioned in E the preceding article; he ſhall alſo give ſuch officer or ſeaman a certificate of his diſcharge, containing an exact copy of the ticket, and a deſcription of his perſon; and, upon the commiſſioners being ſatisfied that the ticket was made out for ſuch perſon, they ſhall teſtify the ſame on F ſuch certificate, and immediately deliver him the ticket aſſigned for payment, which ſhall be made at the Navy-office, without fee or reward, to him, and no other perſon. If the ticket ſhall not have been ſent to, or received by the commiſſioners of the navy, the copy of the ticket in the certifi- G cate ſhall entitle him to the money therein appearing to be due; and, if ſuch officer or ſeaman produce his certificate to a commiſſioner of the navy reſiding in any Britiſh port, he, being ſatisfied about it, ſhall ſign and tranſmit it to the commiſſioners of the navy; who, within four H days after the receipt thereof, are to ſend a ticket, or, if ſuch ticket has not been ſent to, or received by them, the ſaid certificate, to the commiſſioner at ſuch port, who ſhall, thereon, cauſe immediate payment to be made, without fee or reward:

He ſhall alſo ſend ſuch officer or ſeaman to the neareſt hoſpital, to be received and victualled, from the time of his preſenting ſuch certificate, until payment is made. If any ſuch certificate be loſt or deſtroyed, or not preſented by the perſon himſelf, or the money due on it ſhall not be paid before the general payment of the ſhip's company, the ticket ſhall be cancelled, and the wages payable, as if no ticket or certificate had been made out.

10. When a captain, or commander, ſhall ſend any inferior officer or ſeaman into any hoſpital or ſick quarters, he ſhall tranſmit with him a ticket for his wages then due; and, if he be regularly diſcharged from thence as unſerviceable, he ſhall have a certificate of his diſcharge, with the ſick ticket annexed thereto; and, if he preſents the ſame to a commiſſioner at any Britiſh port, ſuch commiſſioner, after he has ſigned the certificate, ſhall forthwith ſend it to the commiſſioners of the navy, who, without delay, ſhall tranſmit a proper ticket, or pay-liſt, to the ſaid commiſſioner, who ſhall cauſe immediate payment to be made to ſuch officer or ſeaman, without fee or reward; who ſhall be maintained in ſuch hoſpital, or ſick quarters, from the time of his preſenting the certificate and ſick ticket until he receive what is due to him.

11. The payment of tickets, &c. ſhall not be delayed, tho' the muſter or pay-books be not regularly ſent to, and received by the commiſſioners of the navy; but, if any error be made in a ticket, &c. the loſs ſhall be made good out of the wages of the captain or commiſſioner by whom it was made out.

12. As often as a ſhip, which is not in a port of Great-Britain, or on the coaſt thereof, ſhall have twelve months wages due, the captain, or commander, ſhall cauſe the names of all the inferior officers and ſeamen to be called over, and ſhall do the ſame at the end of every ſix months; and, if any of them ſhall then declare, or deliver in writing, the name and place of abode of his wife, father, or mother, and deſire that the whole, or any part of his wages, then due, except for the laſt ſix months, ſhould be paid to ſuch wife, father, or mother, the captain or commander is ſtrictly required to cauſe four liſts to be made out of the perſons deſiring to make ſuch remittances, which he ſhall, without delay, tranſmit to the commiſſioners of the navy; who, on the receipt thereof, ſhall immediately make out two bills for the payment of the wages ſo allotted by each perſon, one of which ſhall be ſent to the perſons ſpecified in the liſts, and the other to the receiver, collector, or clerk of the checque; and if the perſon, to whom any ſuch bill is ſent, ſhall, within ſix months from the date thereof, deliver the ſame to ſuch receiver, &c. with a certificate that the perſon is the wife, father, or mother, of ſuch officer or ſeaman, ſigned by the miniſter and church-wardens, or, in Scotland, by the miniſter and two elders of the pariſh where ſuch perſon was married or reſides; ſuch receiver, &c. being ſatisfied about the certificate, ſhall, without fee or reward, immediately pay the ſum mentioned in the bill; and ſuch bill, with a duplicate thereof, being produced at the Navy-office, ſhall forthwith be aſſigned for payment by the commiſſioners: But if payment of the ſaid bill be not demanded, and a duplicate thereof, &c. be not delivered, within ſix months from the date thereof, it is to be cancelled, and the ſum contained therein becomes payable to ſuch inferior officer or ſeaman, when the ſhip ſhall be paid.

13. The proceedings are the ſame, if, when wages ſhall be paid at the Pay-office, or any of the out-ports, any inferior officer or ſeaman deſires to remit the whole, or part of his wages, to his wife, children, parents, or any other perſon.

14. If, upon complaint to the commiſſioners appointed to manage the land-tax, cuſtoms, or exciſe, or the commiſſioners of the navy, it appears, that any receiver, &c. hath, unneceſſarily and wilfully, refuſed or delayed payment, or that he, or any perſon employed by him, hath taken any fee, reward, gratuity, diſcount, or deduction, on account of the payment of any ſuch bill, they may fine ſuch offender in any ſum not exceeding 50l.

15. The wages, pay, and allowances earned by any indentured apprentice ſhall, as hath been uſual, be paid to his maſter, unleſs he was above eighteen years of age when his indentures were executed, or ſhall be rated as a ſervant to any officer to whom ſuch apprenticeſhip is unknown.

16. Captains, or commanders, ſhall ſend, from time to time, to the commiſſioners of the navy, compleat pay-books, liſts, and tickets, and alſo, once in two months, compleat muſter-books, under the penalty of forfeiting all their wages to the cheſt of Chatham, and of being liable to be farther puniſhed by court-martial, except in caſes of neceſſity, to be made appear to the ſatisfaction of the lord high-admiral, or commiſſioners of the admiralty.

17. The

17. The tickets, &c. shall be sufficient vouchers for payments thereon.

18. Captains, or commanders, issuing other tickets than the act directs, shall pay 50l. for every ticket, and also forfeit all their wages to the chest of Chatham.

19. No captain, or commander, shall be liable to any penalty for offending against the act, before June 1, 1759, unless he hath previously received this abstract.

20. No letters of attorney, for wages or allowances of money, shall be valid, unless therein declared to be revocable, and the same, if made by an inferior officer or seaman then in the service, be signed before, and attested by the commander, and one of the other signing officers, or by a clerk of the checque; and, if made by a person after his discharge from the service, unless the same be signed before, and attested by the mayor or chief magistrate of the place where he then resides; or unless the letter, if made by an executor or administrator, be signed before, and attested by the minister and churchwardens, or, in Scotland, by the minister and two elders of the parish where he resides.

21. All letters of attorney otherwise made, and all bargains, sales, &c. concerning wages or money due to inferior officers and seamen, shall be null and void.

22. No more than 1s. shall be taken for the probate of any will, or letters of administration, granted to the widows, children, &c. of inferior officers, seamen, or marines, dying in the service, unless the goods and chattels are of the value of 20l. not more than 2s. unless they are of the value of 40l. not more than 3s. unless they are of the value of 60l. under the penalty of 50l. to be paid by the offender to the party aggrieved. The case is the same as to the issuing out commissions to swear such widows, &c.

23. Whoever, willingly and knowingly, shall personate, or falsely assume the name or character of any person entitled to wages, &c. for service done in any ship of the royal navy, or the executor, &c. of such person, or shall procure any other so to do; or shall forge, or procure to be forged, any letter of attorney, or other power; or take a false oath, or procure it to be taken, to obtain the probate of a will, or letters of administration, in order to receive any wages, &c. shall be guilty of felony, and suffer death.

24. When the pay-books are closed, tickets shall be made out at the Navy-office to such seamen as have not received their wages, &c. which shall be paid, in course, once a month.

25. British governors, ministers, or consuls, residing in foreign parts, or, where there are no such persons, any two British merchants are required to provide for sea-faring men and boys, subjects of Great Britain, who, by shipwreck, capture, or other unavoidable accident, shall be in those parts, or shall be discharged there as unserviceable from the royal navy, at 6d. per diem each, and to send them home with all convenient expedition.

26. Masters of ships shall have 6d. per diem for each man and boy above their complement.

27. Seamen shall not be taken out of the service for any debt under 20l.

28. But creditors may proceed to judgment and outlawry, and have an execution thereupon, except against their bodies.

29. Receivers of seamen's wages, taking more than 6d. per pound, shall, for every offence, forfeit 50l. and, if the offender be a clerk, officer, or servant, belonging to the navy, he shall lose his place, and be incapable of holding any one of profit in any such office.

30. Clerks, &c. in offices belonging to the navy, taking fees not allowed by the act for doing any thing thereby directed, shall be liable to the same forfeitures.

31. Parts of several acts in the 9th and 10th years of William III. the 4th of Q. Anne, and two acts in the 1st year of George II. relating to seamen, are repealed.

BY the bill passed the last sessions of parliament, to amend and explain the militia bill (see our Vol. for 1756, p. 259, 332, 382.) every city or town has the liberty to offer voluntiers if they chuse it, instead of standing the chance of the ballot.

Every substitute is, equally with the person serving for himself, exempted from being pressed; and the substitute is also entitled (having been called out into actual service) to set up any trade in any place whatever.

Every militia man is to have his cloaths at the end of three years.

Every militia man, when the militia of his county shall be ordered into actual service, shall receive one guinea.

The families of the militia men shall, in their absence, be provided for out of the county stock.

If a militia man shall fall sick on a day of march, he is to be provided for.

The militia can never be sent out of the kingdom upon any pretence whatever; nor

nor can they, as appears by the oath they take, be employed, but only for the immediate defence of their country.

The captains have power of making corporals out of the private militia men, which is six-pence advance each day of exerciſe; and the further vacancies of ſerjeants are to be filled up out of the militia men, which is one ſhilling a day the whole year.—Militia men's ſons may alſo be appointed drummers, which is ſix-pence a day the whole year.

The regular payment of the militia is alſo fixed by another bill.

By the Act for the due making of Bread,

MAgiſtrates and juſtices are empowered to ſummon dealers in grain, meal, and flour, before them, as they ſhall ſee occaſion, and to examine ſuch dealers on oath, in order to find out the true price at which grain, meal, and flour hath been ſold within any magiſtrate's or juſtice's juriſdiction: And if any perſons ſo required to be ſo examined refuſe to attend for that purpoſe, or to be examined, or ſhall give any falſe account, they forfeit for each offence not exceeding 10l. nor leſs than 40s.

All makers of bread for ſale are to make the ſame with ſuch meal or flour, and of ſuch weight and goodneſs, and are to ſell ſuch bread at the price magiſtrates or juſtices, within their reſpective juriſdictions, ſhall direct, under a penalty not exceeding 5l. nor leſs than 40s. for every offence.

After the 24th of June, 1758, all bread made for ſale is to be well made, and according to the goodneſs of the meal or flour wherewith the ſame ought and ſhall be appointed to be made.

And no allum, or preparation, or mixture, in which allum ſhall be an ingredient, or any other mixture or ingredient whatſoever (except genuine meal or flour, common ſalt, pure water, eggs, milk and yeaſt, or barm, and where yeaſt or barm cannot be had, then ſuch leaven as magiſtrates or juſtices ſhall allow of) is to be put into or uſed in making any dough or bread, or as, or for leaven to ferment any dough or bread. (See our laſt Vol. p. 82, 501.)

And if any baker ſhall be convicted of having put any other ingredient into his bread, he is to forfeit for ſo doing, if a maſter baker, not more than 10l. nor leſs than 40s. or be committed to hard labour for a month at the magiſtrate or juſtice's diſcretion, within whoſe juriſdiction he ſhall ſo offend; and if a ſervant, not more than 5l. nor leſs than 20s. for every ſuch offence, or be committed as aforeſaid, at the magiſtrate or juſtice's diſcretion; and the magiſtrate or juſtice, who ſhall convict any ſuch offender, out of the penalty forfeited when recovered, is to cauſe the name of every ſuch offender, together with his place of abode and offence, to be publiſhed in ſome news-paper, which ſhall be printed or publiſhed in or near the county, city, or place, where any ſuch offence ſhall have been committed.

No perſon is to put into any corn, meal, or flour, which ſhall be ground, dreſſed, or manufactured for ſale, any mixture whatſoever, or ſell, offer or expoſe to ſale, any meal or flour of one ſort of grain, as, or for the meal or flour of any other ſort of grain, or any thing as for, or mixed with the meal or flour of any grain, which ſhall not be the real and genuine meal or flour of the grain, the ſame ſhall import, and ought to be, under the penalty of forfeiting for every ſuch offence a ſum not exceeding 5l. and not leſs than 40s.

No perſon is to put into any bread made for ſale, any mixture of meal or flour of any other ſort of grain, than of the grain the ſame ſhall import to be, and ſhall be allowed to be made with, or any other proportion of different ſorts of grain or meal, than what ſhall be allowed to be put therein, or any mixture or thing, as for, or in lieu of flour, which ſhall not be the genuine flour the ſame ſhall import to be, under a forfeiture not exceeding 5l. nor leſs than 20s. for every ſuch offence.

Perſons whoſe bread ſhall be found deficient in weight, are to forfeit for the ſame not exceeding 5s. an ounce, nor leſs than 1s. for every ounce thereof, found deficient; and for any quantity leſs than an ounce, not exceeding 2s. 6d. nor leſs than 6d. ſo as complaint is made thereof within 24 hours after baking or ſale in cities, towns, or boroughs, and within three days in counties at large.

Any juſtice (on complaint made to him on oath, that there is cauſe to ſuſpect that any miller, or other perſon, who ſhall grind, dreſs, bolt, or any wiſe manufacture meal or flour for ſale, or to make into bread to be ſold, hath put therein any mixture, ingredient, or thing, not the genuine produce of the grain the ſame ſhall import to be, whereby the purity of ſuch meal or flour ſhall be adulterated) is authoriſed either to ſearch himſelf, or to empower any peace officer to enter into, and ſearch any houſe, mill, ſhop, bake-houſe, paſtry, bolting-houſe, warehouſe, or outhouſe, of any miller, mealman, or

baker

baker, and to ſeize any adulterated meal or flour there found; and all ingredients which ſhall be there found for adulterating of meal or flour; and the ſame are to be forfeited and diſpoſed of at the juſtices diſcretion, and the party in whoſe poſſeſſion, or on whoſe premiſes any mixture or ingredient for adulterating the purity of meal, flour, or bread, ſhall be found (unleſs he can ſatisfy the magiſtrate the ſame was there for ſome other particular uſe) ſhall, on being convicted of any ſuch offence, forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding 10l. nor leſs than 40s. and the juſtice convicting him, ſhall cauſe his name, place of abode and offence, to be inſerted in ſome news-paper, which ſhall be printed or publiſhed in or near the county, city, or place, where the offence ſhall have been committed.

Perſons who ſhall obſtruct any ſuch ſearch, are to forfeit a ſum not exceeding 5l. nor leſs than 20s. for every ſuch offence.

And no baker, miller, or mealman, is to act as a magiſtrate or juſtice of the peace in putting into execution any of the powers in the act mentioned, under 50l. penalty for every offence.

Juſtices are empowered to hear and determine offences againſt the act in a ſummary way, and enforce witneſſes to attend them, and levy money forfeited by diſtreſs and ſale of offenders goods, and if no ſufficient diſtreſs can be had, then to commit offenders to goal for a limited time,

ACCORDING to the late act, every dealer in made wines (commonly called ſweets) who ſells leſs than 25 gallons at one time, is obliged to take out a wine licence; the expence of which, to perſons having a licence for beer and ſpirituous liquors will be 2l. 4s. 1d. To ſuch who have a licence for beer only 4l. 4s. 1d. And to thoſe who have neither 5l. 4s. 1d. The penalty of the act is 100l. The licence is a qualification to ſell foreign wines, as well as ſweets, under the name of wine, and will not ſubject thoſe who take it out to the quartering ſoldiers. This regulation commenced the 5th of this month.—N. B. Perſons who are already licenſed for beer or ſpirits in the country, muſt ſend up thoſe licences to London, otherwiſe a wine licence cannot be obtained under the full ſum of 5l. 4s. 1d.

BY the act for an additional duty on windows, every houſe is to pay one ſhilling yearly, over and above the two ſhillings paid before; every houſe containing 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 windows, to pay only ſixpence per window, as before; but every houſe containing 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19 windows, is to pay fifteen-pence for each window, inſtead of nine-pence; and every houſe containing 20 windows, or upwards, is to pay eighteen-pence for each window, inſtead of a ſhilling.

BY the act for taking off the duty of ſix-pence per ounce on wrought plate, it is enacted, That, in lieu thereof, from and after the 5th inſtant, each perſon trading in, or ſelling gold or ſilver plate, or any wares compoſed of gold or ſilver, or any wares in which gold or ſilver ſhall be manufactured; and all perſons employed to ſell gold or ſilver plate, or any ſuch wares as aforeſaid, at any auction or publick ſale, or by commiſſion, ſhall reſpectively take out a licence from the Exciſe-office, for which they are to pay 40s. and to be renewed ten days at leaſt before the expiration of twelve months after the taking out the firſt licence, under the penalty of 20l. for each offence.—But this act does not extend to ſubject perſons to any penalty, for trading in gold or ſilver lace, gold or ſilver wire, thread, or fringe; nor does it repeal the act of the 29th year of his preſent majeſty, for laying a duty on perſons uſing ſilver plate in their families, &c.

A DESCRIPTION *of the River* SANAGA, *or* SENEGAL, *and of the* French *Settlements and Trade thereupon, from the lateſt Accounts. (See the annexed accurate* MAP, *&c.)*

THIS famous river empties itſelf into the weſtern ocean, in the north latitude of 15°. 55′. being in the ſame latitude with our Leeward Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, and about 56 marine leagues, or near 64 common leagues, to the north of the mouth of Gambia river. It is about half a league broad at its mouth; but inacceſſible for large ſhips, becauſe of a bar, as it enters the ocean, which has ſeldom above two fathom water, and is the more dangerous, as it often ſhifts its place, being ſometimes two leagues above or below where it is at other times. But, after paſſing the bar, you have a fine broad river, from 18 to 25 feet deep, without any conſiderable ledge or ſhallow, for near 150 leagues up the river; ſo that it would be worth while to build a frigate above the bar, for keeping the natives in awe, and ſecuring the trade; eſpecially as ſuch a frigate, during the time of the annual inundation, might paſs the firſt ledge, and

ſail

ſail or row up the river near 150 leagues further.

So far as has been yet diſcovered, this river keeps a due courſe from eaſt to weſt, inclining a little towards the north, until it comes within two leagues and an half of the ocean; when it ſuddenly makes a turn to the ſouth, and then runs about 25 leagues before it enters the ſea. Where it has its ſource, or how many hundred leagues that ſource is above the cataract of Govina, which is reckoned 40 leagues by water above that of Felu, is not certainly known; for we have no account that any European has ever yet been above that cataract, and the accounts given by the natives are very little to be depended on. Till of late years geographers have always told us, that this river, and the river Gambra, or Gambia, are only two mouths of the famous river called the Niger, by the ancients; but we have as yet no good authority for determining this queſtion: And, if it be ſo, the ſeparation muſt be at a very great diſtance within land; for though our people have gone as far up the Gambia, as the French have gone up the Senegal, though not ſo far in a ſtreight line, yet neither they, nor we, have diſcovered any ſign of theſe two rivers coming from the ſame ſource.

In one of the many iſlands within the mouth of the Senegal, the French had, till March laſt, their principal fort and ſettlement; for the company, before it was in 1717, ſunk into that called the Miſſiſſipi, was called the Sanaga company, and the governor of this fort was the chief director of all their affairs upon the coaſt of Africa. To this iſland the French have given the name of St. Louis, on which they built a fortreſs, which was the firſt they had upon the coaſt of Africa, and which they had poſſeſſed, without interruption, for 50 years before the year 1692, when James Booker, Eſq; agent-general of our African company, made himſelf maſter of it; but it was ſoon after retaken by the French, and has been ever ſince, till March laſt, in their poſſeſſion; by which means they have eſtabliſhed ſeveral factories upon the river Senegal, and, in 1713, they built a regular fort, which they called St. Joſeph, reckoned to be at leaſt 300 leagues by water, up that river. By this they had greatly extended their trade upon the Senegal; and, after building this fort, they were encouraged to attempt a diſcovery of the kingdom of Bambuk, famous for the number and riches of its gold mines; for which purpoſe they built another fort, called St. Peter's, upon the river Falema, near Kaynura, and a little above where it is joined by the Sanon Koles, or Gold River, which, from its name, and the quantities of gold brought down it by the natives, was ſuppoſed to come from the country of Bambuk.

At laſt the company prevailed with the Sieur Compagnon, to go, by land, in ſearch of this famous kingdom; and, in 1716, 1717, he was not only ſo lucky as to make the diſcovery, but to return in ſafety, and has given us a map of the country, which, according to him, fully anſwers the character given of it; for, in many places, the earth ſeems, at the very ſurface, to be impregnated with gold: This earth the natives dig up, and, by ſoaking and drenching it in water, the particles of gold, ſome of them pretty large, fall to the bottom, which the natives collect for ſale, after giving their Farim, or king, his ſhare, which is generally a moiety, and therefore they dare never carry on any work of this kind, but by his order, and under the inſpection of his officers, though there are innumerable places in this kingdom where the earth is of this kind; and even in all the countries bordering upon the Gold River, as well as upon the river Falema, there are numbers of places where the earth is of the ſame quality, which makes the ſand of all the rivers in this country ſo rich in gold duſt. This laſt river the French have already traced more than 60 leagues above its confluence with the river Senegal, from whence we may judge of the vaſt extent of country with which they had opened a trade, by means of the river Senegal; for, beſides this river of Falema, which comes from the ſouth, there are ſeveral rivers which fall into the Senegal from the north, ſuch as Kayor River, iſſuing from the great lake of that name, and Gumel River, iſſuing from another great lake in the kingdom of Kaſſon; by which rivers and lakes they drove a great trade with the Moors, as the river Senegal is the chief boundary between the country of the Moors, and that of the Blacks, and therefore the people near both ſides of this river are a ſort of mixed breed, between theſe two ſorts of the human race, which nature herſelf ſeems to have made quite diſtinct.

Beſide the trade in gold, which nature has made ſo plenty in the inland parts of this country, the French had a very great trade with the natives, in ſlaves, raw hides, and ſkins of wild beaſts, ivory, drugs of ſeveral ſorts, and particularly in gum-ſenega, ſo well known in this kingdom, and of ſo great uſe in ſome of our manufactures.

Lake of Kayor, Kayer or Kayllor

ARABS and MOORS of

SERINS

Ingrin

Lucela

Terrier Rouge

Cayberbel

the Desart

Serinpal

Roman

Pume

Enghinguet

Ender

Lake of Pania Fuli

Bouraw

Singheray

ISLE of JALOFE

Bife

Ghilakar

Country about FORT St JOSEPH in GALAM.

I. St Louis

Pt of Barbary

Bar of the Sanaga

Bieurt or Biyurt

Korinkani

River Sanaga

FORT St JOSEPH

Bubemusa

Dramanet

Mankanet

MAP of the Entrance of the SANAGA or SENEGAL.

R. of Sagharay

R. of Ghilakar

R. of Ter or the little Brak

Ghioden

Montauba

Sebart

Gombongha

Enda

Ghene

Del

Embulan

Ghiawer

Ghiakalel

Bieurt Biyurt or Bihurt

Isle of BIFESHA

Durumur. I.

Mogha Isle.

Ghiogu. I.

River of Sanaga

Isle a Galet

Sor Isle.

Ghamfa

John Barre

Bokas. I.

Salt Ponds

Wood Isle.

Isle de Grielle.

Ghiane

Emkiongo

I. St Louis

English Isle

a Bar

Bar of the Sanaga

Point of Barbary

Scale of 2 Leagues

the Bar is not always in the same place, there are 2 Passages over it. the River sometimes breaks the Point of Barbary higher than

A GENERAL MAP of the RIVER SANAGA or SENEGAL from the Falls of Govina to the OCEAN; taken by a French Engineer in 1718, & Drawn by the Sr d'Anville, from ye particular Draughts Publish'd by Labat.

Plan of Fort St Joseph.

a Entrance of the Fort.
b the Court.
c Magazins.
d Passages.
e Slave Booths.
f the Stairs.

Toises or Fathoms.

SAHRA

North Bounds of Kasson

Great Lake

Great Morass

Lake Kahaydu

Gunel

Roudeme of the Siratik

I. BILBAS.

Endoway

Ivory

River

Gbian

Gimghe

Sadel

Sinie

Galigne

Gpalale

Gayale

Ude

Gpapaye

Bibel

Ghilde

Bapalel

Gparampel

Maude

Embakan

Snake

Kouan

Daghana

Gpalisga

Dramanet

Fort St Joseph

Thunder Island

I. Kagnu

I. Ontu I.

Kagnu

Fall of the Rock Govina

Fall of the Rock Felu

Gaya

Kaymura

R. Falema

Gaman River

Gbinian River

White River

Black River

unknown

Settlement of the K. of Kasson

GALAM

Citron Leagues of France

0 10 15 20 25

ISLAND of SANAGA, SENEGAL or St Louis.

ISLAND of SOR

RIVER SANAGA

the little Marigot

the great Marigot

a Grove

F. St Louis

Point of Barbary

60 toe Fathoms

factures. This gum is produced from a ſort of tree, of which there are large woods on both ſides, but eſpecially the north ſide of the river Senegal; and in this neceſſary drug the French had almoſt an abſolute monopoly; for, by means of their fort in the Iſle of Arguin, in 28° ½ north latitude, their abovementioned fort in the Iſle of St. Louis, and their fort in the Iſle of Gorée, in 14° 40′ north latitude, they pretended to an excluſive privilege of trading upon the whole coaſt, from Cape Blanco to Cape Verde, and have often ſeized and confiſcated the ſhips of other nations, when they found them trading upon any part of that coaſt.

Of all theſe commodities, and, indeed, of every ſort of commodity, which either the French or we bring from the weſtern coaſt of Africa, the natives might produce or furniſh much greater quantities, if it were not for their extreme indolence and lazineſs; for, as they have no notion of luxury, or even of what we call the comforts of life, they will never engage in any ſort of labour, no, not even in hunting, but when compelled to it by a want of arms, or by meer hunger, for in ſuch a hot climate they have no occaſion for cloaths to keep them warm. This extreme indolence and lazineſs is probably occaſioned by the abſolute and arbitrary power of their governments, and the many little independent ſocieties into which they are divided. Their governments are either monarchical, or ariſtocratical, or a mixture of both, but all equally oppreſſive and tyrannical upon the poor; ſo that no poor man is ſure of enjoying to-morrow, what he has earned by his labour or induſtry to day, which of courſe makes all thoſe who have no ſhare in the government of the ſociety, think of nothing but ſupplying the preſent want. And, by their being divided into ſo many little independent ſocieties, they are continually at war with one another; ſo that their rulers can think of nothing but war, and conſequently can neither think of, nor have they an opportunity to provide for the delicacies or comforts of life.

Theſe two circumſtances, it is true, contribute greatly to promote our ſlave trade; for an abſolute king or prince will often ſell us a number of his own ſubjects for ſlaves, when he has nothing elſe to give us for what he wants; and all the priſoners they take in war, they ſell to us Europeans for ſlaves, unleſs the friends of ſuch priſoners can give them more for their redemption, than we will give for their purchaſe. But if we could inſtruct theſe unhappy people to form a better ſort of government, and to unite in larger ſocieties, it would be more humane, and it would promote our trade in every other ſort of commodity; for their gold mines and gum foreſts ſeem to be inexhauſtible, and their elephants, and other wild beaſts, as well as their tame beaſts, are innumerable. Every ſort of commodity they now furniſh us with would be increaſed, both in quantity and quality, by the increaſe of their induſtry; and numberleſs new ſorts of commodities might be diſcovered, which would be of great uſe to this part of the world; the conſequence of which would be, their conſuming much larger quantities of European manufactures and produce than they do at preſent. (See p. 302, 272, 319)

Dr. Hill, *with a benevolent Deſign, has lately publiſhed a Pamphlet, intitled,* The Virtues of Wild Valerian in Nervous Diſorders, with Directions for gathering and preſerving the Root; and for chuſing the right Kind when it is bought dry. Shewing that the Uncertainty of Effect in this valuable Medicine, is owing to Adulteration or ill Management. Illuſtrated with Figures; exhibiting the true and falſe Root, and the entire Plants. *We would recommend this Pamphlet to the particular Notice of thoſe that gather, vend, or make uſe of ſo ſalutary a Medicine, and ſhall give our Readers his fourth and fifth Chapters, containing a Deſcription of the falſe, and the true* Heath Valerian Roots, *by which the Patient may examine them himſelf.*

"THE falſe, or water Valerian root, which is by much the moſt common, is brittle and of a pale brown, approaching to yelloviſh; it is compoſed of many rounded fibres, often entirely naked, or at the beſt hung with a very few threads: And at the head, where theſe fibres unite, there are commonly ſeen the remains of the bottom of the ſtalk, with a hollow equal to that of a gooſe-quill. Among the true fibres of the root, are alſo ſeen ſeveral long and thick ſtrings of a paler colour, and jointed with a kind of dent at each joint. Theſe are the creeping appendages of the root, by which it runs under the ſurface: They have partly the nature of roots, partly of ſtalks, and are as deſtitute of virtue as ſo many ſtraws. When the real fibres are taſted, they are a little acrid, but faint, and a fœtid ſcent is perceived while chewing them. If they are broken, they appear hollow in the midſt, or at the beſt dark

and blackiſh. In the firſt caſe, the pith of the root is conſumed, which is the common ſtate of it after the plant has flowered: The other is the natural ſtate of the root in watery places, and the certain ſign of its wanting ſtrength. The ſubſtance which ſurrounds the pith in the Valerian root, contains its greateſt virtue. This is ſpungy and woody in the water Valerian, but in the heath kind, it is firm and oily. It contains a ſubſtance approaching to the nature of a gum reſin; and this the watery nouriſhment cannot ſupply: It is therefore this part in the water Valerian is ſo eaſily periſhable, which in the other is permanent."

"The true heath Valerian root is compoſed of longer and ſlenderer fibres than the other, and is tough and of a duſky brown, approaching to olive colour: And the fibres are hung with numerous threads: When broken, they have no hollow in the centre, nor any blackiſh circle there, but appear full and bright; and if the root has been gathered in perfection, there is a circle of a greeniſh or pale hue ſurrounding the pith.

The taſte differs from the other much more than the colour or form, it is highly aromatick, and really agreeable. It is not without the fœtid hogoe of the other, but the aromatick flavour overcomes it. This is the root, and this only, which ſhould be gathered for medicinal uſe, and it is indeed a very valuable and noble medicine. A phyſician of diſtinguiſhed abilities, one of the cenſors of the college, has told me, that in a late ſearch, they found this true Valerian root at one, and only one ſhop in London; the powder was of an olive brown, and the ſcent aromatick and agreeable: At other places, the powder was of a yelloviſh brown, and the ſcent offenſive.

This true kind is liable, like the falſe, to have the runners mixed among the real fibres, and they ſhould be ſeparated: It alſo will ſhew when the plant has been in ſtalk at the time of its being gathered, and in that ſtate ſhould be rejected. It is only in perfection when it is preparing for ſhooting a ſtalk: And whoever will gather it at that time, will find this kingdom can afford drugs equal to thoſe of the warmeſt climates."

"The true ſeaſon of gathering the Valerian root (he adds) is the middle or end of May, and the beginning of June; and the fineſt roots are thoſe of ſeedling plants. Theſe are known by ſtanding ſingle; thoſe from runners being always near old roots. Theſe ſeedlings have had the autumn and winter for taking their firſt growth, and eſtabliſhing themſelves in the ground; the warmth and moiſture of ſpring have given them their full bigneſs; and toward the end of May, the rudiment is formed, which is to ſhoot up into a ſtalk: The root is now full of its richeſt juice. This is the proper ſeaſon for gathering it; and the common rules in theſe caſes, which direct autumn and ſpring, are equally wrong. Every laſt year's plant of Valerian will flower in July, and therefore will be exhauſted in autumn; and the ſpring plants are too ſmall and imperfect for ſervice.

Therefore, the laſt ten days in May, and the firſt fifteen of June, are the proper time; this is a period of about three weeks, and it is ſufficient: The root ſhould not be taken up at any other time, and thoſe who buy ſhould never receive it in any ſtate but freſh, nor at any ſeaſon except this."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS there will be a remarkable tranſit of the planet Venus over the Sun, in 1761, I have here ſent you the type and time of its happening, for Great Budworth, Cheſhire. By the inſerting of which, in your next Magazine, you will, I doubt not, oblige ſeveral of your aſtronomical readers, as well as your conſtant reader,

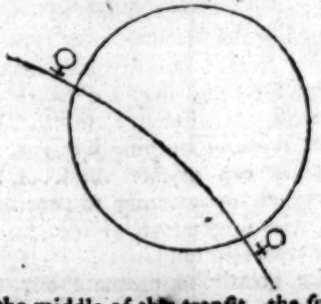
P. ANTROBUS,
Teacher of the mathematicks, and maſter of the grammar ſchool, at Great Budworth, Cheſhire.

June 16, 1758.

The apparent time at Great Budworth, of

	D.	H.	M.
Central ingreſs, in 1761, begin. June	5	14	16
Middle of the tranſit		17	25
True conjunction		17	47
Central egreſs, or end	5	20	34
Total duration		6	18

The TYPE.



At the middle of this tranſit, the ſun will be vertical to the north, in lat. about 22°, 40′. north, and long. 91°. 6′. eaſt *fere* from Great Budworth; therefore, it will be viſible without doubt, to Europe, Africa, and ſome parts of Aſia. It may be ſeen ſeveral hours, for the Sun riſes that morning about 3 H. 45 M. ſo it will be viſible, after Sun riſing, 4 H. 49 M. and will afford a fine appearance to thoſe that are fitted with good glaſſes.

A

☞ *Next month all our mathematical correſpondents ſhall be obliged.*



2.

I really believe I have frighten'd a ſcore,
They'll want to be with me, I warrant no more;
And I own I'm not ſorry for ſerving them ſo,
Were the ſame thing to do, I again ſhou'd ſay no:

3.

For a ſhepherd I like, with more courage and art,
Won't let me alone, tho' I bid him depart,
Such queſtions he puts, ſince I anſwer him ſo,
That he makes me mean yes, tho' my words are ſtill no.

4.

He aſk'd did I hate him, or think him too plain,
Let me die, if he is not a clever young ſwain,
If he ventur'd a kiſs, if I from him wou'd go,
Then he preſ'd my young lips, whilſt I bluſh'd and ſaid no.

5.

He aſk'd if my heart to another was gone,
If I'd have him to leave me and ceaſe to love on,
If I meant all my life long to anſwer him ſo?
I faulter'd and ſigh'd, and reply'd to him no.

6.

This morning an end to his courtſhip he made,
Will Phillis live longer a virgin, he ſaid?
If I preſs you to church will you ſcruple to go?
In a hearty good humour I anſwer'd no, no.

SALLINDA, 1758.

SALLINDA, let me now renew,
With the revolving year,
The pleaſing taſk of ſinging you,
The faireſt 'mongſt the fair.
A ſubject of leſs merit might,
By being oft reſum'd,
Become in time exhauſted quite,
And be to ſilence doom'd,
Your growing beauties cannot ſhare
Such fate; nor ever will,
If ſung for ages year by year,
Be half recounted ſtill.
For you ſwift time has no alarms,
His progreſs can't annoy;
For age, in you, as many charms
Shall ripen, as deſtroy.

Miſs GREEN's MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* JULY, 1758.

An Epiſtle to Mr. VOLTAIRE, *in anſwer to his ſcandalous Lines on the King of* PRUSSIA. (*See our laſt Vol. p.* 613.)

ILluſtrious poet! whoſe melliſluent art
Could warm the marble of th' unfeeling heart;
The tuneful magick of whoſe ſtrains could bear
Th' enchanted liſt'ner *when* it pleas'd, and *where*;
Whom *epic*, *tragic*, *lyric* charms conſpire,
With mingled blaze to make the world admire;
By ſuffrage univerſal rais'd to fit,
Almoſt unrival'd on the throne of wit.
Prime fav'rite in the brilliant court of *fame*,
Whoſe *goddeſs* glory'd to reſound thy name,
Adorn'd thee with her choiceſt preſent ſtore,
And in reverſion made thee hope for more;
Bid Europe own thy literary ſway,
And lo! its realms, with equal zeal obey:
From where the *Volga* pours his barb'rous wave,
To claſſic ſhores, that *Tiber*'s waters lave,
Delighted nations, liſt'ning to thy lays,
Vy'd in preſenting tributary praiſe.
Pleas'd we beheld thee ſtation'd near a throne,
Whoſe prince's luſtre ſcarce eclips'd thy own;
Pronounc'd the monarch in thy friendſhip bleſt,
(That monarch eminent for Attic taſte)
Affirm'd each favour thy deſerv'd reward,
And ſtyl'd it double honour to its lord.
Charm'd we perus'd thy poetry, or proſe,
Where, in its richeſt colours, genius glows;
In ev'ry line could nameleſs beauties ſpy,
Not *Delia* fairer in her lover's eye:
E'en the grim critic, prowling o'er thy page,
Stood raptur'd unawares, and loſt his rage.
But, ah! what furious frenzy fires thee now,
To tear thy laurels from thy peerleſs brow?
Thoſe verdant laurels *Phœbus* own'd he ow'd,
And each conſenting Muſe with joy beſtow'd;
Shameleſs, thy proſtituted arms to wield,
'Gainſt the fair ſtructure thou haſt help'd to build;
Thy once-lov'd patron's glory to dethrone,
And, by attacking his, deſtroy thy own.
But know, fond man, by paſſion's lure betray'd,
This vile attempt thy *genius* ſcorns to aid;
Spite of thyſelf, ſhe flies the baſe deſign,
Provok'd, renounces ev'ry railing line;
There leaves thee to debaſe thy manly ſenſe,
And warble on in tuneful impotence.
Unbluſhing bard! review thoſe happier days,
When, baſking in the warmth of *Frederick*'s rays,
Like ſome gay inſect of the blooming ſpring,
Thy reſtleſs Muſe was ever on the wing,
To celebrate the *hero* in the king.
How *Cæſar*, *Saluſt*, *Cicero*, in fine,
How ev'ry ancient darling of the Nine,
Stript by thy verſe, his various gifts reſign'd,
To grace thy fav'ring maſter's nobler mind.
Were theſe his right—or only meant to ſhew,
How well *Voltaire* to offer incenſe knew?
Baſe if the *laſt*—the *firſt* if you avow,
Or *he* is wonderfully chang'd, or *thou*.
Say then, ere we thy frantic ſtrain approve,
Say, for what virtue didſt thou loſe his love?
As the ſame ſun-ſhine, whoſe prolifick pow'r
Rears the brown harveſt, and the beauteous flow'r,
Or ſpreads the verdure o'er th' enamell'd meads,
Alike produces noxious, baleful weeds;

So royal condeſcenſion, while it warm'd
Thy genius, and to high perfection form'd,
With equal pace, unable to controul,
Matur'd the latent meanneſs of thy ſoul:
Meanneſs, that ev'ry mental charm defac'd,
And caſt thee from thine eminence diſgrac'd.
In that eclipſe did all thy glories end,
And, once an angel, now thou ſtalk'ſt a fiend;
An out-caſt miſcreant, with indignant eyes,
Hopeleſs to view thine abdicated ſkies;
Blaſpheming with malignant voice and frown,
That equitable hand which hurl'd thee down.
Can the low dunghill with its putrid ſteams,
Dim the bright radiance of the ſolar beams?
Or blot th' expanſion of yon azure ſky,
By all the ſable clouds it ſends on high?
As ſoon thy mean inveſtive ſhall prevail,
O'er the great character it dares aſſail.
'Gainſt *Pruſſia's hero* then thy rage reſtrain,
Know heav'n will own him, and thy ſpite is vain.
Their deſtin'd object impotent to wound,
Back on thyſelf thy poiſon'd ſhafts rebound;
And all th' invenom'd ſatire of thy ſong
Augments thoſe honours it intends to wrong.

The NECKLACE.

Nectе Amarylli modo: Et veneris, Dic, vincula nectо. VIRGIL.

BEAR, Sylph, to Leſbia's neck this lace,
Guard it with ſtricter care
Than once Imogen's coſtly brace,
Or Pope's Belinda's hair.
Tell her it is (for thou art nigh
The portal of her ear)
An emblem of that chain which I,
Her penſive priſ'ner, wear.
And whilſt her curious eyes ſurvey
Its humble train of beads,
Recount the pray'rs which ev'ry day,
For her, her beadſman reads.
Not ſtatelier once was Dido's neck,
Renown'd in Maro's lays,
Which Ilion's chain was brought to deck,
Diſtinct with pureſt rays:
For to her natals Dian went,
And form'd it how to grow,
Nature the colours truly blent,
Nor ebony, nor ſnow.
Such was the graceful goddeſs' own,
When by Eurota's ſtream,
Above her virgin choir ſhe ſhone,
In eminence ſupreme.
Go, lace, my Leſbia's neck ſurround,
Tho' envy'd there by me;
Nor boaſt thy luſtre, ſhe'll be found
An ornament to thee.
If thou muſt boaſt, no farther dare,
Than emblematick grace:
That ſiſter bands once yok'd the pair
To great Saturnia's chaiſe:
That myſtick manacles, like thine,
Fence Cytherean groves:
That harneſs-lace was wont to join,
Idalia's jugal doves.
Then ſay, ſome image is expreſt,
(In ev'ry pearly Bead)
Of eggs thoſe doves on Venus' breaſt,
Or lovely Leda laid:
That ſway coercive guards the ſtate,
And weal of human things:
That ſturdy gyves of love or hate,
Dare bind the proudeſt kings:
E'en Cupid's ſelf, that little knave,
That chains all mortal race,
Mat. Prior ſung, was led a ſlave,
In Chloe's ſilken lace!
Myſterious band! by love's decree,
Deſtin'd my Leſbia's neck to rove;
As now the gift, O may'ſt thou be,
With Hymen, the reward of love!
May 15, 1758.

ANACREON, ODE IV. *To Himſelf.*

ON the tender myrtle bed,
On the dewy herbage ſpread,
Let me quaff the cup divine:
Love my ſlave ſhall gird his veſt,
Gay depending from his breaſt;
Love ſhall wait and ſerve the wine.
Lo! the whirling chariot-wheel!
Swiftly thus our moments ſteal:
Duſt and mould'ring bones we fall!
Ah! on tombs why ſo profuſe?
Spare the oil and purple juice;
Since they ne'er can life recal.
Rather, while I life enjoy,
Come, anoint me, beauteous boy;
Deck with roſes—call the fair—
Ere I bid this world adieu,
Ere th' Elyſian ſhades I view,
Love and wine ſhall baniſh care.

EPISTLE *to Two* LADIES *on their* Marriage-Day.

DEAR ladies, whilſt the nuptial hour at hand,
Muſt all your time, and all your thoughts demand;
Tho' all the Nine my tuneful ſtrain inſpir'd,
My heart, tho' all the force of friendſhip fir'd,
Tho' warm'd with tranſport for my lovely theme,
I wou'dn't long your kind attention claim.
Yet let me join the gratulating throng,
And breathe to heav'n, one ardent wiſh, in ſong:
That all your future days, ſerene and bright,
May flow diſtinguiſh'd by ſincere delight;
That full ſucceſs your wiſhes may attend,
And heav'n's beſt bleſſings on your heads deſcend;
That love, and joy, may on each period wait,
While hoary time unrolls the page of fate:
Till all who hear your deſtiny, admire,
Nor more from heav'n, to make them bleſt, require:
Till tender mothers, who your lot ſurvey,
Thus, in the fondneſs of their ſouls, ſhall pray;
"May my fair daughter, or my fav'rite ſon,
Be bleſt, and live, and love, as theſe have done."

PUR-

PURBECK.

Chalcidicaque levis tandem ſuper aſtitit Arce.

WHEN Sol had to the weſtward drove his car,
A plaintive youth the Driads left awhile,
Soft ſlumbering in their ſhade, to hail from far
The lov'd Nereides of Purbeck's iſle.
As up the ſteep he caſt his longing eye,
His glowing cheek the ev'ning Zephyrs fan,
Breathe as he breathes, and anſw'ring ev'ry ſigh,
Thus waſt his wiſhes to the oozy clan:
"Place me, Cerulean pow'rs, where yonder hill [ſtream,
O'erlooks ſweet Frome, roll down her ſilver
Yon monument of Cæſar's martial ſkill,
A laſting trophy of the Roman name.
Yes, grant me, ſilver-footed queen, to view,
From off the battlements of yonder ſteep,
Thy ſportive daughters, clad in azure hue,
Drive the light chariot o'er the ſlumb'ring deep.
Huſh ev'ry wave, and bid the gladſome air,
Diſplay each ſmile, and baniſh ev'ry frown;
All ſpleen diſpel, and health-devouring care,
And my heart's *lord*, place *lightly on his throne*.
Far from my breaſt ambition's height remove, [tree;
Charms hopeleſs, and forbidden wiſdom's
Remember Stag'rite, and Leander's love,
Nor tinge with Icarus another ſea.
But by my ſide ſome wat'ry Ariel place,
Leſt I approach the dizzy cliff too near:
E'en now with him I ſeem the ſcene to trace,
And thus, e'en now, his imagery hear."
"Ariſe, my ſhepherd, and each penſive thought
Give to the winds, and liſten to my ſtrain:
See *Lockhart's* bark, with Jove's own thunder fraught, [plain!
Drive the French dogger o'er the liquid
Or walk the ſtrand, with ocean's honours deck'd, [rov'd;
Where once the rev'rend *Cryſes* penſive
Where ev'ry pebble, ev'ry ſhell reflect,
Some fancied image of a face belov'd.
So when on ev'ning hearth the youthful clan,
Beſtir the coals, by wayward frolick led,
Here ſtares a lion, tyger, or a man,
Each ember breaths an animated head.
With braciſh ribband here our hair we bind,
A truer bandage never ran the loom:
Here too, ſo bards romantick ſing, you find
The maid, whoſe cheeks are coral as her comb.
Should'ſt haply thou to ancient acts attend,
Read in yon trenches ſtampt *—immortal Rome, [lend
Where the rude rings to ſleeping proweſs
A ſweeter poſy than the letter'd tomb.
For that rude heap, accumulated duſt,
The moulder'd frame of many a hero ſcreens:
Th' enamell'd turf, enrich'd by noble duſt,
Confirms that—virtue has its ever-greens.
That virtue riſes as the new-ſhorn fields,
The flocks declare that crop the ſacred food:
They ſuck the vegetable life ſhe yields,
And ſwell the Britiſh veins with Roman blood.
There cloſe entrench'd the legions mock'd the foe, [car:
Their miſſile weapons, and their pain ed
While Neptune rul'd the council, and below
Remurmurs ſtill the hoarſe debate of war.
The gulls and choughs that hover o'er the cliſt,
Epitomize the ſpreading eagles creſt:
Or her diſmiſs'd by ancient rite to wait,
† The honour'd hero to eternal reſt.
Nor leſs demands thy ſight the inland ſcene,
If inland ſcenes can charm thy wand'ring eyes,
Where, on the borders of the deſart plain,
Sequeſter'd *Grange* ‡ erects her paradiſe.
Where the bright Naiads on the margin ſtand,
And lure with fraudful bait the finny race:
Where art and nature, dancing hand in hand,
Entwine their temples with—a *Bond* of peace.
Hence, weſt, ſee! *Howard's* venerable ſeat ‖
Uprear her ancient head in Gothic mood,
Majeſtick pile! where *Weldian* pulſes beat
With the rich tide of royal *Edrick's* blood.
How juſt a ſymmetry the fabrick bears,
Which ſtate, and ſweet ſimplicity compoſe!
What tho' to light a martial air it wears,
'Tis quiet's fane, the villa of repoſe.
Thy villa, Weld, thy ſoul's epitomy,
Around we ſee thy peaceful mind's portrait,
There may we view thy liſtleſs dignity,
There read—a man, without preſumption, great.
What the gay world on tinſel crowds expends,
The ſervile inſects of our ſummer days:
Thy hand to penury thoſe boons extends,
Boons ſtill enhanc'd by what the donor ſays.
The ſtealing progreſs of thy life moves on,
Great without pomp, and gen'rous yet unſeen: [ſun,
So oft we bleſs, conceal'd in clouds, the
So deepeſt currents glide the moſt ſerene.
Serene our deep, when broody Halcyon ſings,
And o'er her eggs extends her genial quills:
With us but ſhort her reign, while from her wings,
Ceaſeleſs on thee her myſtick balm diſtills."
More had he ſaid, when Thetis ſtrait diſpatch'd, [pow'r:
To bear the youth the wiſh'd for airy
High, thro' the clouds, he unperceiv'd was ſnatch'd,
The Driades ſtill ſleeping in their bow'r.
So from the mazy labyrinth's abodes,
The winged artiſt ſprung to realms above:
So on his pinions, to th' immortal gods,
Soar'd, with young Ganymede, the bird of Jove.

As

* *A hill bordering on* Purbeck, *in* Dorſetſhire, *and generally ſuppoſed to have been uſed formerly by the* Romans *as a place of encampment.*

† *See* Kennet's Rom. Antiq. *p.* 364.

‡ *The Seat of* John Bond, *Eſq;* ‖ Lulworth *Caſtle.*

An Imitation of HORACE's VIIIth ODE, *Lydia dic, per &c.*

1.

BY all that's good—by all that's fair,
I prithee Molly now declare,
Why thus a victim to your love,
The hopeful Amaranth muſt prove?

2.

Say, why unmindful of the field,
He ceaſes now his arms to wield,
And in his warlike ſteed no more,
Rejoices, as he did before?

3.

Unheeding now his country's call,
Why braves he not the haughty *Gaul*?
Why thus at home inactive ſtay,
And ſee *Minorca* fall a prey?

4

To ev'ry manly ſport now loſt,
By ſoftneſs, Molly's love engroſt,
Say, why like *Lockhart* and like *Howe*,
With laurels he decks not his brow?

5.

Is it for fear that ſcars diſgrace,
And ſpoil the beauties of his face,
Or yet what's worſe, in battle ſlain,
You ne'er embrace the youth again?

6.

Hence hence theſe fears, the gods will ſave,
And e'er protect the virtuous brave:
With laurels heighten all his charms,
And give a hero to your arms.

SOLUTION *to the* ÆNIGMA *in the Magazine for* May, *p.* 256.

THE fooliſh creature, I ſuppoſe,
That thee produces is a gooſe:
In the extreme part of her wings,
A quill, the common product, ſprings:
Which, for the ſervice of mankind,
Into a *pen* transform'd we find.

T. G.

ANACREON, ODE XLV. *imitated.*

Ο' ἀνὴρ ὁ τῆς Κυθήρης, &c.

AS Vulcan forg'd for Cupid darts,
Such as wou'd pierce the ſtouteſt hearts,
In pity beauty's queen their points
With honey & balmy dew anoints;
But Cupid ſoon imbitters all,
By ſilly dipping them in gall.
Mars, now return'd from toils of war,
Brandiſh'd aloft his maſſy ſpear,
That reek'd with blood of thouſands ſlain,
He'd left inglorious on the plain;
And, as he chanc'd theſe darts to ſpy,
Survey'd them with a ſcornful eye.
What baubles, ſays he, have we here?
How ſmall, how brittle, they appear?
Fit play-things to divert a child!
Venus ſtood by, heard all, and ſmil'd,
Seeing the wily elf prepare
A dart, to ſmite the god of war;
To whom, in angry mood, he cry'd,
Deſpiſe not what you ne'er have try'd;
By theſe my arms, you ſet at nought,
Your error you will ſoon be taught:
With his full ſtrength his bow he drew,
The ſhaft with ſpeed unerring flew.
Soon as its ſmart the warrior found,
His looks reveal'd his inward wound:
Its force, ſays he, too well I know;
O! take it from me, prithee do?
No, no, father God, now its force you have try'd,
For me, you ſhall keep it, the Urchin reply'd.

G. S.

ANACREON, ODE LIX. *imitated.*

Σλίφος πλέκων πρόθ' εὗρον, &c.

AS I one day of choiceſt flow'rs,
From gardens pick'd and fragrant bow'rs,
Was making coronets and poſies,
Cupid I found among the roſes;
I took the Urchin by the wing,
And did him in my liquor fling,
Then pour'd him ſtraight into my cup,
And in a trice I drank him up;
But from that very time to this,
I ſcarce have had a moment's peace:
For ſtill whene'er I'm laid to reſt,
I feel him flutt'ring in my breaſt.

G. S.

A PENNY *for your* THOUGHTS. *Extempore. To Miſs* M. F.

YOU bid a penny for my thoughts,
I will unfold them fairly;
I think you are a charming laſs,
And know, I love you dearly.

I think you have a form and mind,
In ev'ry part compleat;
I think your breaſt was not deſign'd
To harbour black deceit.

I think no love can ever laſt,
Which does not meet return;
I think love's fire a ſudden blaſt,
Where ſouls don't equal burn.

I think true happineſs depends
Upon a mutual love;
I think, who truſts to other ends,
The end will fatal prove.

I think you temp'rate, chaſte, and true,
Mild, cleanly, and diſcreet;
I think thoſe virtues meet in you,
Which make e'en bondage ſweet.

I think of you, whene'er I think,
And ſo I ſhall for ever;
I ſometimes think I might be bleſt,
And ſometimes think—Oh, never!

R. B.

Brumpton, May 26, 1758.

EPIGRAM.

HOW great thy might let none by miſchief know, [ſhew;
But what thou canſt by acts of kindneſs
A pow'r to hurt is no ſuch noble thing;
The toad can poiſon, and the ſerpent ſting.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

THE lord lieutenants of the following counties have appointed meetings for putting the militia act in execution, viz. The marquis of Rockingham, for the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire; the duke of Newcaſtle, for Middleſex; the earl of Halifax, for Northamptonſhire; the duke of Grafton, for Suffolk; lord Onſlow, for Surry; the earl Poulet, for Somerſetſhire; the duke of Ancaſter, for Lincolnſhire; the earl of Coventry, for Worceſterſhire; lord Ducie, for Glouceſterſhire; earl Cowper, for Hertfordſhire; lord Royſton, for Cambridgeſhire; earl of Exeter, for Rutlandſhire; the duke of Mancheſter, for Huntingdonſhire; the duke of Devonſhire, for Derbyſhire; the duke of Dorſet, for Kent; the earl of Cholmondeley, for Cheſter, Flint, Carnarvon, Angleſey, Montgomery, and Merioneth; Richard Myddleton, Eſq; for Denbighſhire; the duke of Newcaſtle, for Nottinghamſhire; the duke of Bedford, for Bedfordſhire; the duke of Marlborough, for Oxfordſhire and Bucks; the duke of Bolton, for Hampſhire; lord Liſburne, for Cardiganſhire; the earl of Rochford, for Eſſex; the earl of Powis, for Shropſhire; Thomas Morgan, Eſq; for Monmouth and Brecon; and the deputy-lieutenants, for Weſtmoreland and Norfolk.

A number of the ſerjeants who are penſioners in Chelſea-hoſpital, have received orders to repair where they ſhall be reſpectively directed by the lords lieutenants of the ſeveral counties of England, to teach the militia their exerciſe, for which they are to have an allowance of 7s. per week. (See p. 357.)

LIST *of Sea and Land Forces, at preſent maintained by* Great-Britain, *including Artificers in the King's Yards and Docks.*

Eſtabliſhment for Great Britain, the train of artillery inclusive		55000
For Ireland		12000
For N. Amer. of regulars	22000	
of provincials	30000	52000
For the Weſt-Indies		2000
For Gibraltar and the Eaſt-Indies		5000
The allied army in the pay of Great-Britain —		60000
Total of land forces		186000
Naval department, viz. ſeamen (12000 more than voted for)	62000	
Marines —	14000	96000
Artificers to the docks, ſuppoſed to be	20000	
Total		282000

Ships in commiſſion, 110 of the line.
200 under the line of all denominations.

310 ſhips of war.

Land Forces in North-America.

Againſt Louiſbourg —	12900
Againſt Crown-Point —	18500
Againſt fort Du Queſne —	9700
43d regiment, Kennedy's, in garriſon at Anapolis, Fort Cumberland, &c. in Nova-Scotia	700
	41800

Liſt of the Engliſh *Fleet in the* Mediterranean.

Prince	Guns 90	Adm. Oſborne, Gayton.
St. George	90	Adm. Broder. Payton.
Swiftſure	74	Stanhope.
Monarch	70	Montague.
Culloden	64	Callis.
Hampton Court	64	Webb.
Berwick	64	Hughes.
Monmouth	64	Harvey.
Jerſey	60	Barker.
Princeſs Louiſa	60	Lloyd.
St. Albans	60	Baker.
Guernſey	50	Milbank.
Preſton	50	Evans.
Ambuſcade	40	Gwynn.
Rainbow	44	Baſſet.
Thetis	44	Mowbray, hoſpital ſh.
Glaſgow	20	Wilkinſon
Tartar's prize	20	Bailey.
Favourite ſloop	18	Edwards.
Fortune ſloop	14	Cock.

The bounties for encouraging ſeamen, &c. to enter into his majeſty's ſervice, are ordered to be continued to the 12th day of Auguſt next. (See p. 258.)

The following gentlemen are choſe to manage the African affairs, for the year enſuing.

Ronjat Lehook, Eſq; Robert Scott, Eſq; Henry Douglaſs, Eſq;	For London.
Samuel Smith, Eſq; Vincent Biſcoe, Eſq; Pere Cuſt, Eſq;	For Briſtol.
Richard Gildart, Eſq; Nathaniel Baſnett, Eſq; Charles Pole, Eſq;	For Liverpool.

The following were the prices of meat at Holyhead market, on Wedneſday the 5th of this inſtant:

Weather mutton,	1s. 6d. to 2s. a quarter.
Weather goat,	9d. to 1s. a ſide.
Veal,	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. a quar.
Lamb,	2s. 6d. to 3s. a carcaſe.
Kid,	6d. to 9d. a carcaſe.
Beef,	1d. ½d. to 2d. a pound.
Pork,	1d. ½d. to 2d. a pound.
Bacon,	3d. ½d. a pound.

Some

Some letters from the East-Indies import, that all our forts and settlements there were in a good state of defence, and in no fear of any attempts of the enemy.

MONDAY, June 12.

The paper and corn-mills of Mr. Bigg, at Iping, in Sussex, were consumed by fire; damage 1200l.

TUESDAY, 27.

The court was ordered to go into mourning on July 2, for the prince royal of Prussia. (See p. 318.)

THURSDAY, 29.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Jacob Romart, a jeweller, for the murder of Theodore Wentworth, a fellow workman; and Henry Carrier, for publishing as true, an acceptance to a bill of Exchange, with intent to defraud, received sentence of death; and 21 for transportation.

SATURDAY, July 1.

The poll-books for sheriffs of this city for the year ensuing were finally closed at Guildhall, and the numbers were for Sir Joseph Hankey 1052; alderman Kite 1029; Tho. Truman, Esq; 1452; Tho. Whately, Esq; 1416. (See p. 313.)

Jacob Romart was carried from Newgate to Tyburn, and executed for the murder of Theodore Wentworth. He was a native of Norway, 28 years of age, and very unhappy in his temper: In his confinement he had taken little care to make a proper defence on his trial, and was regardless afterwards what became of him, being possessed of a spirit of obstinacy scarcely to be paralleled: He refused to acknowledge that he repented of the crime; but insisted he had a commission from God for what he did. It appears from the Ordinary of Newgate's account that he was a gloomy, visionary enthusiast; that he had twice fasted for an extraordinary length of time; and that Wentworth had been too free in joking with a man of his temper, tho', when he received his death's wound, no words had passed between them.

Arrived at St. Helen's commodore Howe, with his squadron of men of war and all the transports. They were obliged to proceed to St. Helen's for want of provisions for the men, and forage for their horses. (See p. 313.)

On the 7th the troops disembarked and encamped, the foot on the Isle of Wight, and the horse on South-Sea common, at Portsmouth: They had 1200 sick, occasioned by the inclemency of the weather.

At a court of assistants of the worshipful company of Stationers, Charles Hitch, Esq; was chosen master, and Mr. deputy John Clarke and Mr. Allington Wilde, were chosen wardens of the said company for the year ensuing.

SUNDAY, 2.

Was observed, by his majesty's command, as a day of thanksgiving, for prince Ferdinand's victory. (See p. 335.)

TUESDAY, 4.

Thomas Truman and Thomas Whately, Esqrs. were declared duly elected sheriffs of this city, &c.

The duke of Marlborough arrived in town, and was graciously received by his majesty at Kensington.

Being commencement day, at the university of Cambridge, at which were present his grace the duke of Newcastle, their chancellor, the following gentlemen were created doctors: In divinity, Dr. Mills, of Trinity college, Dr. Balguy, of St. John's college.— In law, Dr. Richmond, of St. John's college, Dr. Simpson, of Trinity hall.— In physick, Dr. Hardinge, of Jesus college, Dr. Gisborn, of St. John's college, Dr. Wollaston, of Sidney college. Dr. Jacob, of King's college.— In musick, Dr. Buswell, one of the gentlemen of his majesty's chapels royal.—And sixty-eight masters of arts.

The following doctors proceeded at the act at Oxford. Doctors of divinity. Dr. Hall, of C. C. C. Dr. Dixon and Dr. Bolton, of Queen's, Dr. Douglas and Dr. Hallifax, of Baliol, Dr. Nash, of Worcester, Dr. Worthington, of Jesus, Dr. Scrope, of Oriel, Dr. Thorpe, of St. John's, Dr. Eyre, Dr. Bridell, and Dr. Smith (dean of Chester) of New college.— Doctor of physick. Dr. Gower, of Brazen Nose college.— Doctors of law. Dr. Bever and Dr. Cooper, of All Souls, Dr. Spry, of Christ Church, Dr. Richards, of Jesus, and Dr. Golding, of New college.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

Admiral Saunders arrived at Spithead from the Streights, in the Monmouth, with the Revenge, Foudroyant, and Orpheus, and brought home with him above 1000 French prisoners. The Foudroyant is a surprising 84 gun ship, her guns are on two decks, her lower tier monstrous unwieldy and not easy to be worked, the shot weighing very little short of fifty pounds each. Notwithstanding their superiority in bulk, our thirty-two pound shot are thought by all judges to be on a par with them, and of as much efficacy when they take place. Her larboard side is most terribly mauled, there are seventy shot-holes on that side plugged up; she came home under jury-masts: Her lower tier abast the mainmast are fine brass guns, several of which have very fine busts in an oval compartment of Lewis XIV. The Orpheus is a fine large 64 gun ship, she is peppered very well too, her masts very much wounded: It is surprizing how they stood home; she also has several fine brass guns. The prisoners were put on board the Boyne, and from thence conveyed to Porchester castle. (See p. 210.)

MONDAY, 10.

His majesty reviewed three regiments of cavalry, from a gallery erected in Kensington gardens for that purpose, and they afterwards marched to Blackheath to encamp.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Was held a general quarterly court of the governors of the Aſylum, when ſeven girls were admitted between the age of eight and twelve years, and ſeven were refuſed, not being thought proper objects; and at the ſame time, orders were given for the children in the Aſylum, to be immediately ſupplied with leather ſtays. More girls have been admitted ſince. (See p. 258.)

A reprieve was brought to Newgate for Dr. Henſey, reſpiting his ſentence for a fortnight, early in the morning; but however not ſo ſoon as to prevent the aſſembling of a great concourſe of people to ſee him executed, who committed ſome diſorders. The doctor has ſince been two or three times under examination, and it is ſaid has made great diſcoveries.

THURSDAY, 13.

At four in the afternoon the tide of ebb, in the river Thames, was lower than has been for ſome years, occaſioned by a ſtrong weſterly wind. The people on the ſhore, on both ſides the water, were very numerous, and ſeveral picked up money, and things of value.

SUNDAY, 16.

Lord Anſon, in the Royal George, with 17 other ſhips of war, arrived at Plymouth. (See p. 303.)

TUESDAY, 18.

At a court of aldermen, Sir John Barnard reſigned his gown, and received the thanks of the court for his paſt ſervices.

FRIDAY, 21.

Admiral Oſborne, in the St. George, with the Monarque, capt. Montagu, arrived at Portſmouth, from the Mediterranean. (See p. 368.)

SATURDAY, 22.

Lord Anſon and admiral Holmes ſailed from Plymouth, with a fleet of 18 ſail, to the weſtward.

MONDAY, 24.

Hume's and Kingſley's regiments, and the Welch fuſileers, under general Kingſley, ſailed for Embden.

His royal highneſs prince Edward arrived at Portſmouth, and the next morning went from the dock-yard in the Eſſex's twelve oar'd barge, on board that ſhip, attended by lord George Sackville and admiral Holborne. His royal highneſs had the ſtandard of England flying in the bow of the boat. Admiral Holborne's barge followed with his flag flying in the bow of his boat, and all the captains following in ſeniority.

TUESDAY, 25.

A further reſpite to Nov. 8, was granted to Dr. Henſey. (See the 12th.)

At a court of aldermen, Tho. Whately, Eſq; ſwore himſelf diſqualified for ſerving the office of ſheriff of this city; and a proſecution was ordered to be commenced againſt Thomas Truman, Eſq; for refuſing to take upon him that office.

A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made, and unanimouſly agreed to, that the thanks of the court ſhould be preſented in form to Sir John Barnard, for his honourable and diſintereſted diſcharge of the high offices he long filled as a magiſtrate and repreſentative of this great and opulent city. The court of aldermen alſo voted their thanks, and they were ſoon after carried to Sir John by the town clerk.

Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. and alderman of Caſtle Baynard ward, accepted of the ward of Bridge without.

Henry March, Eſq; paid 400l. and 20 marks, into the chamber of London, to be excuſed ſerving the office of ſheriff.

THURSDAY, 27.

Nathaniel Naſh, Eſq; was elected alderman of Caſtle Baynard ward, in the room of Sir Robert Ladbroke, now father of the city, and alderman of Bridge ward without.

James Dandridge and Matthew Rolliſton, Eſqrs. were elected ſheriffs of London and Middleſex.

Several houſes were conſumed by fire, in Brook-ſtreet, Old Soho.

The Litchfield and Faulkland men of war are arrived at Plymouth, with the trade under convoy from the Leeward Iſlands, conſiſting of 82 ſail, 50 of them for the port of London.

Cardinal Charles Rezzonico, a noble Venetian, biſhop of Padua, aged 65, was elected pope the 6th of this month, and has taken the name of Clement XIII. He was raiſed to the purple in 1737, by Clement XII. (See our laſt Vol. p. 19, &c. ſeq. for an account of the pope, conclave, &c.)

Seven women were killed, at the beginning of the month, by the fall of an old houſe, in the ruins near Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, and ſeven other perſons that were ſadly hurt, died afterwards of their bruiſes in St. Giles's workhouſe. The mob have ſince pulled ſome of thoſe ruinous houſes down, with a view of preventing further miſchief; but one old woman was killed by their officiouſneſs.

The lightning has done ſome miſchief in many parts of the kingdom.

At the aſſizes at Northampton, four were capitally convicted, but afterwards reprieved: At Oxford one, but reprieved: At Abingdon three, but reprieved: At Nottingham one, but reprieved: At Worceſter one, but reprieved: At Stafford one, but reprieved: At Chelmsford nine, four of whom were reprieved: At Winchester four: At Maidſtone one: And York was a maiden aſſize: At Shrewſbury three, but reprieved: At Saliſbury two: At Horſham two ſmugglers, for the murder of a dragoon.

The corporation of the city of Briſtol have given 200l. to the Marine Society.

The following lord lieutenants have alſo appointed meetings for putting the militia act in execution, viz. Lord Irwin, for the Eaſt-Riding of Yorkſhire; earl of Northumberland,

thumberland, for Northumberland and Newcaſtle; earl Gower, for Staffordſhire; earl of Hertford, for Warwickſhire; lord Strange, for Lancaſhire; lord Edgcumbe, for Cornwall. (See p. 368.)

Newcaſtle, July 15. On Saturday laſt arrived from Greenland, the Reſolution, Hedley, with two whales; the Phœnix, Gairs, with one; the Robert, Frank, with one; and the Swallow, Knox, a clean ſhip. And on Tueſday, the Dolphin, Grieves, with one; by whom we hear that the ſeaſon has been very tempeſtuous, the fiſhery very unſucceſsful, and that ſeveral Engliſh and Dutch ſhips were loſt.

The crew of the Leviathan, of Whitby, capt. Oſtle, are brought home by the ſhips arrived here from Greenland, the ſhip being loſt; as were the Cunliffe, of Liverpool, capt. Liddle, the Prince William, of Yarmouth, and the Borrowſtowneſs, of Borrowſtowneſs.

There is advice that commodore Stevens, with four ſhips of the line, arrived at Bombay in the middle of October laſt. (See our laſt Vol. p. 145.)

We alſo hear, that 4000 Marats, cavalry, have joined the Engliſh in the kingdom of Golconda.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

June 15. THOMAS Gregory, a rich farmer, near Black Barnſley, in Yorkſhire, aged 80, was married to Mrs. Lydia Trunball, of the ſame age and place.

24. Walter Strickland, Eſq; to Miſs Meſſenger, of Fountain-Abbey, in Yorkſhire.

July 1. Richard Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Anne-Sophia Temple.

William Turton, of Oxfordſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Clarke, of Hertford.

2. James Williams, of Flintſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Polly Reed, of Finchley.

James Downham, of Chicheſter, Eſq; to Miſs Elkins.

John Rogers, Eſq; to Miſs Edmonds.

4. Frederick Vane, Eſq; to Miſs Henrietta Meredith, of Weſtminſter.

6. Mr. William Valiant, to Miſs Nancy Hay.

9. Thomas Gardner, of York, Eſq; to Miſs Nancy Lewis, of Endfield.

John Hart, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Jenny Vainner, of Kenſington.

William Mayne, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Allen, daughter of the late lord viſcount Allen, with a fortune of 3000l. per annum.

10. Thomas Rowland, of Goſport, Eſq; to Miſs Thompſon, of Eltham.

Thomas Trollope Browne, Eſq; to Miſs Nedham.

11. Tho. Cottle, of Somerſetſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Polly Wood, of Carſhalton, in Surry, with a fortune of 10,000l.

Mr. William Thornton, to Miſs Thornton, a daughter of Robert Thornton, Eſq;

James Archer, Eſq; to Miſs Cox.

16. Tho. Rowland, to Miſs Thompſon.

19. Walter Waring, Eſq; member for Biſhop's caſtle, to Miſs Ranby, daughter of John Ranby, Eſq; ſergeant ſurgeon to his majeſty.

Rev. Mr. Maſſey, rector of Ditchingham, in Norfolk, to Miſs Elcock, of Pool hall.

William Ward, of Birmingham, Eſq; to Miſs Polly Selby.

20. Anthony Dawſon, of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſq; to Miſs Savile.

Robert Bull, of Chicheſter, Eſq; to Miſs Brereton.

Richard Bridges, of Cumberland, Eſq; to Miſs Hale, of Bampton, in Devonſhire.

23. Charles Skipton, Eſq; to Miſs Sukey Whitehead.

June 24. Lady of Wenham Coke, Eſq; was delivered of a ſon.

July 1. —— of Charles Yorke, Eſq; ſolicitor general, of a daughter.

Lady Harriott Conyers, of a daughter.

10. Lady Elizabeth Worſley, of a daughter.

11. Lady of the Hon. George Barnwell, of a ſon.

12. Marchioneſs of Tweedale, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

June 27. HENRY Trent, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex.

Sir William Lockhart, of Carſtairs, in Scotland, Bart.

Anthony Baynton, of Wallington, in Surry, Eſq;

28. Lieutenant-general James Cochran, of Hampſtead. He was formerly lieutenant-colonel to Oglethorpe's regiment, and afterwards colonel of a regiment of marines.

29. Mrs. Bampfylde, relict of John Bampfylde, Eſq; of Somerſetſhire.

30. Mr. William Ellis, of Little Gaddeſden, in Hertfordſhire, author of many Treatiſes on Huſbandry, &c.

Stephen Winthropp, Eſq; an eminent merchant.

July 1. James Dickens, of Hertfordſhire, Eſq;

3. Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Mr. Richard Baldwin, ſen. bookſeller, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

John Freeman, of Orſet, in Eſſex, Eſq;

Rev. Mr. Burn, ſecond maſter of Merchant Taylor's ſchool.

4. Mrs. Le Blanc, wife of Thomas Le Blanc, a South-Sea director.

Right Hon. Brabazon Ponſonby, earl of Beſborough, and lord Ponſonby, of Syſonby, in England; ſucceeded in title and eſtate, by his eldeſt ſon William, viſc. Duncannon, now earl of Beſborough, &c.

5. William Chapman, Eſq; an eminent merchant.

Henry Fines, Eſq; who was drank to for ſheriff by alderman Dickenſon.

Benjamin Everard, Eſq; ſon of Edward Everard, of Lynn, in Norfolk, Eſq;

William Hicks, Eſq; of Whitehaven, an eminent Weſt-India merchant.

7. Major John Elwes, late of the firſt troop of horſe-guards.

Edmund Anguiſh, Eſq; a paymaſter of Exchequer bills, &c. &c.

William Bigges, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Northumberland.

Lady of the late Sir Herbert Packington, Bart. and mother of the preſent baronet.

James Dundas, of Caſtle-Cary, in Scotland, Eſq;

9. Mrs. Ryder, relict of Mr. Ryder, an eminent linen-draper, late of Cheapſide.

Mr. John Douglas, ſurgeon, an eminent and ſkilful anatomiſt.

Thomas Forſett, of Chelmsford, Eſq;

Henry Baxter, of Whitehall, Eſq;

Lady of Rob. Palmer, Eſq; in child bed.

Janet viſcounteſs dowager of Oxenford.

10. Lady of Sir Gerard Napier, of Critchill, in Dorſetſhire, Bart.

12. William Lancelot, of Red Lion-ſquare, Eſq;

George Henry Wakes, Eſq; at the Hot Wells, Briſtol.

Miſs St. Quintin, eldeſt daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, Bart.

15. Stephen Harris, of Winborn, in Dorſetſhire, Eſq;

17. Tho. Crofts, of Berkeley-ſquare, Eſq;

John Heneage, of Groſvenor-ſquare, Eſq;

Mr. Charles Renton, a muſician, aged 96, an honeſt, worthy man.

18. Mr. Michael Martindale, deputy of the ward of Faringdon within.

21. Thomas Jekyll, Eſq; brother of the late Sir Joſeph Jekyll, maſter of the Rolls.

24. Hon. Mrs. Tufton, ſiſter to the late earl of Thanet.

Rev. Mr. Dyer, miniſter of Coneby, in Lincolnſhire, author of that excellent Poem, The Fleece, &c. (See our laſt Vol. p. 197.)

The facetious Bat Platt, celebrated for ſinging Mad Tom, in the infancy of Sadler's Wells.

Rev. David Rutherford, 22 years miniſter of the Engliſh church, at Fluſhing, in Zealand.

John Dartel, a peaſant, at Bourdeaux, in France, aged 110. He was a gardener, became blind at 86, and recovered his ſight, by couching, at 106.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, July 8. The king has been pleaſed to order his letter recommendatory to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, to elect Chriſtopher Wilſon, D. D. to the place of canon reſidentiary of the ſaid church, vacant by the tranſlation of the Right Rev. Thomas late biſhop of Oxford, to the ſee of Canterbury.

To grant unto Reeve Ballard, M. A. the place and dignity of a prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, vacant by the reſignation of Dr. Wilſon.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Rev. Mr. Myres was preſented to the vicarage of Thorpe, in Lincolnſhire. — Mr. John Offley, to the vicarage of Earlham, in Norfolk. — Mr. Eglinton, to the rectory of Saxlingham, with Sharington, in Norfolk. —Mr. Samuel Browne, to the rectory of Haddiſcoe-Thorpe, in Norfolk. — Mr. Samuel Noakes, to the vicarage of Apthorpe, in Northamptonſhire. — Robert Styleman, M. A. to the vicarage of Burnham-Market, in Norfolk.—John Cock, M. A. to the rectory of Suckley, in Worceſterſhire. — Edward Harriſon, M. A. to the vicarage of Bornington, in Wiltſhire.—Benj. Mence, M. A. to the rectory of All-hallows, London Wall.—James Rogers, B. A. to the vicarage of Southam, in Somerſetſhire. — Joſeph Bridges, M. A. to the rectory of Modbery, in Leiceſterſhire. — Mr. Bryant, to the vicarage of Langham-Epiſcopi, in Norfolk. — Mr. Lane, to the vicarage of Field-Dawling, in Norfolk. — Mr. William Langhorne, to the vicarage of Shappe, in Weſtmoreland.—Mr. Sherwood, to the rectory of Flawton, in Suffolk. — Mr. Samuel Burrough, to the rectory of Holton, in Suffolk.—Mr. Freeman, to the rectory of Shilton cum Stour, in Glouceſterſhire.—Frederick Nicholſon, M. A. to the rectory of Winteſham, in Suffolk. — Mr. Boaware, to the living of Coneſby, in Lincolnſhire, worth 200l. per ann.—Mr. Offley, to the vicarage of Cratfield, in Suffolk.—Mr. Jagoe, to the rectory of Taviſtock, in Devonſhire.—William Ellis, M. A. elected, by the Grocers company, rector of All-hallows, Staining, in Mark-lane. — Mr. Venn, lecturer of St. Alban's, Wood-ſtreet.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable George Wakefield, M. A. to hold the rectory of the South Mediety of Claypole, in Lincolnſhire, with the rectory of St. Nicholas, in Nottingham, worth 300l. per ann.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, July 4. Richard Dauber, Eſq; is appointed a commiſſioner of the exciſe in Scotland, in the room of Richard Dowdeſwell, Eſq; deceaſed.—Tho. Sheriff, Gent. rouge dragon purſuivant at arms, in the room of Henry Hill, Eſq; who was promoted to the office of Windſor herald at arms.

———, July 25. The king has been pleaſed to appoint his grace Charles duke of Marlborough, to be commander in chief of all the Britiſh forces that are intended to ſerve on the Lower Rhine. — To conſtitute and appoint col. Daniel Webb to be quarter-maſter general to the troops going to Germany. — Henry Stubbs, Richard Barton, and Francis Gore, Eſqrs. to be majors of brigade: And capt. Stuart Douglas, judge-advocate to the ſaid troops. — To conſtitute

and

and appoint William Whitmore, Esq; major-general, to command, in the absence of the governor, the town of Berwick upon Tweed and Holy Island.—The Right Hon. Henry Pleydell, lord visc. Downe, to be a captain of foot.— ——— Sempill, Esq; captain; Thomas Thorp, Esq; captain-lieutenant; George Fenwick, Gent. lieutenant, and William Stephenson, Gent. ensign, in the 11th regiment of foot.—To constitute and appoint Christopher Woodward, Gent. to be adjutant to the militia regiment of foot for the county of Dorset, commanded by the Right Hon. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftsbury.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Henry Ellis, Esq; appointed governor of Georgia, in the room of John Reynolds, Esq; — Ralph Bell, Esq; collector of the customs, on the death or surrender of his father. — Sir Robert Wilmot, deputy secretary to the lord chamberlain.

B—KR—TS.

ABraham Leach, sen. of Newbold, in Lancashire, dealer.
Mary Butters, of Stoke Newington, dealer and chapwoman.
William Howard, of St. Dunstan in the West, pewterer.
Thomas Rilson, late of Northampton, grocer.
John Biddle and Robert Mitton, of Leadenhall-street, hosiers and partners.
Robert Gibson, of Manchester, dealer and chapman.
John Hammond, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, grocer and tallow-chandler.
William Cottle, of Trowbridge, in Wilts, linen-draper, mercer, shopkeeper, and chapman.
Susannah Glover, of Edgware, shopkeeper and chapwoman.
Thomas Fell, jun. of St. Clement Danes, taylor, dealer, and chapman.
John Simons, of St. Olave Southwark, victualler, dealer, and chapman.
John Biddle, of Leadenhall-street, hosier, dealer, and chapman.
Daniel Speed, of Shepton-Mallet, clothier.
Tho. Jackson and Arthur Rickards, of Leicester, hosiers.
Richard Meers, of Spalding, merchant.
William Mason, of York, grocer.
Edmund Toulman, of St. Martin's le Grand, goldsmith, dealer and chapman.
George Dare, of Chard, in Somersetshire, serge-maker.
Benj. Goodman, of Devizes, baker and chapman.
Francis Lowther and Dinah Powell, of Bristol, distillers and partners.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,
LONDON, Saturday, July 29, 1758.

Amsterdam	—	36	5
Ditto at Sight	—	36	3
Rotterdam	—	36	5
Antwerp	—	No Price.	
Hamburgh	—	36	3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30	5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30	3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30	
Cadiz	—	37	7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37	7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37	7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47	1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.	
Genoa	—	46	5-8ths.
Venice	—	49	
Lisbon	—	5s.	5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s.	4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7	3-qrs.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE
for July, 1758.

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. THE Blessings of Christian Philosophy: Being a Treatise on the Beatitudes. By Art. George, D. D. pr. 3s. 6d. Woodgate.

2. Forms of Devotion for the Use of Families, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

3. Impartial Remarks upon Dr. Warburton's Preface, pr. 1s. Cooper.

PHYSICK, &c.

4. The Nature and Qualities of Bristol Water. By A. Sutherland, M. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Owen.

5. A second Letter to an Apothecary at Windsor. By C. Bateman, pr. 6d. Coote.

6. The Virtues of Wild Valerian, &c. By John Hill, M. D. pr. 1s. Baldwin. (See p. 361.)

7. Observations on the Air and Epidemical Diseases. From the Latin of Dr. Huxham, pr. 5s. Staples.

HISTORY *and* BIOGRAPHY.

8. The Continuation of Rapin. By Tindal. Vol. XVIII. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

9. The Life and Actions of Frederick King of Prussia, N° I. pr. 4d. Wilkie.

ANTIQUITIES.

10. The Roman Antiquities of Dionysius Halicarnassensis. By Edward Spelman, Esq; 4 Vols. 4to. pr. 3l. 12s. Whiston.

11. A short Review of Mr. Hooke's Observations on the Roman Senate, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

LAW.

12. An Alphabetical Index to all the Abridgments of Law and Equity, pr. 15s. Worrall.

POETRY.

13. A Poem on the Pomfret Statues, pr. 6d. Rivington.

14. Socrates, a Dramatick Poem. By Amyas Bushe, Esq; pr. 3s. Dodsley.

15. A new Birth-Day Ode, for 1758, pr. 6d. Cooper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Jus Ducem eligendi Perilluſt. Statibus Curlandiæ et Semigalliæ competens, extincta quoque stirpe Mascul. Kettleri, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.

17. A compleat List of the French Army, pr. 1s. Staples.

18. A Letter to the Author of the Estimate, &c. pr. 6d. Pridden.

19. Fifteen Orations. By J. Wetherall, pr. 2s. Dilly.

20. The Case of the Royal Martyr, pr. 6s. Richardson.

21. A genuine and particular Account of the late Enterprize to the Coast of France, pr. 1s. Griffiths. (See p. 348.)

22. A genuine Narrative of the Enterprize against the Stores and Shipping at St. Maloes, pr. 1s. 6d. Staples.

23. The Unfortunate Shipwright, pr. 6d.

24. An

24. An exact Account of the late Expedition, pr. 1s. Wilkie.

25. Things as they are, pr. 2s. Hooper.

26. Jonathan Wild's Advice to his Succeſſor, pr. 1s. Scott.

SERMONS.

27. At the Opening of the general Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland. By William Leechman, D. D. pr. 1s. Wilſon.

28. Before the Univerſity of Oxford. By John Free, D. D. pr. 6d. Sandby.

29. Two. Before the Univerſity of Cambridge. By Sam. Ogden, D. D. Rivington.

30. At the Conſecration of the Biſhop of Briſtol. By Mr. Backhouſe, pr. 6d. Whiſton.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

June 26. THE Pruſſian army which had ſo long kept the Swediſh troops blocked up in Stralſund and the Iſle of Rugen, entirely evacuated that part of Pomerania belonging to Sweden, their rear guard having, that day, repaſſed the river Pene. The ſame day the firſt diviſion of the reinforcement expected from Sweden, arrived near Stralſund; and, July 1, a detachment from the Swediſh army marched to attack the few Pruſſian troops that had been left at Anclam, Demmin, and other places, to guard the Pruſſian frontier on that ſide. As to the reſt of the Pruſſian troops that were in Pomerania, they had all aſſembled together under count Dohna, and marched towards the eaſtern frontier of Pruſſian Pomerania, to oppoſe the Ruſſian army under general Fermer, who had began to penetrate into that frontier. But after having ravaged ſome diſtricts in that dutchy, the Ruſſians altered their courſe, turned to the left, and marched towards Sileſia, with a view, perhaps, to join another Ruſſian army under general Brown, who had marched through Poland, and by that time had paſſed by Poſna; ſo that, by the 1ſt inſtant, both theſe armies were upon the frontiers of Sileſia, and ſome of their Coſſacks had made an inroad into that province, to the great terror of the inhabitants.

While the Ruſſians were thus ſlowly advancing, the king of Pruſſia was vigorouſly carrying on the ſiege of Olmutz; but as a moſt obſtinate defence was made, by the brave general Marſhal the governor, it held out longer than his Pruſſian majeſty expected, ſo that his army began to be in want of ammunition and proviſions; therefore, he had ordered a large convoy of both to be ſent to him from Sileſia. Of this, it ſeems, count Daun got information, and he reſolved to intercept it, if poſſible. For this purpoſe he privately ſent out two ſtrong detachments, one under general Loudohn, and the other under general Siſkowitz, both of whom came up with, and attacked the convoy, on the 30th ult. at night; an account of which attack, and the raiſing the ſiege of Olmutz, couched in very exulting terms, was ſent by count Daun to the French general count Clermont. However, by accounts we have ſince received, it appears, that the Pruſſians retired in very good order; that they carried, not only all their baggage, but all their heavy artillery, except five mortars and three pieces of battering cannon, along with them; and that, though their rear has been ſeveral times attacked by the Auſtrians, they, on the 7th inſtant, had got to Leutomyſel, in their way to Glatz, without any conſiderable loſs. From hence it ſeems to be his Pruſſian majeſty's deſign, to go and give battle to the Ruſſians; but as he is followed by the Auſtrian army, under count Daun, he may, perhaps, find an opportunity to turn and give them battle, before he approaches too near the Ruſſians; and as he has one army under his brother, prince Henry, in Saxony, and another under count Dohna in Pomerania, one or both of them may have private orders to join him upon his march; for, as the Ruſſian general Fermer has marched towards Sileſia, count Dohna will be at full liberty to meet his ſovereign; and the army of execution, under the prince of Deuxponts, at Saatz in Bohemia, does not ſeem to be in a condition to prevent prince Henry, now encamped near Zwickau, from marching to join his brother.

As to the armies on the Rhine, in the late battle between them *, the allies now reckon they had 10 officers, 17 ſubalterns, 269 common men, and 997 horſes killed; 15 officers, 38 ſubalterns, 701 common men, and 55 horſes dangerouſly wounded; 19 officers, 38 ſubalterns, 372 common men, and five horſes ſlightly wounded; and 43 ſoldiers, and 27 horſes miſſing; ſo that the whole in killed, wounded and miſſing, is 44 officers, 93 ſubalterns, 1375 men, and 184 horſes. And the French make their loſs to amount only to 312 officers, and 3409 ſoldiers, both in killed and wounded; but we are perſuaded it is much more conſiderable; for the French army, preſently after the battle, retired firſt to Neuſs, and then under the cannon of Cologne, where they continued, without daring to march to the relief of Duſſeldorp, which prince Ferdinand laid ſiege to, and began to bombard on the 28th; but the ſiege laſted not long; for, on the 5th inſtant, the garriſon, conſiſting of 2000 men, ſurrendered, and were allowed to march out with the uſual military honours, but on condition not to ſerve for a full year againſt the allies. On the ſame day the prince of Clermont, with the king's leave, reſigned the command of the French army to lieutenant-general de Contades; and that army having ſince the battle been reinforced by the arrival of ſeveral freſh regiments, this new French general began, on the 10th, to march towards the allied army under prince Ferdinand; but as the little river Erft, or Erff, is between them, neither can

* See p 335, 339.

can eaſily attack the other, in their preſent ſituation; ſo that prince Ferdinand may probably be joined by the Britiſh troops, the firſt diviſion of which landed the 20th at Embden, before any engagement happens between him and the French under M. de Contades.

In the mean time the other French army, under the prince Soubize, is marched from Hanau, with a deſign to penetrate into the landgravate of Heſſe; but they have already met with a rub; for as their van-guard were on the 16th inſt. attempting to take poſt at Otterheim, between Gieſſen and Marpurg, it was ſurprized, defeated, and diſperſed by the Heſſian militia, and a great part of the two regiments with Fiſcher's corps, of which it conſiſted, were either killed or made priſoners; ſo that they muſt, for the future, march with more caution; and an army of regular troops under the prince of Yſenbourgh is aſſembling, and will be ſoon ready to give them a warm reception.

Amſterdam, July 15. An advice boat is arrived here in 27 days from St. Euſtatia, on board of which are three deputies from that colony, who are, it is ſaid, commiſſioned to preſent a petition to our Weſt-India company, to engage it to aſk of the ſtate the aſſiſtance of ſome men of war to oppoſe the enterprizes of the Engliſh, who have kept that iſland in a manner blocked up for ſome time.

Amſterdam, July 17. The college of admiralty of this city have given notice, that a man of war will ſhortly ſail from the Texel to eſcorte the merchantmen of this country that are bound to the ports of France, as far as off Uſhant.

Paris, July 7. The Comet frigate arrived on the 27th ult. at Port Louis from Cape-Breton, in 17 days, with advice, that on the 1ſt of June admiral Boſcawen appeared in the bay of Gabaras, near Louiſburgh; upon which the governor reinforced all the poſts along the coaſt. On the 8th, at four in the morning, the Engliſh began the attack in flat-bottomed boats, ſupported by frigates, on the ſide of the Cormoranderie, where they met with a warm reception, and loſt near 1200 men. Mean while a part of the enemy's boats took ſhelter at the foot of ſome ſteep rocks on the right of the Cormoranderie, in a place which was thought inacceſſible, and got to the top of them in great numbers before they were obſerved. Our troops, after making the beſt reſiſtance they could, retired to Louiſburgh, where every thing was prepared for a vigorous defence, the place being well ſupplied with all neceſſaries.

We are further informed, that in the above attack we loſt the Sieur de Langlade, captain of grenadiers of the regiment of Burgundy; the Sieur de Romainville, lieutenant in the ſame company; the Sieur de Beliſle, captain of grenadiers of the battalion of Artois, with a lieutenant of the foreign volunteers. That we had three other officers wounded; and that the number of our ſoldiers killed, wounded, or made priſoners, amounted to about 150.

Extract of a Letter, by a Courier, from Prince Ferdinand, *to the* Hague, July 25.

"HIS Pruſſian majeſty having quitted Moravia, marched with his whole army in three columns, directly into Bohemia. He was followed by all the Auſtrian irregulars, being 30,000 men, and by count Daun's army, which was twice as ſtrong. The king having gained three marches, halted, and having refreſhed his troops, marched, in order of battle, to Koniggratz, on the 12th inſtant; attacked and routed the Auſtrian forces. But count Daun having received ſome reinforcements, attacked his Pruſſian majeſty, in his turn, and was, after a very obſtinate and bloody engagement, repulſed and defeated. The Pruſſians have taken ſeveral large magazines, a great many cannon, and an immenſe quantity of baggage."

[This news is confirmed by letters from Hamburgh, the Hague, and Utrecht, and no doubt will be authenticated in the Gazette of this night, Saturday the 29th.

BILLS of Mortality from June 20. to July 25.

Chriſt.	Males 703		1338
	Femal. 635		
Buried	Males 746		1483
	Femal. 737		
Died under 2 Years old			530
Between	2 and 5	—	147
	5 and 10	—	72
	10 and 20	—	56
	20 and 30	—	101
	30 and 40	—	142
	40 and 50	—	116
	50 and 60	—	107
	60 and 70	—	92
	70 and 80	—	91
	80 and 90	—	27
	90 and 100	—	2
			1483
Buried	Within the Walls		114
	Without the Walls		338
	In Mid. and Surry		687
	City & Sub. Weſt.		344
			1483
Weekly,	June 27	—	317
	July 4	—	348
	11	—	278
	18	—	259
	25	—	287
			1483

Decreaſed in the Burials in the Month, to the 18th, 82.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 12s. Pa[illegible]

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in JULY, &c.

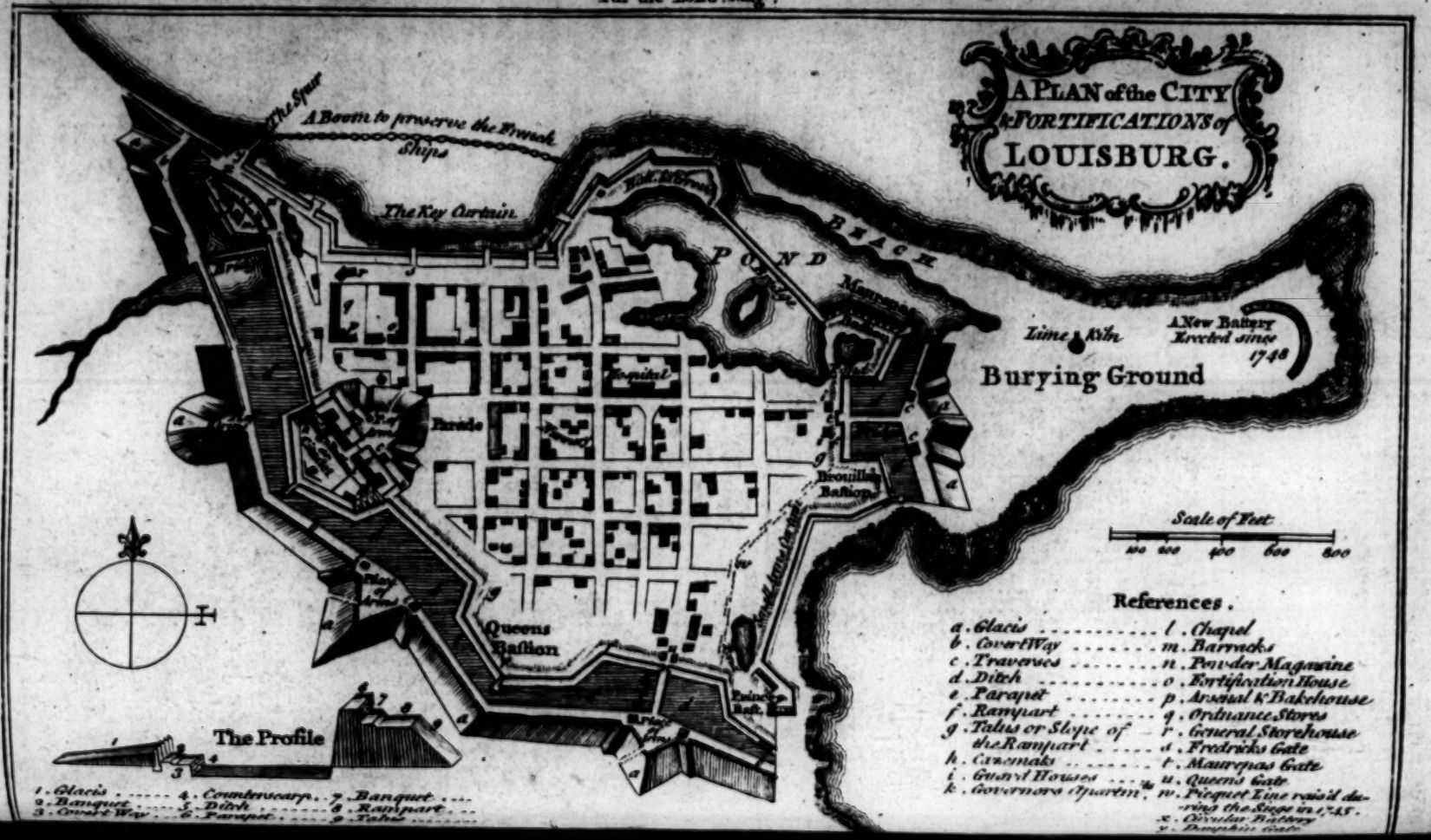
July	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old 1st S.	S. Sea old A. 2d S.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. New 2d S.	R. 3 p. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
29	122		108	97				95		97	95			2l. 18s	4 15 0	S. by E.	fair
30	122		108	97				96		97				2l. 17s	4 15 0	N: E.	fair
1	122		108	97				96		97	96			2l. 16s	4 15 0	S.	rain
2	Sunday															S.	rain
3	122		108	97				96		97	96			2l. 15s	4 15 0	W. N. W.	rain
4	122		108	97				96		97				2l. 16s	4 15 0	N. E.	rain
5	122			97				96		97	95			2l. 15s	4 15 0	N. N. W.	rain
6	121			96				95			95			2l. 14s	4 15 0	N.W.byN.	rain
7	121			96				96			95			2l. 14s	4 17 6	S. by E.	rain
8	121			96				96			95			2l. 15s	4 17 6	N. by W.	rain
9	Sunday															N. W.	rain
10	120			96				95			95			2l. 13s	4 17 6	N. E.	fair, mist
11	121			95				95			94			2l. 13s	4 17 6	N.	fair, mist
12	121			96				95			94			2l. 13s	4 17 6	S. W.	rain
13	121			95				95			94			2l. 13s	4 17 6	S. W.	rain
14	120	140		95				95			94			2l. 11s	4 17 6	S.W.byW.	rain
15	120	139		94				94			94			2l. 11s	4 17 6	S. W.	rain
16	Sunday															S. W.	rain
17	120	139		94				94			94			2l. 11s	4 17 6	S. W.	fair, rain
18	120	139		95				95			94			2l. 12s	4 15 0	N. W.	fair
19	120	140		95				95			94			2l. 11s	4 17 6	N.W.b.W	fair, mist
20	121	140		94				95			94			2l. 11s	4 17 6	S. S. E.	rain
21	120	140		94				95			94			2l. 10s	4 17 6	N. E.	rain
22	120	140		94				95			94			2l. 10s	4 17 6	N. W.	rain
23	Sunday															N. E.	clou. mist
24	120	140		94				94			94	104	93	2l. 09s	5 00 0	E. N. E.	rain
25	120	140		94				94			94			2l. 10s	5 00 0	W. by S.	rain
26				94				94			94	100	93	2l. 09s	5 00 0	S. S. E.	rain
27	119			94				94	93			99		2l. 07s	6 00 0	N. W.	fair
28	118	147		94				93	93			99		2l. 02s	4 01 6	S. S. W.	rain

Prices of Corn	Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 28s. to 39s. 0dq	20l. 12s load	12l. 10s load	12l. 5s load	12l. 00s load	12l. 10s load	44s to 61 qu	46s to 56 qu	8s 0d bushel	8s 0d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
	Barley 15s to 18s 6d.	27s to 23 qr	28s to 26 qr	27s to 30 qr	20s to 30 qr	19s to 23 qr	27s to 29	25s to 31	3s 9d	3s 6d to 0s 0d	Hay per Load 54s.
	Oats 13s to 17s 6d.	21s to 24 0d	27s to 22	18s to 28s	19s to 20 00d	16s to 19 6d	18s to 29	19s to 27	2s 4d to 2s	2s 0od to 0s 0d	Coals 39s. per Chald.
	Beans 20s to 23s 6d.	37s to 38 0d	29s to 34	38s to 40s	24s to 35 0od	24s to 34	34s to 50	36s to 42	4s to 4s 4d	4s 2d to 0s 0d	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, July 3, 12l.—20, 11l. 19s. 6d.—25, 11l. 17s. 6d.—28, 11l. 17s.


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For the Lond. Mag.



The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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VII. Account of Cherbourg,
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XIX. Caveat againſt Quacks.
XX. Gold diſcovered in Cornwall.
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XXIV. Relation of the Campaign in Moravia.
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*Various pieces, in proſe and verſe, are received, which will, in due time, be inſerted. The piece ſigned J****n E*****s, we are obliged ſtill to defer, on account of its extraordinary length. Ruſticus's piece is received. The captures will be reſumed in our next.*

☞ *As the fortifications of Cherbourg, according to Mr. Vauban's plan, were never compleated, but on the contrary the old fortifications, as well as what was begun of the new, were demoliſhed in* 1689, *we would not impoſe upon our readers, by giving them a plan of fortifications which never had a being. Our readers may ſee a plan of the French fort Frederic in America, as likewiſe the ſituation of the now famous paſs of Ticonderoga, or Tononderoge, in our Magazine for* 1756, *p.* 416.

There were given in our MAGAZINES *for*

April 1747 *A Map of the Low Countries.*
Nov. 1748 *Ditto of the King's German Dominions.*
Nov. 1756 *Ditto of the Southern Part of Upper Saxony.*
Sept. 1755 *Ditto of the Northern Part of Ditto.*
May 1757 *Ditto of the Southern Part of Lower Saxony.*
July 1757 *Ditto of the Northern Part of Ditto.*
June 1757 *Ditto of Weſtphalia.*
July, Aug. and Sept. 1755 *Ditto of the whole North America, in three Parts.*
June 1754 *Ditto of the Weſtern Part of Virginia.*
July 1747 *Ditto of Cape Breton.*
Nov. 1757 *Ditto of Sileſia.*
Dec. 1757 *Ditto of the Kingdom of Pruſſia. Very proper to be conſulted at this Time.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For AUGUST, 1758.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Auguſt 19.

Journal of the landing of his Majeſty's Forces on the Iſland of Cape-Breton, *and of the Siege of* Louiſbourg, *extracted from Major-General* Amherſt's *Letters to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated* June 11 *and* 23, *and* July 6, 23, *and* 27.

ON the 28th of May I had the good fortune to meet admiral Boſcawen, with the fleet and the troops, coming out of the harbour of Halifax. Lieutenant-general Bragg's regiment, from the bay of Fundy, joined the fleet this day. The 29th we had fine weather; the ſhips kept well together; the whole conſiſted of 157 ſail. The Dublin went very ſickly into Halifax. The 30th the wind blew hard in the afternoon; the ſhips were greatly diſperſed. The 31ſt the wind ſometimes contrary, obliged us to tack, and it blew freſh. The 1ſt of June capt. Rous, in the Sutherland, came from off the harbour of Louiſbourg, ſaid two ſhips had got in the 30th; that there were thirteen ſail in the harbour. We ſaw the entrance of Gabarus at night. The 2d it was foggy in the morning; about twelve ſaw Louiſbourg, and the ſhips in the harbour. The fleet, with about a third of the troops, anchored in Gabarus bay; and this evening, with brigadier generals Lawrence and Wolfe, I reconnoitered the ſhore, as near as we could, and made a diſpoſition for landing, in three places, the next morning, in caſe the troops arrived. The enemy had a chain of poſts, from Cape Noir to the flat Point, and irregulars from thence to the bottom of the bay; ſome works thrown up at the places which appeared practicable to land at, and ſome batteries. On the 3d, moſt of the tranſports came in this morning, all was prepared for landing; but the ſurff on ſhore was ſo great, it was impoſſible to land. This day brigadier-general Whitmore arrived from Halifax, at which place I have left colonel Monckton to command. As one bay was found to have leſs ſurff than the others, a diſpoſition was made to land the next morning, in one place inſtead of three. The 4th the wind and ſurff were ſo very high, that admiral Boſcawen told me it was impracticable to land. The 5th a great ſwell and fog in the morning, and the admiral declared it ſtill impracticable to land. The 6th an appearance of change of weather in the morning early: I was reſolved to ſeize the firſt opportunity; the ſignal was made to prepare to land, between five and ſix o'clock, and at eight all the men were in the boats: The fog came on again, and the ſwell increaſed during the time the men were getting into the boats, and the admiral again declared it impracticable to land. I ordered the troops on board their reſpective ſhips, firſt acquainting them with the reaſon for ſo doing. The 7th the weather bad in the morning; in the afternoon the ſwell rather decreaſed, and gave us great hopes of landing, at day-break, the next morning, for which orders were given; and Bragg's regiment, who were in a number of ſloops, to ſail under convoy, by the mouth of the harbour to Lorembec; ſending, at the ſame time, a proportion of artillery deſtined for the Light-houſe Point, with orders to make all the ſhew they could of landing, but not to land till further orders, intending to draw the enemy's attention on that ſide. From the 2d to this time, the enemy has been reinforcing their poſts, adding to their works, cannonading, and throwing ſhells at the ſhips, and making all the preparations they can to oppoſe our landing. Seven tranſports were now miſſing, with troops on board, three of which came in at night. The admiral gave all neceſſary orders for the frigates to cover our landing. On the 8th the troops were aſſembled in the boats, before break of day, in three diviſions; and commodore Durell having viewed the coaſt, by order of the admiral, and giving me his opinion the troops might land, without danger from the ſurff, in the bay on our left, the Kennington and Halifax ſnow began to fire on the left, followed by the Grammont, Diana, and Shannon frigates in the center, and the Sutherland and Squirrel upon the right. When the fire had continued about a quarter of an hour, the boats upon the left rowed into ſhore, under the command

of brigadier general Wolfe, whose detachment was composed of the four eldest companies of grenadiers, followed by the light infantry (a corps of 550 men, chosen as marksmen, from the different regiments, serve as irregulars, and are commanded by major Scott, who was major of Brigade) and the companies of Rangers, supported by the highland regiment, and those by the eight remaining companies of grenadiers. The division on the right, under the command of brigadie -general Whitmore, consisted of the Royal, Lascelles's, Monckton's, Forbes's, Anstruther's, and Webb's, and rowed to our right, by the White Point, as if intending to force a landing there. The center division, under the command of brigadier-general Lawrence, was formed of Amherst's, Hopson's, Otway's, Whitmore's, Lawrence's, and Warburton's, and made, at the same time, a shew of landing at the fresh water Cove. This drew the enemy's attention to every part, and prevented their troops, posted along the coast, from joining those on their right. The enemy acted very wisely, did not throw away a shot, till the boats were near in shore, and then directed the whole fire of their cannon and musketry upon them. The surff was so great, that a place could hardly be found to get a boat on shore. Notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, and the violence of the surff, brigadier Wolfe pursued his point, and landed just at the left of the Cove, took post, attacked the enemy, and forced them to retreat. Many boats overset, several broke to pieces, and all the men jumped into the water to get on shore. So soon as the left division was landed, the first detachments of the center rowed at a proper time to the left, and followed; then the remainder of the center division, as fast as the boats could fetch them from the ships; and the right division followed the center in like manner. It took up a great deal of time to land the troops; the enemy's retreat, or rather flight, was through the roughest and worst ground I ever saw, and the pursuit ended with a cannonading from the town, which was so far of use, that it pointed out how near I could encamp to invest it; on which the regiments marched to their ground, and lay on their arms. The wind increased, and we could not get any thing on shore. The loss of his majesty's troops at landing, is capt. Baillie, and lieutenant Cuthbert, of the Highland regiment; lieutenant Nicholson, of mine, four serjeants, one corporal, and 38 men killed; 21 were of my regiment (the grenadiers) of which eight were shot, and the rest drowned in trying to get on shore. Five lieutenants, two serjeants, one corporal, and 51 men wounded; and of the five companies of Rangers, one ensign, and three private men killed, one wounded, and one missing. On the enemy's side, two captains of grenadiers, and two lieutenants, are prisoners; one officer killed, and an Indian chief: Several men likewise killed, and, I imagine, about 70 men taken prisoners: They were sent on board as fast as possible. By some of the prisoners I had intelligence, that M. St. Julien, colonel, commanded in the Cove: That there were five battalions in the town, namely, Bourgogne, Artois, Royal Marine, Cambise, and Volontaires Etrangers, with about 700 Canadians. The three first regiments wintered in Louisbourg; Volontaires Etrangers came there not long since, with part of the fleet, and Cambise the night before we landed. We took from the enemy three 24 pounders, seven 9 pounders, and seven 6 pounders, two mortars, and 14 swivels; all which were placed along the shore, to prevent our landing, with ammunition-tools, and stores of all kinds. The 9th lieutenant general Bragg's regiment returned in their sloops from Lorembec. The weather continued extremely bad; the surff so great, that we could get only some of our tents on shore in the afternoon. The 10th the surff still continued, and it was with great difficulty that we got any thing on shore. The 11th the weather grew clear and better, and the light 6 pounders, which I had ordered on shore immediately after the troops, were now only landed, and some artillery stores with them. On the 12th, from intelligence I had received, that the enemy had destroyed the grand battery, and called in their out-posts, I detached brigadier Wolfe, with 1200 men, four companies of grenadiers, three companies of Rangers, and some light infantry, round the N. E. harbour, to the Light-house Point, with an intention to silence the island battery, and, at the same time, to attempt to destroy the ships in the harbour, sending at the same time by sea, the proportion of artillery, tools, &c. that had been ordered for this service. I received, this day, a report from brigadier Wolfe, that he had taken possession of the Light-house Point, and all the posts on that side the harbour, which the enemy had abandoned, leaving several cannon, which were rendered useless, tools, &c. and a great quantity of fish at Lorembec. The weather continued extremely bad, but we got some tools on shore this night, so that, on the 13th, we began to make a communication from the right to the left in front of the camp; and I ordered three redoubts on the most advantageous ground in the front. A party of the enemy came out this day towards our camp, but were soon beat back by the light infantry, before two picquets could well get up to their assistance. We worked at three redoubts in front all night. The 14th the enemy cannonaded us a great part of the day. The surff still continued so great, that it was with the greatest difficulty we could land any thing. The fleet, under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, which appeared yesterday for the first time, was, in the night, blown off to sea. The 15th I sent four more

more mortars, in a ſloop, to the Light-houſe, but we could not get any artillery landed on this ſhore. At night two deſerters from the Volontaires Etrangers came in, ſaid they had five killed, and 40 wounded, in the ſkirmiſh on the 13th. The 16th, the firſt fine weather, we landed twelve days proviſion, and got many things on ſhore, but could not yet land any artillery. The 17th I got col. Baſtide on horſeback, and, with col. Williamſon and major M'Kellar, we reconnoitered the whole ground as far as we could; and col. Baſtide was determined in his opinion of making approaches by the Green-Hill, and confining the deſtruction of the ſhips in the harbour, to the Light-houſe Point, and the batteries on that ſide. I added two eight-inch mortars and three royals to the Light-houſe batteries. The 18th we had fine weather. Some Indians took three of the tranſports men, at the bottom of Gabarus bay, who landed there contrary to orders. The road for the artillery was puſhed on as faſt as poſſible. We got three 24 pounders on ſhore, though the ſurf was great the beginning of the day. The 19th, the batteries of the Light-houſe were intended to have been opened this night, but could not be got ready ſo ſoon. L'Echo, a French frigate of 32 guns, was brought in to-day; had got out of the harbour the 13th at night, and was bound to Quebec: By her we have intelligence, that the Bizarre got out the day we landed, and the Comette ſince our arrival off the harbour. The 20th the Iſland battery and ſhips fired at the batteries on the ſhore, who began their fire this laſt night. The enemy burnt an old ſhip at the bottom of the harbour. The 21ſt, very bad weather, and the ſurff high. The enemy diſcovered us making the road for the artillery, and cannonaded us; threw ſome ſhot into the left of the camp, but did not oblige me to decamp any part. An advanced redoubt, towards Green-Hill, was thrown up this night. The 22d the bad weather continued: We were employed on the roads, and getting up a block-houſe on the left, by the Miray road, to ſecure the communication to the N. E. harbour and Light-houſe, and to hinder any parties from going into the town. The 23d the admiral aſſured me there were above 100 boats loſt in landing the troops and proviſions. This day fine weather; and we now have on ſhore twelve 24 pounders, and ſix 12 pounders. The enemy fired a great deal from their ſhipping and Iſland battery, and they threw ſome ſhot into the left of the camp. Colonel Meſſervey, and moſt of his carpenters, taken ill of the ſmall-pox, which is a very great loſs to the army. Faſcines and gabions are landed, and carried forward as faſt as poſſible, to make an epaulement to Green-Hill. The batteries at the Light-houſe fired with ſucceſs againſt the Iſland battery, and I hope will ſoon ſilence it. On the 24th the enemy fired on the Light-houſe batteries from the town and ſhipping, and on our advanced redoubt, which was finiſhed, they fired from the town. Colonel Baſtide remained fixed in his opinion of advancing by Green-Hill. We had this day, in the park of artillery, thirteen 24 pounders, and ſeven 12 pounders. The 25th the cannonading continued night and day: In the evening the Iſland battery was ſilenced: Their own fire had helped to break down part of their works: Faſcines and gabions were forwarded to Green-Hill, as faſt as poſſible. All the men employed at work, and making the neceſſary communications. The enemy fired a good deal at our advanced redoubt. The 26th a ſmall alarm on the left, of a party that had advanced from the town; had got up to the Block-houſe, which was not quite finiſhed. They had with them a barrel of pitch, to ſet it on fire: The guard on it was not ſufficient to oppoſe a large party; but a detachment was ſent out ſo quick, that they were forced to retreat without effecting their deſign, though two of the men had been in the Block-houſe, and they were drove back into the town very faſt. Three hundred pioneers ordered to Green-Hill. Admiral Boſcawen landed 200 marines, and took the poſt at Kennington Cove, which is a great eaſe to the army. I deſired of the admiral four 32 pounders, and two 24 pounders, to leave at the Light-houſe, to keep the Iſland battery in ruin; that, with a proper number of men intrenched there, brigadier Wolfe, with his detachment, might be able to come round the harbour, bringing his artillery with him; and to try to deſtroy the ſhipping, and to advance towards the weſt gate. The 27th one braſs 24 pounder was loſt in 12 fathom water, by ſlipping off the catamaran, as they were coming from the ſhip to land it. The cannon I aſked of the admiral, were landed this night at the Light-houſe. The 28th a great many popping-ſhots and cannonading. As the poſt at Green Hill was covered, we began the road over the bog, and throwing up an epaulement. Colonel Meſſervey, and his ſon, both died this day; and of his company of carpenters, of 108 men, all but 16 in the ſmall-pox, who are nurſes to the ſick. This is particularly unlucky at this time. The 29th cannonading continued; the frigate fired conſtantly at the epaulement; we purſued working at the road, which coſt a great deal of labour: At night the enemy ſunk four ſhips in the harbour's mouth; Apollo, a two-deck'd one; La Fidelle, of 36 guns; La Chevre, and La Biche, of 16 guns each, and they cut off moſt of their maſts. Remain in the harbour five of the line of battle, and a frigate of 36 guns. The 30th, at night, ſome firing at Kennington Cove; the marines thought they ſaw Indians: The frigate fired all night at the epaulement, as the men worked in the night time. The 1ſt

of

of July the enemy creeped out in the morning, to get ſome old paliſades and wood. Brigadier Wolfe, and major Scott's light infantry, puſhed them in with a very briſk fire; and the brigadier took poſt on the hills, from whence it was intended to try to demoliſh the ſhipping; we marched forward on the right; forced the enemy back to Cape Noir with a ſmart fire. The 2d the epaulement and road went on heavily, from the extreme badneſs of the ground: The enemy continued their cannonading, and threw ſome ſhells; we ſkirmiſhed all day, with parties out of the town. The 3d a great cannonading from the town and the ſhipping, on the batteries. Brigadier Wolfe was making an advanced work on the right, thrown up at 650 yards from the covered way, with an intention of erecting a battery to deſtroy the defences of the place, it being pretty well on the capital of the citadel baſtion; and the falling of the ground from this place, towards the works, would hinder diſcovering as much of the works as would be neceſſary to do them any conſiderable damage. In the evening the ſea officers thought ſome of the ſhips would try to get out of the harbour. The batteries on the left immediately played on them, but it grew ſo dark they could not continue. The 4th a great fog; when there were glares of light, the cannonading began; 500 men kept continually making faſcines. The 5th very bad weather; the epaulement was haſtened on as much as poſſible, it ſwallowed up an immenſe number of faſcines, coſt ſome men, as the frigate cannonaded on it without ceaſing. The 6th a ſloop ſailed out of the harbour, with a flag of truce, to Sir Charles Hardy, to carry ſome things to their wounded officers and priſoners. The many difficulties of landing every thing, in almoſt a continual ſurf, the making of roads, draining and paſſing of bogs, and putting ourſelves under cover, render our approach to the place much longer than I could wiſh. On the 7th we had very foggy weather; cannonading continued all day, and a good deal of popping ſhots from the advanced poſts. The 8th I intended an attack on ſome advanced poſts at Cape Noir, but it did not take place. Colonel Baſtide got a contuſion by a muſket ball on his boot, which laid him up in the gout. The 9th, in the night, the enemy made a ſortie, where brigadier Lawrence commanded; they came from Cape Noir, and though drunk, I am afraid rather ſurpriſed a company of grenadiers of Forbes's, commanded by lord Dundonald, who were poſted in a fleecke on the right. Major Murray, who commanded three companies of grenadiers, immediately detached one, and drove the enemy back very eaſily. Whitmore's and Bragg's grenadiers behaved very well on this occaſion. Lord Dundonald was killed, lieutenant Tew wounded and taken priſoner; captain Bontein, of the engineers, taken priſoner; one corporal, three men killed, one ſerjeant, 11 men miſſing; 17 men wounded. The ſortie was of five picquets, ſupported by 600 men; a captain, chevalier de Chauvelin, was killed, a lieutenant wounded and taken priſoner, 17 men killed, 4 wounded and brought off priſoners, beſides what wounded they carried into the town, one of which, a captain, died immediately. The enemy ſent out a flag of truce to bury their dead, which when over, the cannonading began again. The frigate was ſo hurt, ſhe hauled cloſe to the town; the ſhips fired very much againſt brigadier Wolfe's batteries. The 10th the road at the epaulement went on a little better; the enemy fired a great deal, and threw many ſhells. The 11th a waggoner was taken off by ſome Indians, between the Block-houſe and the left of the north-eaſt harbour. The 12th it rained very hard all night; not a man in detachment could have a dry thread on; we made an advanced work to Green-Hill; at night the waggoner who had been taken luckily made his eſcape, ſaid they were 250 Canadians. The citadel baſtion fired very ſmartly. The 13th the enemy threw a great many ſhells: We perfected our works as faſt as we could; bad rainy weather; the enemy was at work at Cape Noir, to hinder us taking poſſeſſion near that point, which is of no conſequence; ſome deſerters came in, ſaid, a ſloop from Miray got in three days ago. The 14th, the batteries were traced out laſt night, with an intention to place twenty 24 pounders, divided in four different batteries, to deſtroy the defences, and a battery of ſeven mortars, with ſome 12 pounders, to recochet the works and the town. The 15th the cannonading and firing continued; the enemy tried to throw ſome ſhells into camp, ſuppoſed to be intended againſt our powder magazine. At ten at night the Light-houſe battery fired ſome rockets, as a ſignal of ſhips ſailing out of the harbour; Sir Charles Hardy anſwered it; the frigate got out, and Sir Charles Hardy's fleet got under ſail and went to ſea. Before day-break, captain Sutherland, poſted at the end of the north-eaſt harbour, was attacked, and there was a great deal of firing; the grenadiers of brigadier Wolfe's corps marched to ſuſtain him, and all the light infantry; it was over before they could get up, and, by a deſerter from the enemy, they were only 100 men come from Miray, where they left Monſ. de Boiſbere, who had, on the other ſide the water, 300 men, with boats to paſs. Major Scott, with the light infantry, purſued, but could not get up with them. I encamped a corps forward. The 16th, towards night, brigadier Wolfe puſhed on a corps, and took poſſeſſion of the hills in the front of the Baraſoy, where we made a lodgment; the enemy fired very briſkly from the town and the ſhipping. The 17th a great fire continued from the town and ſhipping;

ſhipping; we reſolved to extend the parallel from the right to the left. The fleet returned. The 18th, all laſt night the enemy fired muſketry from the covert way, and tried to throw ſhells into the camp. The 19th I relieved the trenches by battalions, the 14 battalions forming three brigades; a ſmart fire from the covert way; the batteries on the left fired againſt the Baſtion Dauphine, with great ſucceſs. The 21ſt one of the ſhips in the harbour had ſome powder blown up in her, made a great exploſion, and ſet the ſhip on fire, which ſoon caught the ſails of two more; they burned very faſt, and we kept firing on them the whole time, to try to hinder the boats and people, from the town, to get to their aſſiſtance; the Entreprennant, Capricieux, and Superb, were the three burned ſhips; the Prudent and Bienfaiſant remained. The 22d two batteries on the right opened, with thirteen 24 pounders, and another of ſeven mortars, and fired with great ſucceſs; the enemy fired very well from the town for ſome time, and threw their ſhells into our works. Our ſhells put the citadel in flames. I ordered colonel Williamſon to confine his fire, as much as he could, to the defences of the place, that we might not deſtroy the houſes. A lieutenant of the Royal Americans, going his rounds on an advanced poſt, loſt his way, and was taken priſoner near Cape Noir. A battery was begun on the left for four 24 pounders. The 23d the cohorns were uſed at night, and the French mortars ſent to throw ſtones from the trenches. The enemy fired all ſorts of old iron, and any ſtuff they could pick up. Colonel Baſtide was out to day, for the firſt time ſince he received the contuſion. Our batteries fired with great ſucceſs. This night the ſhells ſet fire to the barracks, and they burnt with great violence. On the 24th the fire was very briſk on our ſide, and the enemy's decreaſed. The admiral gave me 400 ſeamen, to help work at the batteries, &c. and 200 miners added to a corps of 100 already eſtabliſhed, that we might make quick work of it, and they were immediately employed. The four gun battery opened, and another of five erecting. One of the men of war in the harbour, the Bienfaiſant, fired at our trenches at high water, and the citadel, and Baſtion Dauphine, fired againſt the four gun battery, but our men firing ſmall arms into the embrazures, beat the enemy off their guns. The 25th the batteries fired with great ſucceſs. The admiral ſent me word, he intended to ſend in boats, with 600 men, to take or deſtroy the Prudent and the Bienfaiſant in the harbour. I ordered all the batteries, at night, to fire into the works as much as poſſible, to keep the enemy's attention to the land. The miners and workmen went on very well with their approaches to the covered way, though they had a continued, and very ſmart fire from it, and grape ſhot, and all ſorts of old iron, from the guns of the ramparts. We continued our fire without ceaſing, and a ricochet: The boats got to the ſhips at one in the morning, and took them both. They were obliged to burn the Prudent, as ſhe was a-ground; and they towed off the Bienfaiſant to the north-eaſt harbour. The 26th the admiral came on ſhore, and told me, he propoſed ſending ſix ſhips into the harbour the next day. Juſt at this time I received a letter from the governor, offering to capitulate, and the articles (which ſee at p. 419. with what elſe relates to the ſiege) were agreed upon. The troops remained in the trenches this night, as uſual. The 27th three companies of grenadiers, under the command of major Farquhar, took poſſeſſion of the weſt gate; and I ſent in brigadier general Whitmore, to ſee the garriſon lay down their arms, and poſt the neceſſary guards in the town, on the ſtores, magazines, &c. And I had the arms brought out of town, and 11 colours, which I ſend you, under the care of captain William Amherſt. As I have given in orders, that I deſired every commanding officer of a corps would acquaint the officers and men, that I was greatly pleaſed with the brave and good behaviour of the troops, which has, and always muſt inſure ſucceſs; I am to acquaint you, Sir, that I took the liberty to add to it, that I would report it to the king.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Boſcawen, *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated* Namur, Gabreuſe *Bay, 28th of* July, 1758.

I will not trouble you with a particular detail of the landing and ſiege, but cannot help mentioning a particular gallant action, in the night, between the 25th and 26th inſtant: The boats of the ſquadron were in two diviſions, detached under the command of captains Laforey and Balfour, to endeavour either to take or burn the Prudent, of 74 guns, and Bienfaiſant, of 64, the only remaining French ſhips in the harbour; in which they ſucceeded ſo well, as to burn the former, ſhe being a-ground, and take the latter, and tow her into the N. E. harbour, notwithſtanding they were expoſed to the fire of the cannon, and muſquetry of the Iſland battery, Point Rochfort, and the town, being favoured with a dark night. Our loſs was inconſiderable, ſeven men killed, and nine wounded. I have given the command of the Bienfaiſant to captain Balfour, and the Echo, a frigate, to captain Laforey; Mr. Affleck and Mr. Bickerton, lieutenants, who boarded the Bienfaiſant, ſucceed thoſe gentlemen in the Ætna fire-ſhip, and Hunter ſloop. I have only farther to aſſure his majeſty, that all his troops and officers, both ſea and land, have ſupported the fatigue of this ſiege, with great firmneſs and alacrity.

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, &c. in the Town of Louiſbourg, *found upon the*

the Surrender of the Town to his majeſty's Forces, under the command of his Excellency Major-General Amherſt.

Iron ordnance, mounted on ſtanding carriages, with beds and coins,	36 pounders	38
	24	97
	18	23
	12	16
	8	10
	6	28
	4	6
Mortars braſs with beds,	12 ½ inches	3
	9	1
	6 ½	3
Mortars iron with beds,	12 ½ inches	6
	11	4
	9	1
Muſquets with accoutrements,		7500
Powder, whole barrels,		600
Muſquet cartridges,		80000
Ditto balls, tons,		13
Round ſhot,	36	1607
	24	1658
	12	4000
	6	2336
Grape ſhot,	36	139
	24	134
	12	330
	6	130
Caſe ſhot,	24	53
Double-headed ſhot,	24	245
	12	153
Shells,	13 inches	850
	10	38
	8	138
	6	27
Lead, pig,	12 tons	
Ditto ſheet,		
Iron of all ſorts,	6	
Wheel-barrows,		600
Shovels, wood,		760
Ditto, iron,		900
Pick-axes,		822
Iron crows,	large,	22
	ſmall,	12
Iron wedges,		42
Hand-mauls,		18
Pin-mauls,		12
Maſons trowels,		36
Hammers,		36
Axes,		18

This is all that the commiſſaries have as yet found, but there is undoubtedly more not yet accounted for.

For the numbers and force of the French ſhips deſtroyed; the ſtate of the garriſon at Louiſbourg; and of the killed and wounded of his majeſty's forces, ſee p. 420.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, *in Common-Council aſſembled.*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

AMIDST the joyful acclamations of your faithful people, permit us, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, humbly to congratulate your majeſty on the ſucceſs of your arms, in the conqueſt of the important fortreſs of Louiſbourg, the reduction of the Iſlands of Cape-Breton and St. John, and the blow there given to a conſiderable part of the French navy.

An event ſo truly glorious to his majeſty, ſo important to the colonies, trade, and navigation of Great-Britain, and ſo fatal to the commercial views, and naval power of France, affords a reaſonable proſpect of the recovery of all our rights and poſſeſſions in America, ſo unjuſtly invaded, and in a great meaſure anſwers the hopes we had formed, when we beheld the French power weakened on the coaſt of Africa, their ſhips deſtroyed in their ports at home, and the terror thereby ſpread over all their coaſts.

May theſe valuable acquiſitions, ſo glorioufly obtained, ever continue a part of the Britiſh empire, as an effectual check to the perfidy and ambition of a nation, whoſe repeated inſults and uſurpations, obliged your majeſty to enter into this juſt and neceſſary war: And may theſe inſtances of the wiſdom of your majeſty's councils, of the conduct and reſolution of your commanders, and of the intrepidity of your fleets and armies, convince the world of the innate ſtrength and reſources of your kingdoms, and diſpoſe your majeſty's enemies to yield to a ſafe and honourable peace.

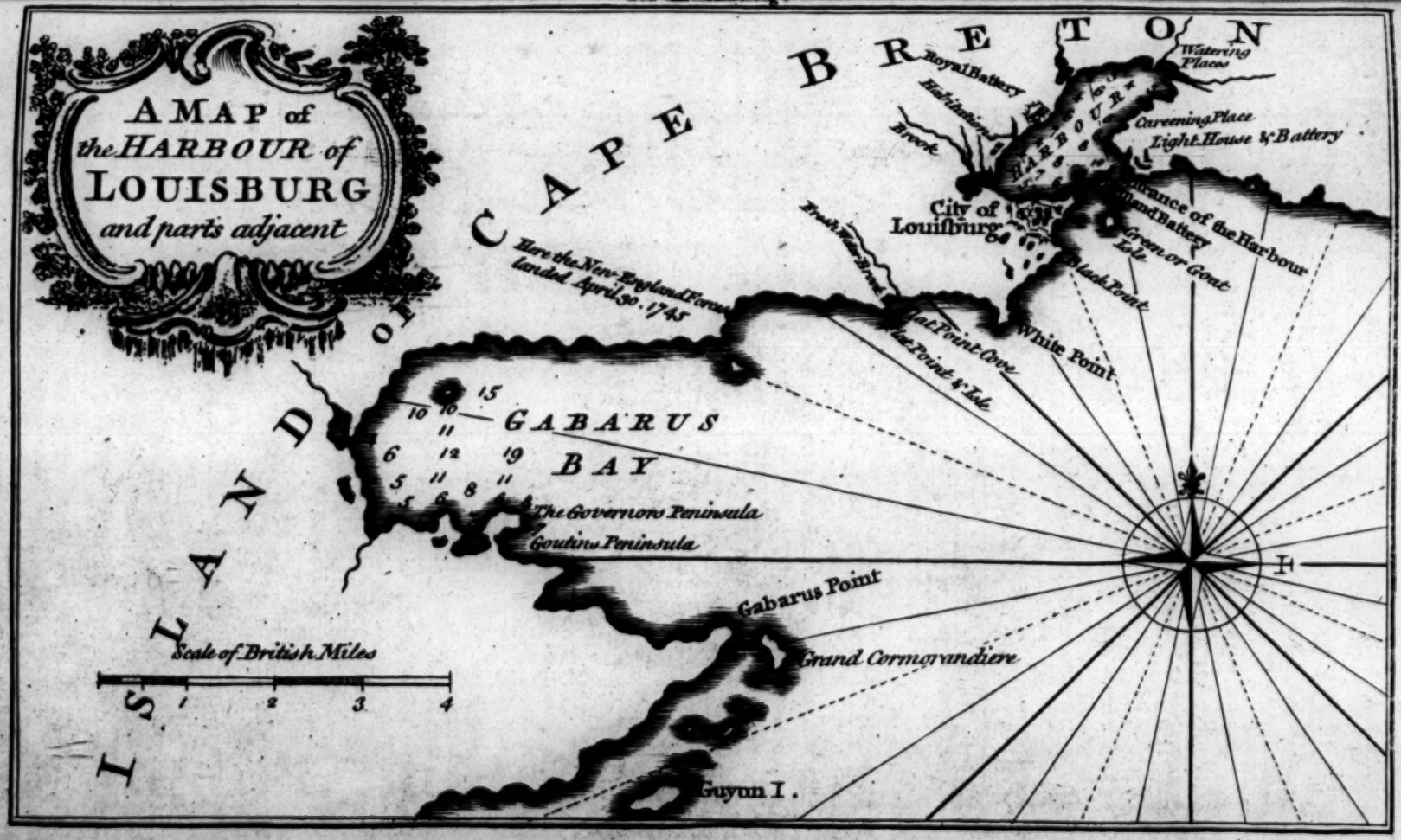
In all events, we ſhall moſt chearfully contribute, to the utmoſt of our power, towards ſupporting your majeſty in the vigorous proſecution of meaſures ſo nobly deſigned, and ſo wiſely directed. And it ſhall be our moſt fervent prayer, that your majeſty may long, very long, enjoy the fruits of your auſpicious government, in returns of loyalty and affection from a grateful people; and that the crown of theſe realms may flouriſh, with equal luſtre, on the heads of your auguſt deſcendants, to lateſt poſterity.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Receive this dutiful and loyal addreſs, as a freſh mark of your conſtant affection to me, and my government; and I return you my hearty thanks for it. The ſteady affections of my people, united in a hearty zeal for the honour of my crown, will, I doubt not, enable me to carry on, with vigour and ſucceſs, a war which was neceſſarily undertaken, to defend the religion, liberties, and valuable poſſeſſions of my kingdoms, againſt the unjuſt attempts of enemies. The city of London may always depend upon my protection and favour, and upon my conſtant care, for the extent of their trade and navigation.

☞ *As we have given our readers, this month, a* Plan *of the city, and a* Map *of the harbour of* Louiſbourg, *it is proper to remind them, that by conſulting the article* Cape Breton, *in the indexes to our volumes for* 1745, 1746, *and* 1747, *they will be referred to every thing neceſſary to be known further, in relation to the former conqueſt, importance, &c. of that iſland.*

The


A MAP of
the HARBOUR of
LOUISBURG
and parts adjacent
CAPE BRETON
ISLAND OF
Royal Battery
Habitations
Brook
Watering Places
Careening Place
Light House & Battery
HARBOUR
City of Louisburg
Entrance of the Harbour
Green or Goat Isle
Black Point
White Point
Here the New-England Forces landed April 30. 1745
Fresh Water Brook
Flat Point Cove
Flat Point & Isle
GABARUS BAY
The Governors Peninsula
Goutins Peninsula
Gabarus Point
Grand Cormorandiere
Guyon I.
Scale of British Miles
1 2 3 4
H


10
45
FEB

The HISTORY of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors.*

THIS ſeſſion was by his majeſty's proclamation, dated and publiſhed Sept. 20, ſummoned to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs on Nov. 15, but ſome unexpected events happening in the mean time, it was, on Nov. 9, by his majeſty in council, ordered to be prorogued to Thurſday, Dec. 1, when it aſſembled accordingly, and his majeſty opened the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for laſt year, p. 592. In anſwer to this ſpeech both houſes voted and preſented moſt loyal addreſſes as uſual: That of the houſe of lords was moved for by the earl of Northumberland, whoſe motion was ſeconded by the earl of Pomfret. The form of the addreſs propoſed by them was objected to by the earl of Weſtmoreland, but was agreed to by a majority; and the addreſs drawn up in purſuance thereof, and approved by the houſe, was as follows.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

The concern which you are pleaſed to expreſs for the diſappointments that have unhappily attended ſome of the meaſures formed by your majeſty this year, for carrying on the juſt war in which we are engaged, is a freſh mark of your paternal regard for the welfare of your people, and for the glory of this kingdom.

The teſtimony which your majeſty has, at the ſame time, given to the ſpirit and bravery of this nation, and the ardent zeal of your parliament to retrieve theſe misfortunes, is a proof of the juſtice done by your royal mind to our principles and ſentiments, and the greateſt encouragement to perſevere in them.

Affected therefore, as we are, with theſe events, we are not diſcouraged; but we ſincerely promiſe your majeſty our hearty concurrence, and moſt vigorous aſſiſtance, in accompliſhing, under the protection of Divine Providence, your wiſe and gracious intentions for our defence and ſafety at home, and for recovering and ſecuring the rights and poſſeſſions of your crown and ſubjects in America, and elſewhere; particularly by the utmoſt exertion of that eſſential part of our ſtrength, your naval force.

The preſervation of the proteſtant religion, and the liberties of Europe, ought never to be forgotten by us. Of this pure religion, and theſe invaluable liberties, Great-Britain has, in all time, been a principal bulwark; and cannot fail to continue ſo, under your majeſty's auſpicious reign.

As the late ſignal ſucceſs in Germany fills us with unfeigned joy, ſo it animates our hopes to ſee this glorious cauſe revive: And we do with equal thankfulneſs and ſatisfaction, acknowledge your majeſty's generous declaration, that, for the ſake of it, you will decline no inconveniencies.

To defend your majeſty againſt all your enemies, to ſupport your honour and real intereſts, and to ſtrengthen your hands, are our indiſpenſable duty. It ſhall alſo be our endeavour, to improve this ſucceſs to the moſt uſeful purpoſes; and to exert ourſelves in ſupporting your good ally the king of Pruſſia, whoſe magnanimity and unexampled firmneſs are ſo evident to all the world, and of ſuch great utility to the common cauſe.

We have ſeen with the utmoſt abhorrence, that ſpirit of diſorder and riot which has ſhewn itſelf of late among the common people. We are ſenſible that it is inconſiſtent with all government, and neceſſary to be reformed and ſuppreſſed. Nothing ſhall be wanting on our part, for this ſalutary purpoſe; and to enforce and add ſtrength to the laws and lawful authority, on which the liberty and property of the meaneſt, as well as of the chief of your ſubjects depend.

Your majeſty's kind admonition of the neceſſity of union and harmony among ourſelves, is highly worthy of the common father of your people: We will always have it before our eyes. And we give your majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that our loyalty and good affections to your majeſty, and your royal family, of which we have, on all occaſions given real proofs, are never to be ſhaken or di-

miniſhed. The preſervation of your ſacred perſon, the ſtability of your government, and the continuance of the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your illuſtrious houſe, will ever be moſt dear to us, and eſſential to the happineſs of all your people.

This addreſs was the next day preſented, and his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer was as follows.

My Lords,

NOTHING could poſſibly give me greater ſatisfaction, than this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs. I heartily thank you for it; and make no doubt but the zeal and vigour which you ſo ſeaſonably expreſs in this critical conjuncture, will have the beſt effects both at home and abroad.

The addreſs of the houſe of commons was moved for by the lord viſc. Royſton, ſeconded by the lord North, and ſupported by the lord Milton; and tho' ſome of our late meaſures were objected to by Mr. alderman Beckford, yet as nothing was ſaid againſt the form of the addreſs propoſed, the motion, and the addreſs drawn up in purſuance thereof, was agreed to *nem. con.* and preſented on the third; which addreſs, with his majeſty's anſwer, the reader may ſee in your Magazine for laſt year, p. 599.

As the houſe of commons, by agreeing *nem. con.* to the motion for an addreſs, had ſhewn their regard for their ſovereign, their next care was to ſhew their regard for the people, which they immediately did, by reſolving *nem. con.* that the houſe would next morning reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to take into conſideration certain laws made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, to prohibit the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch; to diſcontinue the duties upon corn and flour imported, and upon corn, grain, meal, bread, biſcuit, and flour, taken from the enemy; and to prohibit the making of low wines and ſpirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other ſort of grain, or from any meal or flour; and alſo certain clauſes in an act made in the ſame ſeſſion, whereby the importation of corn and flour was permitted to be made into Great-Britain and Ireland, in neutral ſhips, and wheat, barley, oats, meal, or flour, were allowed to be tranſported to the Iſle of Man, during the times therein reſpectively limited.

But I ſhall ſuſpend giving an account of what was done in conſequence of this reſolution, until after I have given an account of the two important committees of ſupply, and of ways and means. As to the former, it having been in the uſual method reſolved, that a ſupply ſhould be granted to his majeſty, on the 7th the houſe, according to order, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of the ſupply granted to his majeſty, which committee was continued from that day, until June 9, in which time they came to the following reſolutions, which were agreed to by the houſe, viz.

DECEMBER 8, 1757.

	£.	s.	d.
1. That 60,000 men be employed for the ſea ſervice for 1758, including 14,845 marines.			
2. That a ſum, not exceeding 4l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining them, for 13 months, including the ordnance for ſea ſervice — — —	3120000	00	0

DECEMBER 15.

1. That a number of land forces, including 4008 invalids, amounting to 53,777 effective men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, be employed for the ſervice of 1758.			
2. That for defraying the charge of the ſaid number of land forces for guards and garriſons, and other his majeſty's land forces in Great-Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, for 1758, there be granted a ſum not exceeding	1253368	18	6
3. For the pay of the general, and general ſtaff officers, and officers of the hoſpitals for the land forces, for 1758	37452	3	4
4. For maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations and Gibraltar, and for proviſions for the garriſon in Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence, for 1758	623704	0	2
5. For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North-America and the Eaſt-Indies, for 1758 — — — — —	43968	4	2
	1958493	6	2

DECEMBER

	£.	s.	d.
DECEMBER 20.			
1. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land ſervice, for 1758 — — — —	181505	10	0
2. For defraying the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance for land ſervice, not provided for by parliament —	210301	17	3
3. To make good the ſum which had been iſſued by his majeſty's orders, in purſuance of the addreſs of that houſe —	31000	0	0
	422807	7	3
JANUARY 23.			
1. For a preſent ſupply in the then critical exigency, towards enabling his majeſty to ſubſiſt, and keep together, the army formed laſt year in his electoral dominions, and then again put into motion, and actually employed againſt the common enemy in concert with the king of Pruſſia, agreed to *nem. con.* —	100000	0	0
2. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the ſea officers, for 1758 — — —	224421	5	8
3. Towards carrying on the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, building at Haſler near Goſport, for 1758	10000	0	0
4. Towards carrying on the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, building near Plymouth, for 1758 —	10000	0	0
5. Towards the ſupport of the royal hoſpital at Greenwich, for the better maintenance of the ſeamen of the ſaid hoſpital, worn out and become decrepit in the ſervice of their country —	10000	0	0
	354421	5	8
JANUARY 31.			
1. Upon account of the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, for 1758 — — —	35602	0	0
2. For defraying the charge for allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe guards, and regiment of horſe, reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four regiments of horſe guards, for 1758 —	3098	17	11
3. For the paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of the land forces and marines, as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before Dec. 25, 1716, for 1758 — —	2226	0	0
	40926	17	11
FEBRUARY 6.			
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majeſty's ſhips, for 1758 — — —	200000	0	0
FEBRUARY 23.			
For defraying the charge of 2120 horſe, and 9900 foot, together with the general and ſtaff-officers, the officers of the hoſpital, and officers, and others, belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 60 days, from Dec. 25, 1757, to Feb. 22, 1758, both incluſive, together with the ſubſidy for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaty — — — —	38360	19	10½
MARCH 7.			
Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the hoſpital for maintenance and education of expoſed and deſerted young children, to receive all ſuch children, under a certain age to be by them limited, as ſhall be brought to the ſaid hoſpital, before Jan. 1, 1759; and alſo towards enabling them to maintain and educate ſuch children as were then under their care, and to continue to carry into execution the good purpoſes for which they were incorporated; and that the ſum granted ſhould be iſſued and paid for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever — — —	40000	0	0
MARCH 13.			
Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy	300000	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
MARCH 21.			
1. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of the year 1757 — — —	284802	1	0½
2. For defraying the charge of 2120 horſe, and 9900 foot, together with the general and ſtaff-officers, the officers of the hoſpital, and officers, and others, belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 60 days, from Feb. 23, 1758, to April 23 following, both incluſive, together with the ſubſidy for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaty — — —	38360	19	10½
3. Upon account for out-penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital, for 1758	26000	0	0
	349163	0	11½
APRIL 6.			
1. To enable his majeſty to defray the like ſum raiſed in purſuance of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and charged upon the firſt aids or ſupplies, to be granted in the then current ſeſſion — — — —	800000	0	0
2. Upon account for ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of the colony of Nova-Scotia, for 1758 —	9902	5	0
3. Upon account for defraying the charges incurred by ſupporting and maintaining the ſaid colony in 1756, and not provided for by parliament — — —	6626	9	9½
4. Upon account for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of the colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from June 24, 1757, to June 24, 1758	3557	10	0
	820086	4	9½
APRIL 20.			
1. To enable his majeſty to make good his engagements with the king of Pruſſia, purſuant to a convention between his majeſty and the king of Pruſſia, concluded April 11, 1758 —	670000	0	0
2. For defraying the charge of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and the count of Bukkeburgh, together with that of general and ſtaff-officers, actually employed againſt the common enemy, in concert with the king of Pruſſia, from Nov. 28, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, incluſive, to be iſſued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Heſſian forces, then in the ſervice of Great-Britain, the ſaid body of troops to be muſtered by an Engliſh commiſſary, and the effective ſtate thereof to be alſo aſcertained by the ſignature of the commander in chief of the ſaid forces, the further ſum of —	463084	6	10
3. In full ſatisfaction for defraying the charges of forage, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and train of proviſions, wood, ſtraw, &c. and all other extraordinary expences, contingencies, and loſſes, whatſoever incurred, and to be incurred, on account of his majeſty's army, conſiſting of 38,000 men actually employed againſt the common enemy, in concert with the king of Pruſſia, from Nov. 28 laſt, to Dec. 24 next, incluſive, the ſaid ſum to be iſſued from time to time, in like proportions as the pay of the ſaid troops	386915	13	2
4. For defraying the extraordinary expences of the land forces, and other ſervices incurred in 1757, and not provided for by parliament — — — — —	145454	15	0½
5. For defraying the charge of what remained to be paid, for 2120 horſe, and 9900 foot, together with the general and ſtaff-officers, the officers of the hoſpital, and officers, and others, belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 365 days, from Dec. 25, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, both days incluſive, together with the ſubſidy for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaty —	265775	4	10½
6. To be applied towards the rebuilding London-Bridge	15000	0	0
	2845619	19	10½

	£.	s.	d.
MAY 2.			
Upon account towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia for 1758, and for defraying ſuch expences as were actually incurred upon the account of the militia in 1757	100000	0	0
MAY 4.			
Towards carrying on the works for fortifying and ſecuring the harbour of Milford — — —	10000	0	0
JUNE 1.			
1. For reimburſing to the province of Maſſachuſet's bay, their expences in furniſhing proviſions and ſtores to the troops raiſed by them, for his majeſty's ſervice, for the campaign in 1756	27380	19	11½
2. For reimburſing to the colony of Connecticut, their expence in furniſhing proviſions and ſtores to the troops raiſed by them, for his majeſty's ſervice, for the campaign in 1756 —	13736	17	7
3. For repairing the pariſh church of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter	4000	0	0
	45117	17	6½
JUNE 8.			
To enable his majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the ſervice of 1758; and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterprizes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require — — —	800000	0	0
JUNE 10.			
1. Upon account to be paid to the Eaſt-India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their ſettlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his majeſty's forces withdrawn from thoſe ſettlements —	20000	0	0
2. To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa —	10000	0	0
	30000	0	0
Sum total of the grants made by the committee of ſupply	10475007	0	1
Granted in the ſame ſeſſion by an addreſs, as follows.			
June 16, it was upon motion reſolved, That an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to his majeſty, to repreſent, that the ſalaries of moſt of the judges in his majeſty's ſuperior courts of juſtice in this kingdom, were inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and therefore to beſeech his majeſty that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to advance any ſum, not exceeding 11,450l. to be applied in augmentation of the ſalaries of ſuch judges, and in ſuch proportions as his majeſty, in his great wiſdom, ſhould think fit, for the preſent year; and to aſſure his majeſty, that that houſe would make good the ſame to his majeſty.			
And on the 19th, the earl of Thomond reported to the houſe, that the ſaid addreſs had been preſented to his majeſty, and that he had commanded him to acquaint the houſe, that he would give directions, as thereby deſired; conſequently we muſt add to the above total — — — —	11450	0	0
Sum total of the grants of laſt ſeſſion	10486457	0	1

This laſt grant, and the unlimited application thereof, thus left to the crown, is a manifeſt proof of the great confidence ſo deſervedly placed by parliament in our preſent ſovereign. When the act of ſettlement was paſſed, towards the end of king William's reign, our parliaments were ſo jealous of the crown's having an undue influence upon our judges, that it was made, and ſtill ſtands, an expreſs clauſe in that act, That the judges commiſſions ſhould be *quam diu ſe bene geſſerint, and that their ſalaries ſhould be eſtabliſhed.* But now we ſee the parliament granting in one year to the crown, a ſum of 11,450l. to be applied in augmentation of thoſe ſalaries, to ſuch judges, and in ſuch proportions, as the crown ſhall think fit!

And from the ſeveral foregoing articles of ſupply the reader may ſee, that for ſupport of that which, in the modern phraſe, is called a continental connection, there have been granted as follows.

	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 23, article I.	100000	0	0
Feb. 23, —	38360	19	10½
March 21, art. II.	38360	19	10½
April 20, art. I.	670000	0	0
———, art. II.	463084	6	10
———, art. III.	386915	13	2
———, art. V.	165175	4	10½
Sum total	1861897	4	8

And how much of the ſum granted, June 8, may be neceſſarily applied to the ſame uſe, time only can diſcover. It may alſo by ſome be thought, that the expence of our expeditions to the coaſt of France, ought to be reckoned as applied to the ſame uſe; becauſe the chief deſign of them is to prevent its being in the power of France, to ſend ſuch numerous armies into Germany: Whereas, if the ſame money had been employed in an expedition to the French ſugar iſlands, with the addition of proper engineers and a proper train of artillery, we might have more effectually diſtreſſed our enemy, and might probably have added to the dominions and the trade of Great-Britain; beſide having had it in our power to confer a very great favour upon the Spaniards, by reſtoring them to the poſſeſſion of the whole iſland of St. Domingo, no part of which they ought ever, by the treaty of Utrecht, to have allowed the French to poſſeſs themſelves of; for by the 8th article of the ſaid treaty, the king of Spain is obliged, never to alienate to the French, or any other nation, any territory, or any part of any territory, belonging to Spain in America; and tho' no expreſs alienation has as yet been made, yet his allowing the French to keep quiet poſſeſſion of the beſt part of that iſland, is certainly a violation of this article.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An Enquiry into the Claim now ſet up by the Dutch, *of their having a Right, by Virtue of their Neutrality, to carry on the* French *Trade for them, without being expoſed to the Danger of having their Ships ſearched by our Ships of War, or the* French *Goods found on board, confiſcated by our Courts of Admiralty. Continued from p.* 327.

I SHALL conclude what I have to ſay on this head, with a letter from the famous Puffendorf, which the learned Barbeyrac has given us in his notes on Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations, as it contains a ſort of *argumentum ad hominem* upon this ſubject. In the reign of king William, when the Dutch and we were engaged in a war againſt France, the northern powers attempted what the Dutch are now aiming at: They attempted to carry on the French trade for them; but this the Dutch then joined with us in preventing. The northern powers made heavy complaints both at London and the Hague; but at both they received for anſwer, that we would not allow them to carry on any trade with France but what was uſual in time of peace. Upon this M. Groning, in 1692, formed a deſign of writing a Treatiſe upon Free Navigation, and communicated his plan to his friend Mr. Puffendorf, who thereupon wrote him the following letter *.

"The work, Sir, that you have in view, relating to the liberty of navigation, excites my curioſity. It is a curious ſubject, and what no perſon as yet, that I know of, has particularly handled. I very much, however, fear, if I may judge from your letter, that you will find people who will diſpute your notions. The queſtion is certainly one of thoſe which have not yet been ſettled upon any clear or undeniable principles, ſo as to afford a general rule to mankind. In all the examples brought upon this ſubject, there is a mixture of right and fact. Each nation uſually allows, or forbids, the maritime commerce of neutral people with its enemy; either according as it is its intereſt to preſerve the friendſhip of thoſe people, or it finds itſelf ſtrong enough to obtain from them what it requires. For example; the Engliſh and Dutch may ſay, without abſurdity, that it is lawful for them to do all the ill they can to the French, with whom they are at war, and conſequently, to employ the method the moſt proper to weaken them, which is to traverſe and ruin their trade. They ſay, it is not reaſonable that neutral nations ſhould enrich themſelves at their expence, and by engroſſing to themſelves a commerce, which the Engliſh and Dutch want, furniſh the French with money to continue the war. This ſeems the rather juſt, becauſe England and Holland commonly favour the trade of neutral nations, by ſuffering them to tranſport, and ſell, in foreign markets, merchandizes of their own growth and manufacture. In ſhort, they ſay, that they are willing to leave them the trade they uſually carry on, in time of peace, but they cannot ſee them take

* *Puffendorf, Book* viii. *Chap.* vi. *ſect.* 8.

ake advantage of the war to extend their ommerce, to the prejudice of England nd Holland. But as this matter of trade nd navigation does not ſo much depend upon rules founded on a general law, as upon conventions made between particular nations, ſo, in order to form a ſolid judgment of the point in queſtion, we ought previouſly to examine, what treaties ſubſiſt between the northern crowns, and England and Holland; and whether theſe laſt powers have offered the former juſt and reaſonable conditions. On the other hand, nevertheleſs, if the northern princes can maintain their trade with France, by ſending ſtrong convoys with their fleets, I ſee nothing to blame in it, provided their veſſels do not carry contraband goods. The laws of humanity and equity between nations, do not extend ſo far as to require, without any apparent neceſſity, that one people ſhould give up its profit in favour of another. But as the avarice of merchants is ſo great, that, for the ſmalleſt gain, they make no ſcruple of exceeding the juſt bounds of commerce; ſo nations that are at war may certainly viſit neutral ſhips, and, if they find prohibited goods on board, have a full right to confiſcate them. Beſides, I am no way ſurprized that the northern crowns have a greater regard to the general intereſt of Europe, than to the complaints of ſome greedy merchants, who care not how matters go, provided they can ſatisfy their thirſt of gain. Theſe princes wiſely judge, that it is not at all convenient for them to take precipitate meaſures; while other nations unite all their forces to reduce, within bounds, an inſolent and exorbitant power, which threatens Europe with ſlavery, and the proteſtant religion with deſtruction. This being the intereſt of the northern crowns, it is neither juſt nor neceſſary, that, for a preſent advantage, they ſhould interrupt ſo ſalutary a deſign, eſpecially as they are at no expence in the affair, and run no hazard, &c."

This is Mr. Puffendorf's letter, which I have thought fit to give at full length, as it ſhews what was the opinion and the practice of the Dutch at that time, with regard to the right a belligerant nation has to prevent a neutral nation's carrying on the trade of its enemy; and as the complaints of the northern crowns at that time, and the Dutch anſwer to them, muſt be ſtill extant among the archives either of Holland or this country, I make no doubt of their being made a proper uſe of upon this occaſion by our miniſters. But with reſpect to the above letter I muſt obſerve, that tho' it be right in the main, it appears to have been wrote in a hurry, and without due attention to the ſubject in general, otherwiſe the author would not have inſinuated, that the northern powers might, upon that occaſion, have maintained their trade with France by ſtrong convoys, without being liable to any blame; for if the Dutch and we had a right to confine that trade within its bounds in time of peace, they had no right to maintain the extenſion of it, as right can never be upon the two oppoſite ſides of any queſtion. Nor could the author have miſſed obſerving, that the queſtion was not, whether one nation ſhould give up its uſual profit in favour of another; but whether one nation ſhould reap a new and extraordinary profit, by doing what manifeſtly tended to the prejudice of another. And, upon the whole, I ſhall obſerve, that if in that war the Dutch and we had a right to confine the trade of the northern powers with France within its bounds uſual in time of peace, we have in the preſent war a much better right to confine the Dutch trade with France within its bounds uſual in time of peace; becauſe in king William's war, we had a chance of obtaining ſatisfaction by a land war againſt France; whereas in the preſent war, we have no chance of obtaining ſatisfaction by any method but that of traverſing and ruining their trade, which we can do only by obliging every neutral nation to confine its trade with France, within thoſe bounds which were uſual in time of peace, and juſt before the beginning of the preſent war.

For doing this, I hope, I have fully ſhewn, that we have a right by the laws of nature and nations; and now I ſhall examine, whether this right be reſtrained by the treaties ſubſiſting between the Dutch and us. This, I know, the Dutch merchants contend for, and found themſelves chiefly upon the treaty of commerce concluded at the Hague, in 1662, by the 10th article of which it is ſtipulated, "That whatever is found on board the ſhips of the ſubjects of the United Provinces, tho' the lading, or part thereof, belongs to the enemies of the king of Great Britain, *ſhall be free and unmoleſted*, except there be prohibited goods, which are to be ſerved in the manner preſcribed by the foregoing articles."

From this article, the Dutch merchants infer, that if there be no prohibited goods on board, we can no way ſtop or moleſt any of their ſhips, or make the leaſt enquiry,

quiry, to whom the goods belong, from whence they were brought, or to what place they are to be carried. But does not every one ſee, that this article can relate only to the common courſe of trade, as it is uſually carried on in time of peace? Can it be ſuppoſed that we thereby gave, or meant to give the Dutch a general and perpetual licence, to carry on in their ſhipping, the whole trade of every enemy, we ſhould thereafter be engaged with? Would not we by ſuch a ridiculous grant, have diſabled ourſelves from ever carrying on a naval war againſt any nation upon earth? This would be ſuch a glaring abſurdity, that it cannot be ſuppoſed to be the intent or the meaning of that article; for Grotius has laid it down as a maxim, that one cauſe for reſtraining the general words of a treaty or convention, is their leading into an abſurdity; which reſtriction, he ſays, is founded upon this, that no man can be ſuppoſed to have conſented to an abſurdity, *nemo credendus eſt velle abſurda* *.

But ſuppoſing that the ſenſe could be put upon this treaty which the Dutch merchants contend for, yet from what has lately happened we may very juſtly contend, that we are not now obliged to obſerve that treaty, or any other treaty of of commerce between us; for by the ſecret article of the treaty of peace between us in 1675, and often ſince confirmed, it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that neither of the parties to that treaty ſhall give, nor conſent that any of their ſubjects or inhabitants ſhall give, any aid, favour, or counſel, directly or indirectly, by land or ſea, or on the freſh waters; nor ſhall furniſh, nor permit the ſubjects or inhabitants of their reſpective territories to furniſh, any ſhips, ſoldiers, ſeamen, victuals, monies, inſtruments of war, gunpowder, or any other neceſſaries for making war, to the enemies of either party, of any rank or condition whatſoever. Have not the Dutch infringed this article in many inſtances during the preſent war? Are they not now acting daily in direct contempt of it, both in Europe and America? Shall we then be obliged to obſerve any treaty now ſubſiſting between us?

Again, ſuppoſing that this treaty of commerce, and all the treaties ſince made for enforcing or explaining it, were to be deemed ſtill ſubſiſting in their full force, and that the Dutch had done nothing to free us from the obligations we are under, yet the ſingular circumſtances of the preſent war between France and us, and the neceſſity we are under to prevent the exportation by neutral powers, of any of thoſe manufactures or produce of France, in which they are our rivals, muſt confine the general words of the treaties ſubſiſting between us and the neutral powers to that ſort of tranſport trade, with reſpect to thoſe manufactures and produce, which was uſual for them to carry on in time of peace, becauſe of the infinite and irrecoverable prejudice we ſhould otherwiſe ſuffer; for Grotius allows, that ſuch an emergency is ſufficient for reſtraining the words of a treaty, becauſe all future emergencies cannot be provided againſt by human foreſight, and it ought to be ſuppoſed, that ſuch an intolerable and ruinous emergency was meant by the parties to have been excepted †.

Nay, our preſent neceſſity is ſo abſolute and ſo urgent, that it would excuſe our departing from the abovementioned law of nations, and recurring to the law of nature, in its moſt extenſive ſenſe, by putting an entire ſtop to any neutral nation's carrying on any commerce with France, until that kingdom has agreed to do us juſtice; for the law of nature legitimates every act which is abſolutely neceſſary for what is required by the law of nature. *Cenſetur quippe ipſa natura jus dare ad id omne ſine quo obtineri non poteſt quod ipſa imperat* ‡. Nor could neutral nations complain of the hardſhip they would be thereby expoſed to, becauſe, as we deſire nothing but juſtice and reparation, every neutral nation is by the laws of humanity obliged to aſſiſt us in obtaining it, which they might do without any danger if all of them agreed to do ſo ‖; conſequently the hardſhip could be of no long continuance if they did their duty. But as nations, as well as private men, are often deficient in their duty, and ſometimes act in direct contradiction to it, we are not in this caſe to conſider what we have a right to do by the laws of nature, but what we may do by the laws of prudence; and by theſe, I am afraid, we ſhall find ourſelves more confined by our preſent continental connections, than we ſhould have found ourſelves, had it been poſſible for us to ſtand ſingle and alone in a war againſt France, without ſeeking any foreign alliance, or intermeddling in any diſpute upon the continent of Europe; for our connection with the continent, may raiſe jealouſies and fears in the minds of ſome of the powers of Europe, that could never have been occaſioned by the iſland of Great-Britain alone; and as jealouſy makes many an undutiful huſband, ſo likewiſe it may make ſome of our neighbours not only undutiful, but ungrateful.

Having

* *Grotius, Book* ii. *Chap.* xvi. *ſect.* 22. *and* 17.

† *Id. Book* ii. *Chap.* xvi. *ſect.* 16, 17.

‡ *Id. Book* ii. *Chap.* v. *ſect.* 5.

‖ *Id. Book* i. *Chap.* v. *ſect.* 2. *Book* ii. *Chap.* xxv. *ſect.* 5, 6, *and* 7.

Having thus ſhewn, that the right we have by the laws of nature and nations, to prevent the Dutch from carrying on, in their ſhipping, the French trade for them, is in no way confined or reſtrained by the treaties now ſubſiſting between us, and that the neceſſity we are under would juſtify us, ſhould we even reſolve not to allow the Dutch, or any neutral nation, to carry on any commerce with France, until that court ſhould agree to do us juſtice; I ſhall now ſhew, that this right we have, from neceſſity, is confirmed, and ſtrongly enforced by the preſent circumſtances of the two nations. In order to this, I muſt premiſe, that to bring a place under the character of being blockaded by me, it is not neceſſary that I ſhould block it up ſo cloſe as to render all acceſs to it impoſſible but by force of arms. If this were the caſe, no queſtion could ever have ariſen about the goods attempted to be carried into it by a neutral power, much leſs would Grotius have determined, as he has done, * that ſuch goods might be confiſcated, if attempted to be carried in by a neutral power who knew that the place was blockaded; for no neutral power would attempt to carry any goods into a place ſo cloſely blockaded by me, without firſt aſking my leave: Surely, I could not confiſcate the goods of any one merely for his aſking my permiſſion to carry them into ſuch a place; and after granting ſuch a permiſſion, I could not ſurely pretend to confiſcate the goods. Therefore, to bring a place under the character of being blockaded by me, it muſt be ſufficient that I have blockaded it ſo as that my enemy cannot, generally ſpeaking, throw any ſuccours into it, without running a great riſk of having them intercepted. This is the only manner in which a ſea-port can be blockaded, yet Grotius in the laſt cited ſection allows that a ſea-port may be blockaded; and the Dutch themſelves once refuſed us the liberty of carrying goods into the port of Dunkirk, becauſe they had blockaded it by ſea, tho' they had no way blockaded the town by land †.

What is meant by a place being blockaded having been thus explained, I ſhall next obſerve, that during the preſent war, we have, at a vaſt expence, fitted out ſuch a number of publick and private ſhips of war, that we have ſome ground to inſiſt upon our having blocked up every port in the kingdom of France; and we have an undoubted right to inſiſt upon our having blocked up all the French ports in America, eſpecially their ſugar iſlands. Therefore we have, from this blockade, an additional reaſon for inſiſting upon our having a right to prevent any neutral powers carrying on any trade by ſea with the French Ports in Europe, and much more with any of the French ports or Iſlands in America; and if we do not exerciſe this right, with reſpect to the former, it muſt proceed chiefly from the great regard this nation has always ſhewn for the freedom of trade and navigation; but as to the latter, we ought and muſt carry the exerciſe of this right to its utmoſt extent, becauſe, in time of peace, the French never allowed any foreign ſhip to enter any of their ports, or approach any of their coaſts, in America, on account of trade; therefore in this war we ought and muſt look upon every ſhip we find bound to or from any of thoſe ports or iſlands as a French ſhip, and conſequently have a right to ſeize and confiſcate both ſhip and cargo: An indulgence as to either would be ridiculous, becauſe it would tend to the ruin of our own ſugar iſlands.

I have now, I hope, clearly ſhewn, that, by the law of nature and nations, by the treaties ſubſiſting between the Dutch and us, and by the circumſtances of the preſent war between the French and us, we not only have a right, but are under a neceſſity at leaſt to prevent the Dutch from carrying on the French trade for them, or taking advantage of the war between France and us, to extend their own trade with France, for the ſupport of the French and the ruin of our trade and manufactures; and I could have confirmed every thing I have ſaid, from every unbiaſſed writer upon the laws of nature and nations, who has ever touched upon this ſubject; but as the authority of Grotius is ſo well eſtabliſhed among the Dutch, I thought it unneceſſary to trouble the reader with a multitude of quotations from other authors.

If it be clear then, that we have ſuch a right lodged in us, it is certain that the Dutch can have no right to ſend out ſhips of war to protect their merchant ſhips in any ſuch practice. If they do, it muſt be attended with one of theſe two conſequences: Either we muſt give orders to our men of war to attack their guardſhips, which may bring on an open war between the two nations; or we muſt at laſt ſubmit to accept of ſuch unreaſonable and diſadvantageous terms of peace from France, as will greatly weaken this nation, and encreaſe the power of France. Can either of theſe conſequences be for the advantage of the people of the united provinces in general? Can either

Auguſt, 1758.

* *Grotius, book* iii. *chap.* i. *ſect* 5. N° 3. N° 4. *annota.*

† *Id. book* iii. *chap.* i. *ſect.* 5.

of theſe conſequences be conſiſtent with the future proſperity or ſafety of their republick? If the ſtates general, who have always ſhewn ſo much wiſdom in their councils, ſhould reſolve upon any thing that may reduce this nation to ſuch a diſagreeable, ſuch an unlucky dilemma, it muſt proceed from ſome paſt conduct in us that was not truly Britiſh, or from an apprehenſion of ſome future meaſure repugnant to the real intereſt of Great-Britain. If this be not the caſe, we have good reaſon to hope, that their high mightineſſes will now follow the example ſet them by the northern powers, during the war in king William's reign, and not ſhew ſuch a deference to the complaints of ſome greedy merchants, as to take precipitate meaſures, while other nations unite all their forces to reduce, within bounds, an inſolent and exorbitant power, which threatens Europe with ſlavery, and the proteſtant religion with deſtruction *.

A ſhort Account of the BRITISH COLONIES, *in the Iſlands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* WEST-INDIES: *Continued from p.* 236.

IN 1661, the king purchaſed of the lord Kinowl, as heir to the earl of Carliſle, all the right and title he had to this iſland, whereupon the lord Willoughby was, by his majeſty, appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Iſland of Barbadoes, and all other the Caribbee Iſlands; and, in 1663, an act was paſſed in Barbadoes, by which it was enacted, that all rightful poſſeſſors of lands and hereditaments within that iſland, ſhould have their eſtates and tenures confirmed, notwithſtanding their having loſt their grants; and that all payments of 4olb. of cotton per head, and all other duties, rents, and arrears, which had lately, or might have been levied, were for the future releaſed and made void, and the inhabitants to hold their ſeveral plantations, to them and their heirs in free and common ſoccage, paying yearly, at the feaſt of St. Michael, if demanded, one ear of Indian corn, to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in diſcharge of all rents and ſervices whatſoever; in conſideration of which, and for defraying the expences of government, the reparation of the forts, &c. it was further enacted, that an impoſt or cuſtom ſhould be raiſed upon all the native dead commodities of that iſland exported, amounting to four and a half in ſpecie per cent. of the value, and paid to his majeſty his heirs and ſucceſſors for ever.

This act was agreed to by a majority of the council and aſſembly, tho' it was violently oppoſed by ſome of the rich planters, particularly by col. Farmer, who, it ſeems, oppoſed it with a little too much warmth, for which he was taken into cuſtody by the governor, and ſent priſoner to England, with a charge of mutiny, ſedition, and treaſon, againſt him; whereupon he was long detained in priſon here at home, as it was doubted whether he could be tried here for ſedition or treaſon committed in Barbadoes; but his commitment and detention was at that time, it ſeems, thought to be illegal, and is ſuppoſed to have been the foundation of the 8th article of impeachment againſt the earl of Clarendon. Whether col. Farmer applied for his *Habeas Corpus*, or for a trial, I do not find recorded, but if he did, they were both refuſed, as the famous *Habeas Corpus* act was not then paſſed into a law.

As Bridgetown, the capital of the Iſland, was at firſt built moſtly of timber, a fire accidentally happened there, in 1666, by which the whole town was laid in aſhes, and moſt of their records burnt; and, in the ſame year, the lord Willoughby, their governor, was ſhipwrecked and drowned, but whether he had ſailed upon an expedition againſt the Dutch, or upon a viſit to the Leeward Iſlands, of which he was likewiſe governor, is not recorded, nor is the time preciſely mentioned, but it muſt have been before the year 1667, becauſe his brother, William, lord Willoughby, who was, upon the news of his death, appointed governor in his ſtead, arrived in that iſland, ſoon after the beginning of 1667, and with him came Sir Tobias Bridge, with a regiment of regular troops, as an additional ſtrength to the iſland, in caſe it ſhould be invaded by the Dutch (with whom we were then at war) in revenge for our having diſpoſſeſſed them of New-York †.

The ſaid lord Willoughby [Francis] before he ſet out upon the above-mentioned expedition, appointed Henry Willoughby, Henry Hawley, and Samuel Berwick, Eſqrs. to be deputy governors in his abſence; and before his death was known, an act of aſſembly was paſſed by them, appointing ſeven gentlemen therein named, to collect all the acts then in force, that had been paſſed in that iſland, which they accordingly did, and the collection ſo made by them, was, upon their certificate, dated July 18, 1667, authenticated, recorded, and publiſhed throughout the iſland; by which the loſs of their records was, ſo far as related to their laws, in ſome meaſure repaired; and this collection

* *See before, p.* 391.

† *See Lond. Mag. for* 1756, *p.* 600.

tion was afterwards confirmed by the king n council here.

William lord Willoughby continued governor of Barbadoes, until the year 1674, towards the end of which, Sir Jonathan Atkins, the next governor, arrived. However, his lordſhip did not continue the whole of this time in the iſland, for, about the beginning of 1668, he returned to England, leaving colonel Chriſtopher Codrington as his deputy, by whom the iſland was governed until May or June, 1672, when lord Willoughby returned; for as ſoon as his lordſhip found that a new war was like to break out between the Dutch and us, he thought himſelf in honour obliged to repair in all haſte to his government; and it was well he did, for the next year a Dutch ſquadron appeared upon the coaſt of that iſland, with an intention, no doubt, to reduce it, as well as they at that time did our colony of New-York *, under the obedience of the States-General. But the people of Barbadoes, who, it is ſaid, could then muſter 20,000 fighting men, beſides Blacks, appeared, under the influence of their governor, in ſuch numbers upon the coaſt, and ſeemed ſo ready to give their enemies a warm reception, that the Dutch admiral did not think fit to truſt a man of his ſquadron on ſhore. Yet, notwithſtanding this honourable behaviour and ſignal ſervice, his lordſhip was, as I have ſaid, next year recalled, and a new governor appointed, the reaſon of which perhaps was, becauſe he had refuſed or neglected to execute thoſe inſtructions given to his ſucceſſor, and executed by him with the utmoſt rigour.

For explaining this, I muſt obſerve, that, ſoon after the reſtoration, our African company had been erected, under the patronage of the duke of York, and, by means of an excluſive charter, provided with a monopoly of the whole trade, to the coaſt of Africa. In conſequence of this, they, like all other monopoliſts, inſiſted upon an extravagant profit, and would ſell no Negroe ſlaves but at a monſtrous price, tho' in the infancy of that trade they bought them for a meer trifle; and as our ſugar-planters could have no ſlaves but from the traders upon that coaſt, they therefore encouraged, as much as they could, the private traders, who, in the language of the court, were called interlopers. Of this, we may believe, our African company made high complaints to their patron, and his royal highneſs got an inſtruction ſent to our governors in America, to ſeize and confiſcate all interlopers, which of courſe laid our ſugar trade under a very great diſadvantage, and would have ruined it, if our ſugar-planters had at that time had any dangerous rivals to contend with. Now as our Barbadoes colony ſubſiſted chiefly by its ſugar planting, and as it owed, in ſome meaſure, its eſtabliſhment to the Willoughby family, we may preſume, that if any ſuch inſtruction was given to William lord Willoughby, he was not very diligent in the execution of it, and for this probably he was recalled.

But his ſucceſſor, Sir Jonathan Atkins, not only executed this inſtruction with ſeverity, but was accuſed of making this a pretence for many acts of injuſtice and oppreſſion, which gave a check to the flouriſhing of this colony; and a violent hurricane, which happened at the ſame time, had almoſt ruined it. This hurricane happened Auguſt 31, 1675, and was ſo furious, that all the ſhips in the harbour were drove aſhore: All the ſugar works, moſt of the houſes and windmills, except thoſe of ſtone, and ſome of the churches, were blown down: The pots in the curing-houſes were all broken, the ſugar canes all laid flat, and many pulled up by the roots; and almoſt all the corn in the country was deſtroyed. Yet hiſtory does not ſay that any lives were loſt; but the damage was ſo great all over the iſland, that it would have been ruined, if the aſſembly had not preſently met, and ſuſpended the ſuing for any debt, for a certain time; for otherwiſe all the inſolvent debtors would have been obliged to deſert the iſland, and the reſt would not have been able to keep the Negroes in ſubjection, as they had been mutinous for ſome time before. The aſſembly likewiſe paſſed, and the governor conſented to an act in favour of thoſe who had paid the duty of four and an half upon any goods entered for exportation, and loſt in the hurricane, by allowing a free entry for an equal quantity of goods, without paying the ſaid duty.

However, it was ſome years before the colony could recover, as the planters were obliged to take many of their hands from their plantations, in order to employ them in rebuilding their houſes, windmills, ſugar-houſes, &c. And as their governors, from that time to the revolution, continued, by orders from court, and for their own intereſt too, to be extremely vigilant in ſeizing and condemning every ſhip that could be called an interloper, this continued the price of Negroes ſo high, that it very much prevented the encreaſe of our ſugar plantations in Barbadoes and every one of our ſugar iſlands; yet ſo difficult

* *See Land. Mag. for 1756, p. 601.*

difficult our planters found it to carry on their ſugar works by any other way than Negroe ſlaves, that the number of them encreaſed, eſpecially as they begun to be employed in many ſorts of mechanical employments, and all ſorts of domeſtick buſineſs, which of courſe diminiſhed the number of white men in the iſland, ſo that in 1687, the Negroes began again to form hopes of making themſelves maſters of the iſland, for which purpoſe they entered into a conſpiracy, to aſſaſſinate in one night all the white men in the iſland; but the plot was diſcovered juſt before the time of execution, many of the poor wretches tortured, and about 20 of them put to the moſt cruel ſorts of death.

This conſpiracy produced a very long act for the regulation and government of Negroes, but no proviſion was thereby made for preventing the employing of Negroes in any domeſtick buſineſs, or in any mechanical trade that might be exerciſed within doors; or for obliging every maſter to have a certain nnmber of white ſervants, in proportion to the number of Negroes that belonged to him; both which were now become ſtill more neceſſary for diminiſhing the number of Negroes and encreaſing the number of white men in this iſland. Such regulations would, indeed, be neceſſary in every one of our colonies, as it is upon the number of white men, that their military ſtrength, either for offence or defence, chiefly if not ſolely depends. But it cannot be expected, that any ſuch law will be paſſed by an aſſembly or parliament conſiſting chiefly of planters, or that when paſſed, it will be duly carried into execution by a governor, who depends upon them for any free gift or addition to his ſalary, which is now the practice of moſt of our colonies, and was begun in Barbadoes in 1668, when the aſſembly made a preſent of 1000l. to Edwin Stede, Eſq; their then lieutenant governor.

The Britiſh legiſlature ſhould therefore interpoſe, and by ſuch a general law provide for the ſecurity and due adminiſtration of government, with reſpect to every one of our colonies; and with reſpect to our ſugar iſlands, it would tend very much to the encreaſe of their ſtrength, if our Foundling-hoſpital were impowered to ſend as many of their children thither, as the inhabitants of thoſe iſlands would engage to ſend thither and provide for, upon condition of ſuch children being bound to ſerve them till the age of 21 or 25; for if children were ſent thither at the age of three or four years, they would have a better chance for living, than grown perſons, and, as I have before obſerved, would be ſo inured to the climate, that they would be fit for any labour by the time they came to be of the age of 17 or 18, which, in a few years, would make white ſervants ſo plenty and ſo uſeful, that there would be very little occaſion for Negroes in any ſort of buſineſs either without doors or within.

That this would add greatly to the military ſtrength of all our ſugar iſlands every man muſt grant, and every humane man will allow, that the reſiding in thoſe iſlands would be much more agreeable than it can be at preſent; but ſervants, when ſent thither by contract or indenture at full age, have always been found ſo unfit for labour in that hot climate, that the planters found themſelves under a neceſſity of purchaſing Negroes notwithſtanding the high price put upon them by our African company, which continued to be favoured and protected in their monopoly by the duke of York, afterwards king James II. as long as he had any power; and this perhaps was one of the cauſes why the people of Barbadoes ſhewed no ſuch ſteady loyalty to him, as they had ſhewn to his father Charles I. or to his brother Charles II. for, at the revolution, both governor and people preſently ſubmitted to the new government eſtabliſhed here, tho' they would then have met with a powerful ſupport from France, had they behaved as they did upon the death of Charles I.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An Inſtance of the Electrical Virtue in the Cure of a Palſy. By Mr. Patrick Brydone. *From the* Philoſophical Tranſactions. *Vol.* L. *Part* I *.

ELizabeth Foſter, aged 33, in poor circumſtances, unmarried, about 15 years ago was ſeized with a violent nervous fever, accompanied with an aſthma, and was ſo ill, that her life was deſpaired of. She recovered, however, from the violence of her diſtemper, but the ſad effects of it remained. For, from this time, ſhe continued in a weakly uncertain ſtate of health, till the month of July, 1755, when ſhe was again taken ill of the ſame kind of fever; and after it went off ſhe was troubled with worſe nervous ſymptoms than ever, ending at laſt in a paralytick diſorder, which ſometimes affected the arm, ſometimes the leg, of the left ſide; in ſuch a manner as that theſe parts, tho' deprived of all motion for the time, yet ſtill retained their ſenſibility. In this condition ſhe remained till the ſpring 1756, when unexpectedly ſhe

* *See our laſt Vol. p.* 484.

she grew much better, but not so far as to get quite rid of her paralytick complaints; which, in cold weather, seldom failed to manifest themselves by a numbness, trembling, sensation of cold, and a loss of motion in the left side.

This paralytick tendency made her apprehensive of a more violent attack; which accordingly soon happened: For, about the end of August, in the same year, her symptoms gradually increased, and, in a very short time, she lost all motion and sensation in her left side. In this state she continued throughout last winter with the addition of some new complaints; for now her head shook constantly; her tongue faultered so much, when she attempted to speak, that she could not articulate a word; her left eye grew so dim, that she could not distinguish colours with it; and she was often seized with such an universal coldness and insensibility, that those who saw her at such times scarce knew whether she was dead or alive.

Whilst the woman was in this miserable condition, observing that she had some intermissions, during which she could converse and use her right leg and arm, in one of those intervals I proposed trying to relieve her by the power of electricity. With this view, I got her supported in such a manner as to receive the shocks standing, holding the phial in her right hand, whilst the left was made to touch the gun-barrel. After receiving several very severe shocks, she found herself in better spirits than usual; said she felt a heat, and a pricking pain, in her left thigh and leg, which gradually spread over all that side; and, after undergoing the operation for a few minutes longer, she cried out, with great joy, that she felt her foot on the ground.

The electrical machine producing such extraordinary effects, the action was continued; and that day the woman patiently submitted to receive above 200 shocks from it. The consequence was, that the shaking of her head gradually decreased, till it entirely ceased; that she was able, at last, to stand without any support; and, on leaving the room, quite forgot one of her crutches, and walked to the kitchen with very little assistance from the other. That night she continued to be well, and slept better than she had done for several months before, only about midnight she was seized with a faintishness, and took notice of a strong sulphureous taste in her mouth; but both faintness and that taste went off, upon drinking a little water. Next day, being electrised as before, her strength sensibly increased during the operation, and when that was over she walked easily with a stick, and could lift several pounds weight with her left hand, which had been so long paralytick before. The experiment was repeated on the third day; by which time she had received, in all, upwards of 600 severe shocks. She then telling us that she had as much power in the side that had been affected as in the other, we believed it unnecessary to proceed farther, as the electricity had already, to all appearance, produced a compleat cure. And indeed the patient continued to be well till the Sunday following, viz. about three days after the last operation; but upon going that day to church, she probably catched cold; for, on Monday, she complained of a numbness in her left hand and foot; but, upon being again electrised, every symptom vanished, and she has been perfectly well ever since.

Coldingham, Nov. 1757. PATRICK BRYDONE.

That the above is a true and exact account of my case, and of the late wonderful cure wrought on me, is attested by

ELIZABETH FOSTER.

I was eye witness to the electrical experiments made by my son on Elizabeth Foster, and saw with pleasure their happy effects. By the blessing of God accompanying them, from a weak, miserable, and at sometimes almost an insensible state, she was, in a very short time, restored to health and strength; of which the above is in every respect a true account.

ROBERT BRYDONE,
Minister of Coldingham.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Whytt *to Dr.* Pringle, *relating to this Account. Dated* Edinburgh, Dec. 1, 1757.

SOME days ago I had transmitted to me Mr. Brydone's account (inclosed) of the success of the electrical shocks in a paralytick patient, attested by the patient herself, and by Mr. Brydone's father, who is minister at Coldingham, in the shire of Berwick. At the same time I had a letter from the Rev. Mr. Allan, minister of Eymouth (in the neighbourhood) informing me, that he had examined the patient particularly, and found Mr. Brydone's account to be perfectly true. He further informs me, that he never observed the electrical shock so strong from any machine, as from Mr. Brydone's. It seems, that gentleman has not only applied himself to the study of natural philosophy, but also of medicine.

ROBERT WHYTT.

An

An Inſtance of the Gut Ileum, *cut thro' by a Knife, ſucceſsfully treated by Mr.* Peter Travers, *Surgeon, at* Liſbon. *Communicated by* John Huxham, *M. D. F. R. S. From the ſame.*

Liſbon, Aug. 3, 1756.

ANTONIA Joſée da Coſta, one of the king's meſſengers, was attacked by two men, and, after receiving two blows on the head, was ſtabbed with a knife in the right hypogaſtrick region, about three fingers breadth above the os pubis; the external wound being larger, as the knife was drawn obliquely towards the navel, and might be an inch and half in length, the perforation thro' the peritonæum about three quarters of an inch; the inteſtine ileum hanging out about ten or twelve inches, and quite pierced thro', the wound in the gut being large enough to admit my fore finger. After clearing the grumous blood with warm water and Hungary water, the uninterrupted ſuture was made on both perforations; then dilating the common integuments of the belly, the inteſtine was reduced, leaving the ends of the two threads at the ſuperficies of the wound; and the external inciſion was ſewed up by the interrupted ſuture, and common dreſſings of lint and bandage applied. A clyſter was given him immediately after the above operation, of oil of olives, the yolk of an egg, and warm water.

4th. This day I found he had paſſed in the moſt excruciating pains, attended with continual vomitings: His fever very high, pulſe full and irregular: He was bled ten ounces this morning, and the like quantity this evening. The clyſters were continued thrice a day, with a decoction of wormwood and camomile inſtead of the warm water, and an anodyne mixture of mint-water, liquid laudanum, and ſugar, to be taken occaſionally; alſo three ounces of ſyrup of rhubarb, with an ounce of the freſh-drawn oil of ſweet almonds, to be taken, a common ſpoonful, every two hours.

5th. The bleedings were continued twice this day, three ounces each time, and the clyſters were adminiſtered as yeſterday. His pulſe and fever very high; he vomited ſome excrements; and towards night complained of a ſingultus.

6th. His bleedings and clyſters were continued as before. Finding his ſingultus and vomiting ſo very troubleſome, I ordered him Dr. Huxham's tincture of the bark; which was taken, a tea-ſpoonful, ſix times a day, in a little mint-water; which indeed greatly relieved him: His ſingultus and vomiting became leſs frequent.

7th. I found his ſkin moiſt, and pulſe ſoftened. I remained with him about an hour, and found a plentiful perſpiration throughout the body; on which I omitted his bleedings: The clyſters were continued; and towards night he had a proper diſcharge by ſtool, very fœtid, and inſpiſſated.

8th. I found, for the firſt time, he had ſlept laſt night, and ſeemed much in ſpirits: The ſymptomatick fever ſomething leſſened; and he had purged laſt night, and this day, eight times.

9th. He had five ſtools; his nauſea much abated; and a gentle diaphoreſis continued.

10th. The ſingultus ceaſed; his vomiting very little; his pulſe low, accelerated, and thread-like in its ſtroke; his purging violent; and he greatly complained of a moſt acute pain of the wounded parts. A paper of the following abſorbent powders was given him every three hours in rice-water. Crabs-eyes and red coral prepared, of each one drachm, crude opium two grains: Theſe were made for three doſes, and given as above.

11th. He ſlept well, leſs pain, pulſe more equal, his diarrhæa much the ſame.

12th. The threads, with which I had made the ſuture of the inteſtine, came out of themſelves: The wound well-conditioned, fever very little, his diarrhæa rather increaſed. He ſent for me in the evening, being much alarmed, as he thought ſome liquids he had taken to have paſſed thro' the wounded parts.

13th. Yeſterday he complained of great pains in his belly: The diſcharge from his wound was laudable matter, and in good quantity.

14th. He reſted well, and was ſeemingly well beyond expectation. His diarrhæa ſtill continuing troubleſome, he took the hartſhorn decoction, with an addition of diaſcordium.

15th. I cut off the threads of the external wound, and continued dreſſings of digeſtive in the common method.

16th. He grew viſibly better each day after; and, on Sept. 7, I diſcharged him from any further attendance, his wound being entirely healed over, and he is, in all reſpects, very well, free from pain, or any inconvenience from the wound. He was kept ſeven and twenty days on chicken-broth, and never admitted to uſe any ſolids during that time: Afterwards he was indulged with young chickens, &c.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Wall, *to the Rev. Dr.* Lyttelton, *Dean of* Exeter, *concerning the good Effects of* Malverne *Waters, in* Worceſterſhire. *From the ſame.*

A POOR woman, formerly a patient in our Infirmary for a fiſtulous ulcer in the hip, and another in the groin, which penetrated the abdomen, has received her cure there, tho' ſhe was reduced to ſo great a degree, as to be thought incurable, and ſent into the country on a milk-diet, &c. as the laſt reſource. The diſcharge from the ſores was prodigiouſly great, and ſo offenſive, that ſhe could hardly be borne in a room. The water took off the ill ſmell almoſt inſtantly; the diſcharge ſoon leſſened, and grew thick and well-conditioned; her hectick ſymptoms went off in proportion; and, by continuing the uſe of water for five or ſix months, ſhe is cured.

A woman with a phagedenick ulcer in the cheek, throat, and noſe, from an ozæna in the hollow of the cheek-bone, received great relief this year, in five or ſix weeks time; the external ulcer, which had almoſt deſtroyed the whole cheek, being healed in that time, and the other parts much amended. Her affairs would not permit her a longer continuance at the well; but ſhe continues the uſe of the water at home, and finds great relief from it there. I hope another ſeaſon will compleat the cure.

Mr. Parry, of Clent, had his ſkin cleared, and perfectly healed, in five weeks; tho', when he came to the well, he was covered with an elephantiaſis; for which he had tried moſt of the purging waters, and ſea-water, under the direction of Dr. Ruſſell, without effect. So bad was he, that he could not move a limb but the ſkin cracked, and ouzed out filthy ſanies; and he left the mark of his body every night in his bed. The waters have alſo had another very ſurpriſing effect on him: For they have been to his Helicon, and converted him into a poet; he having written a poem on the occaſion, which he ſhewed to lord Foley and Dr. Dalton.

I know a lady, who, we had great reaſon to fear, had an internal cancer, who has lately received great advantage from the uſe of theſe waters, after other things had been tried unſucceſsfully."

The Miſchiefs ariſing from the Boldneſs of Quacks, who can be ſuppoſed to underſtand nothing of the Animal OEconomy, or the Materia Medica, *ought ſo much to be guarded againſt, that from the ſame Volume, we ſhall give our Readers a Caveat; being a remarkable Caſe of the Efficacy of the Bark in a Mortification. In a Letter to* William Watſon, *M. D. F. R. S. from Mr.* Richard Grindall, *Surgeon to the* London-Hoſpital.

Auſtin-Friars, Dec. 7, 1757.

SIR,

THE following caſe being very ſingular has induced me to lay it before the Royal Society, and beg the favour to do it thro' your means. Altho' numerous inſtances are related in the records of medicine, of the great danger in interrupting nature in her operations, there is not one (ſo far as I know) in which more violent and extraordinary effects have been produced, than in the following.

It may happen alſo, that this inſtance may be of ſervice in aſcertaining the virtue of the medicine in intermittents, when in the hands of men of judgment.

On the 28th of June, 1757, Mary Alexander, aged 31 years, of the pariſh of Whitechapel, was brought into the London-Hoſpital, having a mortification in both hands, which reached about an inch and half above the wriſts. All her toes, and about an inch of one foot beyond the laſt joint, were mortified; her noſe was alſo entirely deſtroyed by a mortification; and all theſe happened at the ſame time. Upon enquiry into the cauſe of this misfortune, I found, that, on Monday the 30th of May, ſhe was ſeized with a quotidian ague, which uſually began about three of the clock in the afternoon, and laſted near two hours; which was ſucceeded by a hot fit, and then a violent ſweat. And in this manner ſhe was afflicted for ſeven days without any material alteration; when, being informed by a neighbour, of a perſon, who had an infallible remedy for the cure of an ague, ſhe applied to him. He brought her two phials, containing about an ounce and half each, of a pale yellowiſh liquor; one of which he directed her to take directly, promiſing, that ſhe ſhould have no return of the fit of conſequence; and that, if ſhe had any ſmall return, the ſecond bottle ſhould cure her effectually. In conſequence of which, ſhe took one doſe, which was at the time the cold fit had been on about a quarter of an hour: She had no ſooner ſwallowed it, but, as ſhe ſays, her ſtomach was on fire, and felt as if ſhe had ſwallowed the ſtrongeſt dram poſſible. The cold fit left her inſtantly;

inſtantly; but ſhe was immediately ſeized with ſo violent a fever, as to make her burn, and be extremely thirſty, all the following night; much more ſo than ever ſhe had been before, till the next morning, when a ſweat a little relieved her from the violent heat. When ſhe roſe in the morning, ſhe was much troubled with a great itching in the hands, feet, and noſe; and ſoon after all thoſe parts began to feel numbed, or, as ſhe deſcribes it, as if her hands and feet were aſleep; which ſhe took but little notice of, till the evening of that day, when ſhe found the nails of both hands and feet were turning black, and, at the ſame time, feeling great pain in both, as alſo in her noſe, and that they appeared of a darkiſh red colour, like the ſkin in cold weather. Upon which, at nine o'clock that night, ſhe ſent for an apothecary, from whom, I have ſince been informed, the perſon before-mentioned had bought the medicine, which he gave her. The apothecary was not at home; his journeyman went, and finding the woman had a difficulty of breathing, ordered her a mixture with ſperma ceti and ammoniacum to be taken occaſionally. The apothecary did not ſee her himſelf till the 16th of June, when, finding her in a very bad condition, that her hands, and feet, and noſe, were entirely black, and had many veſicles, or ſmall bladders, upon them, filled with a blackiſh bloody water; he opened them, and let out the fluid, and dreſſed them with yellow baſilicon; and in this manner continued treating her till the 20th of the ſame month, when, finding no material alteration for the better, he ordered her a browniſh mixture, of which ſhe was to take four ſpoonfuls every four hours; which, he informed me, was a decoction of the bark; and ſays, on taking this, ſhe was better, as the mortification ſeemed inclined to ſtop. But as it was a bad caſe, he adviſed the woman to be carried to an hoſpital: And in this condition ſhe was brought in, when ſhe was immediately put into a courſe of the bark, taking a drachm of the powder every four hours; and in 48 hours taking it there was a perfect ſeparation of all the mortified parts. She was then ordered to take it only three times in 24 hours; and purſuing this method for eight days, there was a very good digeſtion from the parts above the mortification.

The mortified part became now ſo offenſive, that the poor woman preſſed me much to take off her hands, aſſuring me ſhe would go thro' the operation with good courage, being very deſirous to live, tho' in this miſerable condition.

On the 12th of July I took off both her hands: I had very little more to do, than ſaw the bones, nature having ſtopped the bleeding, when ſhe ſtopped the mortification. In a day or two after, I took off all the toes from both feet, and now diſcontinued the bark, the parts appearing in a healthy and healing condition; which went on ſo for five weeks, when, on a ſudden, the parts began to look livid, her ſtomach failed her, and ſhe was feveriſh; but, upon taking an ounce of the bark, in 36 hours her ſores began again to look well. She was not ſuffered to leave off the bark ſo ſoon this time, but continued taking it twice a day for a month. She is now almoſt well: That part of her face, from whence the noſe mortified, was healed in ſeven weeks; the ſtumps of both arms are entirely healed; and both feet are well, only waiting for one piece of bone ſcaling off, which, I believe, will be in a very ſhort time; and ſhe is now in good health.

The perſon, who gave her this medicine, is a barber and peruke-maker at Bow. I applied to him ſeveral times, to inform me what it was he had given her. The affair was talked of ſo much in his neighbourhood, and the man threatened by the woman's huſband, that for a long time I could not get him to tell me, till I told him, I had been informed where he bought the medicines, and the time of the day that he had them, correſponding with the time of his giving them to the woman, and that I knew it was tincture of myrrh, he at laſt told me, that he had frequently given the above quantity of an ounce and half of it in an ague; that it had never done any harm, and hardly ever failed to cure. Upon which information, I carried ſome tincture of myrrh to the woman, who taſted it, and is well aſſured it is the ſame liquor the barber gave her in her ague fit.

I am, with reſpect,
Your obliged, and
humble ſervant,
RICHARD GRINDALL.

GOLD *diſcovered in* CORNWALL.

From BORLASE's Natural Hiſtory of that County. *(See p. 347.)*

"IN 1753, ſome perſons of the pariſh of St. Stephen's Branel, ſtreaming for tin in the pariſh of Creed, near the borough of Granpont; and, perceiving ſome grains of a yellow colour, very ſmall, but yet ſo heavy as to reſiſt the water,

water, culled out ſome of the largeſt grains, and carried the tin to a melting-houſe near Truro. The gold was in ſuch plenty in this tin, that the melter, Mr. Walter Roſwarne, taking the gold at firſt for mundic or copper, blamed them for bringing it for ſale, without having firſt burnt it; but upon aſſaying the ore, found it to make a very great produce, and exceedingly fine metal: The tinners then took out of their pockets ſeveral pieces of pure gold, and one ſtone as large as a walnut, with a pure vein of gold in the middle of the ſtone, about the bigneſs of a gooſe-quill; the clear bits of gold, and that in the ſtone, were then aſſayed, and produced juſt an ounce of pure gold. The tinners became afterwards more attentive to what was mixed with this ſtream-tin; and, at ſeveral times, are ſuppoſed to have ſold ſomewhat conſiderable. This piece of good fortune not remaining any long time a ſecret, the tinners in the adjacent pariſhes of St. Stephen's Branel, St. Eue, and St. Meuan, followed their example, and have rather had better ſucceſs this way. At Luny, in the pariſh of St. Eue, James Gaved, a ſtreamer there, found native gold immerſed in the body of a blue ſandy ſlat. He has alſo ſeen gold (as he ſays) *kerned* about ſpar; that is, fixed and concreted on the quartz; but it is very rare to find it thus incorporated. Mr. Roſwarne above-mentioned ſuſpects, as he informs me, that there is gold, more or leſs, in all ſtream-tin in the county, having ſeen it in tin brought from St. Eue, Creed, St. Stephen's, St. Meuan, Probus, Kenwyn, and many other pariſhes. He has now by him one piece of pure gold, brought him by the foremention-ed perſons, which weighs to the value of twenty-ſeven ſhillings, another that weighs in value ſeventeen ſhillings. He has ſeen two or three bits from Probus which weighed about fifteen ſhillings, intermixed with *white ſpar*, or quartz. I have one which weighs half a guinea; but the largeſt piece found in Cornwall, which has reached my notice, is that in the poſſeſſion of William Lemon, Eſq; of Carclew, which weighs, in gold coin, three pounds three ſhillings, or fifteen penny-weights and ſixteen grains, brought him in the latter end of September, 1756. On each ſide it has a light brown, fatty earth, which is the only impurity it is mixed with. It was found in the pariſh of Creed, near the borough of Granpont.

That gold lies ſometimes ſo intermixed with tin was not unknown to the ancients. Pliny (lib. xxxv. ch. 16.) gives us a plain account of theſe metals being found together, in the ſame manner as we find them now in Cornwall, the tin in *calculi* (that is, ſmooth, pebbly ore) of the ſame gravity as the ore of gold, and ſeparated by ſearſing. *Separantur caniſtris*, ſays he, (not *caminis*, as in ſome editions) that is, by baſkets of the ſame nature and uſe as our ſearces. Beſides this detached gold, gold is alſo immured, if I may ſay ſo, in tin; the tin-chryſtals have not only *flammulæ* or ſparks, but alſo ſtreaks of gold; gold has the ſame appearance ſometimes in foreign parts. At Wunſiedel, in the margraviate of Baireuth in Germany, tin grains of various colours, holding particles *(flammulæ)* of native gold, are not uncommon.

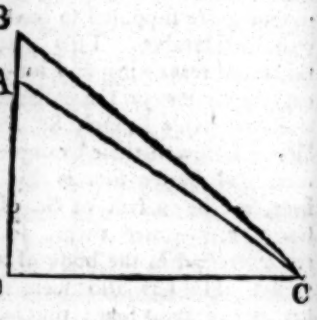
This late diſcovery of gold in Cornwall is therefore neither without former precedents, nor at preſent of any great importance; it is in its infancy, though known one thouſand ſeven hundred years ſince; and, if purſued, will at leaſt gain my countrymen the credit of induſtry, if it ſhould not produce the profit which induſtry deſerves. Some circumſtances in this diſcovery, however, may well claim our farther attention. Firſt, this gold, found in the pariſhes above-mentioned, is always intermixed with grains of tin-ore, which, by their roundneſs and ſmoothneſs, ſhew that they have been waſhed down from the neighbouring hills. Is it not likely then that the ſame hills contain gold as well as tin, each in their mineral ſtate? For native gold fixed in the ſtone, and veining it, as well as in ſeparate grains, is now found in Cornwall; and native metal is but the accidental deſæcation of the ore by ſubterraneous *menſtrua*. In America gold is found in veins as other metals are found here with us, and it is moſt likely that the gold duſt found in Africa and Aſia, in the ſands of brooks and rivers, all comes from the veins in the hills adjacent, tho' not worked by the ignorant Moors and Indians. Should not therefore all uncommon ores near theſe places be well examined, not only by waſhing, but by the more certain criterions of quickſilver, fire, and the hydroſtatick balance? Our ſtreamers know indeed native gold, but gold is not always apparent to the eye; ſometimes it is found in brooks, as in Larecaja in American Spain, in colour and ſhape like ſmall-ſhot (the ore being ſmoothed and rounded by the agitation of water as our tin-grains;) of theſe they melt away their outward coat, and then the granules are of a red colour: Sometimes gold is found in the

clefts of rocks, of a grey colour on the outside like unto lead: Sometimes the ore of gold well powdered muſt be tried and collected by quickſilver, or great loſs will enſue, and the gold be waſhed away. Again, gold is often found and mixed, incorporated with other metals, with copper A often, with ſilver ſtill oftener, and ſometimes inſerted in tin cryſtals, but moſtly bedded in diverſe ſorts of ſtones, and ſometimes to the depth of one hundred and fifty fathoms.

It may be worth while, therefore, for people to acquaint themſelves with theſe different appearances of this moſt precious metal; and ſince we are convinced by theſe late diſcoveries, that we have more gold in Cornwall than was ever formerly imagined, it may reaſonably be ſuſpected, that in our copper or tin, in the ſtate of ore, and for want of a proper commixture of quickſilver, a great deal more eſcapes us than we collect. Laſtly, in working the mines of thoſe hills in St. Stephen's, St. Meuan, and St. Eue, for which there is ſuch apparent encouragement, careful and intelligent perſons ſhould be appointed to ſuperintend the bottoms; beſides the brooks and rivers, which run from thoſe hills, might probably pay well for ſearching.

A SOLUTION *to Mr.* SIMS's QUESTION *in our Magazine for* April, *p.* 489. *By* PHILOMATHES, *of* Hull.

LET A and B repreſent the two ports ſailed from, and C the place of meeting. Then per queſtion; AB = 90, AD = 480 = b, BD = 570 = c, and BC − AC = 40 m. x = AC, $x + d$ = BC, y = CD. Then by Euclid 47, B. i. $d^2 + 2dx + x^2 - C^2 = Y^2$; and $x^2 - b^2 = Y^2$; whence, $x = \frac{C^2 - b^2 - d^2}{2d}$ = 1161,250 = AC, and $x + d$ = 1201,250 = BC, and $Y = \sqrt{x^2 - b^2}$ = 1057,403 = CD. And thence, by trigonometry, ∠CAD = 65° 35′, and ∠CBD = 61° 40′, the courſes required from the ſouth.



A SOLUTION *to Mr.* DAWSON's QUESTION *in our Magazine, p.* 489. *By the ſame.*

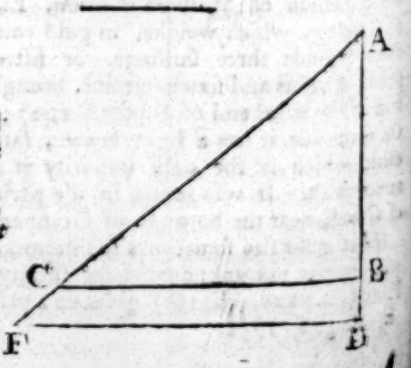
LET A repreſent the port ſailed from, and C the port arrived at.

	90° 00′		90° 00′
	Lat. 58 07 N.		Lat. 38 12 S.
2	31 53	2	128 12
½ co. lat.	15° 56 30″	½ co. lat.	64 06
Tang.	64° 06′	10,3137447	9,8984896
	15 56 30″	9,4558249	
		0,8579198	3,9334460
Tang.	56° 15′		10,1751074
Difference of longitude	10163	=	40070430

ad

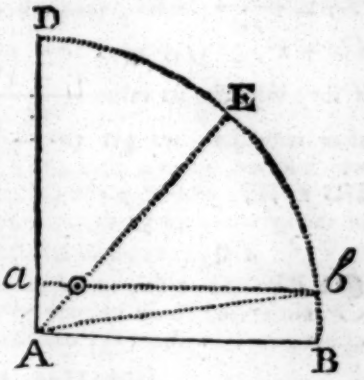
Then by plain ſailing AC = 10402, and BC = 8648,9; for the diſtance and departure required.

This was alſo anſwered, with ſome difference, by E. Lammiman, of Mr. Hudſon's ſchool, at Louth, in Lincolnſhire.



A SOLUTION *to a* QUESTION *propoſed by Mr.* STONE *in our Magazine for* June, 1757, *p.* 272.

CONſtruction. Draw the quadrant ADB with the radius AD = AB = 40, the given length of the ladder. Draw *a b*, parallel to AB, at the diſtance of 6 feet 10 inches, the given height of the man's hands when in action. Divide the arch *b*D into two equal parts in E, and draw EA, which will repreſent the ladder in the required poſition ⊙ the point the man's hands will be at that time; and BAE the angle made with the horizon.



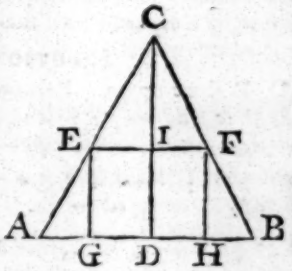
Calculation. The figure drawn as before. Draw A*b* will form the right-angled triangle B A*b*, in which is given AB = 40 feet, and B*b* = 6 feet 10 inches, to find the angle B A*b*, as AB : R :: B*b* : tang. < B A*b* = 9° 41′ 40″, which, if taken from 90°, leaves 80° 18′ 20″, the half of which is 40° 9′ 10″, which, if ſet from *b*, will reach to E, and gives the poſition of the ladder; and the angle E A*b* 40° 9′ 10″ + the angle B A*b* 9° 41′ 40″, gives 49° 50′ 50″ the angle B A E required; and laſtly, as the S < A ⊙ *a* : *a* A :: R : A ⊙ = 8 feet 11 inches $\frac{2818}{10000}$ the point the operator's hands will touch when he ſuſtains the greateſt weight.

May 29, 1758. *Scalarum Geſtator.*

A SOLUTION *to Mr.* DAWSON's *ſecond* QUESTION *in our Magazine for* April, *p.* 489.

By PHILOMATHES, *of* Hull.

LET x = CI, and y = IF = EI; then $x : y :: 2y : \frac{2y^2}{x}$ = HB = AG, therefore $\frac{4y^3}{x} + xy + 4y^2$ = area of the triangle; and $4y^2$ = area of the ſquare. Whence per queſtion $\frac{4y^3}{x} + xy = 84$, and $\frac{4y^2}{x} + xy = 18$; and thence by reduction, $5y^3 - 36y^2 + 156y = 378$, hence $y = 3{,}76$ and $2y = 7{,}52$ = EF = GH ∴ $x = \frac{2y^2}{9 - 2y} = 19{,}10$ = CI. Conſequently CD = 26,62, and AB = 10,48.

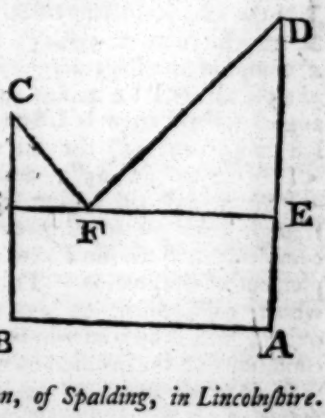


A QUESTION. *By the ſame.*

HAVING a deſire to know the depth of a remarkable well, I let a large ſtone fall into it, and obſerved 4 ½ ſeconds of time, from the ſtone's leaving my hand, to the return of the ſound (made by the ſtone ſtriking the water at the bottom) to my ear; required the depth of the well?

QUESTION III. *in our Magazine for* April, *p.* 189. *anſwered by Maſter* Stephen Weſt, *of Mr.* Hudſon's *School, at* Louth, *in* Lincolnſhire.

PUT a = DE = 30 − 10 = 20, d = CG = 18 − 10 = 8, b = BA = GE = 70, and x = GF then per 47 Eu. 1. $\sqrt{d^2 + x^2}$ = CF alſo ($\sqrt{FE^2 + DE^2}$) $\sqrt{b^2 - 2bx + x^2 + a^2}$ = FD; therefore $\sqrt{d^2 + x^2} + \sqrt{b^2 - 2bx + x^2 + a^2}$ = CF + FD a maximum by the queſtion, in fluxions $\frac{x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{d^2 + x^2}} - \frac{b\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{b^2 - 2bx + x^2 + a^2}}$ = 0, whence $a^2x^2 - d^2x^2 + 2bd^2x = b^2d^2$, which reſolved, gives $x = \sqrt{\left(\frac{b^2 - d^2}{a^2d^2} + \frac{b^2d^2}{a^2 - d^2}\right)} - \frac{b^2d^2}{a^2 - d^2}$ = 20 ∴ FE = 50, and the length of the rope = 75,3922 feet.



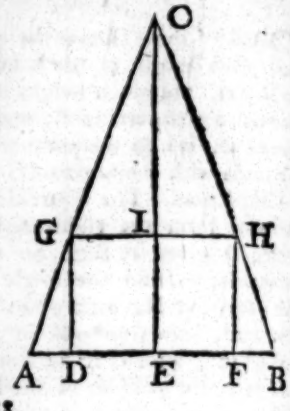
This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Charles Wilkinſon, of Spalding, in Lincolnſhire.

A new QUESTION. *By the ſame.*

A Gentleman in Louth hath a fiſh pond in the form of a parallelogram, whoſe length is 14 yards, and breadth 8, has agreed with a labourer for 4l. to cut into the form of an ellipſis, but the labourer being unſkilled in the mathematicks, deſireth to know the length he muſt make the diameters, ſo as to have the leaſt work poſſible, and what the price comes to per ſuperficial

QUESTION IV. *p.* 189. *answered by Master* STEPHEN WEST.

PUT $d = 9$ and $a = 84$ $x = \frac{AB - DF}{2}$ and $y =$ CE, then $d + x =$ AB, $d - x =$ DF $=$ DG, &c. and $y + x - d =$ CI, and per similar triangles $y + x - d : d - x :: y : d + x$, therefore $dy + dx - d^2 + xy + x^2 - dx = dy - xy$; whence $x^2 - 2xy = d^2$ $\therefore y = \frac{d^2 - x^2}{2x}$, and by the question $\frac{dy + xy}{2} = a + d^2 - 2dx + x^2$, or $dy + xy = 2a + 2d^2 - 4dx + 2x^2$; now if for y we write its value $\frac{d^2 - x^2}{2x}$ in the last equation after reduction, we get $3x^3 - 63x^2 + 579x = 729$, which solved, gives $x = 1.476$; whence AB $= 10.576$ DG $=$ DF, &c. $= 7.589$ CE $= 26.701$, and the area of the square equal 57.517056, and triangles 141.194.888.



A QUESTION *in* NAVIGATION, *&c. By* EDWARD LAMMIMAN.

SUPPOSE a ship in latitude of 26° 12′ north, is bound to a port which bears N. W. by N. in latitude 30° 12′: Query the distance, departure, and difference of longitude, without the common method, or log. tangents?

QUESTION, *by* C. WILKINSON, *of* Spalding.

SUPPOSING a frustum of a cone, of given weight and magnitude, to be suspended at its extremities by two cords fixed to an horizontal plane, one of which is of a given length. Now it is required to determine the length of the other, so that the weight on each cord shall be equal?

SOLUTION *of a* QUESTION *in our last Vol. p.* 403.

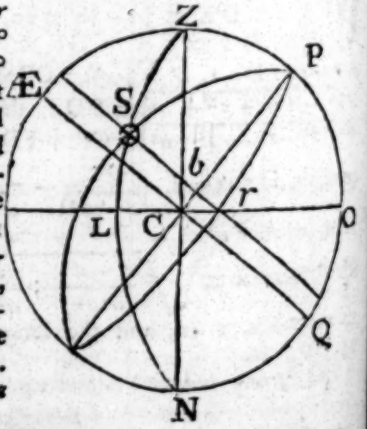
LET $ax = qq$. Because $pp : qq :: pp - aa : aa - qq$, therefore $pp : pp - aa :: qq : aa - qq$, that is, as $ax : aa - ax :: x : a - x$; therefore $pp : aa :: x : 2x - a$. Again, because $pq - aa : aa - qq :: b : a$, and $qq = ax$, therefore $pq - aa : aa - ax :: b : a :: b \times a - x : a \times a - x$; therefore $pq - aa = ab - bx$; therefore $pq = ca + ab - bx$. Let $aa + ab = bd$, therefore $pq = bd - bx$, therefore $b : p :: q : \overline{d - x}^2$, therefore $b^2 : p^2 :: d^2 : \overline{d - x}^2 :: ax : \overline{d - x}^2$, therefore $\overline{d - x}^2 : p^2 :: ax : b^2$. Let $b^2 = ac$, and $a^2 = cg$, therefore $\overline{d - x}^2 : p^2 :: ax : ac :: x : c :: xx : cx$; but $p^2 : cg :: x : 2x - a :: cx : c \times 2x - a$; therefore $\overline{d - x}^2 : cg :: xx : c \times 2x - a$; therefore $\overline{d - x}^2 : xx :: cg : c \times 2x - a :: g : 2x - a$; therefore $\overline{d - x}^2 \times 2x - a = gxx$; but $g = \frac{\overline{d - a}^2}{a}$; therefore $\overline{d - x}^2 \times 2x - a = \frac{\overline{d - a}^2}{a} xx$.

The value of x being determined, the values of p and q will likewise be given.

ANSWER *to* QUESTION II. *p.* 298. *By* BARTONIENSIS.

IN the spherical triange SPr there is given $\angle SPr = 3$ h. 59 m. $= 59° 45'$, also SP $=$ P$r = 77°$ 4′ comp. of the sun's declination to find S$r = 58°$ 5′ 15″, also $\angle PSr = 82° 40' 15''$; then in right angled spheric triangle LSr there is given sr, and LS $= 34° 29' 54''$ the sun's altitude. To find $\angle LSr = 64° 40' 25''$; and $180° - \angle LSr - \angle PSr = 32° 39' 20'' = \angle ZSP$. Now in the triangle ZSP we have given $\angle ZSP$, and ZS $=$ complement of the sun's altitude; also PS $=$ complement of declination: To find ZP $= 36° 35'$, whose complement $= 53° 25'$ the latitude required, which by trial will be found to answer the conditions of the question as near as can be desired.

It was also answered by Mr. T. Cunningham, a student of the Middle Temple.

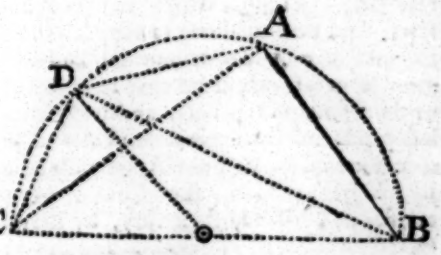


A new QUESTION. *By the same.*

GIVEN in a plain triangle the sum of the two sides $= 112$; the difference of the segments of the base $= 16$; and the area $= 1344$; Query the sides?

A SOLUTION *to Mr.* LANGLEY's *Question in Surveying, proposed in our Magazine for* June, *p.* 298. *By Mr.* Abraham Stone, *Land Surveyor, of* Chesham, *in* Bucks.

DRAW AB = 5.00 chains, and upon A raise the perpendicular AC; make the ∠ABC = 53° 20′ the complement of the given <ACB, and draw BC, which will compleat the right angled triangle ABC. As the <ACB and ADB are required to be equal, and the side CD a maximum, the trapezium must be inscribed in a semicircle, whose diameter will be the longest side BC, from A to D set off the radius ⊙B, and draw AD and DB, then will AD be equal one of the sides, and the <ADB = ACB, and DC the fourth side when a maximum, which will compleat the required trapezium BADC.



Calculation. In the △ABC is given the < and base BA to find the perpendicular and hypothenuse, as S<ACB : BA :: rad. : BC = 8 chains, $37\frac{3}{10}$ links, :: S<ABC : AC = 6 chains, $71\frac{6}{10}$ links, the side AD = ⊙B per construction, draw D⊙, which will form the △⊙DC, in which is given all the <, and the side ⊙C to find DC, as S<⊙DC : ⊙C :: S<D⊙C : DC = 3 chains, $31\frac{6}{10}$ links, when the greatest possible. To find the area as rad. : S<ACD :: $\frac{CD \times CA}{2}$ = 0.55676 = the area of the △ADC, and $\frac{BA \times AC}{2}$ = 1.67904 acres = the area of the △ABC, which added to the △ADC gives 2.23580 acres = 2 = 0 = $37\frac{28}{1000}$, the area of the whole trapezium BADC.

This question was also answered by Mr. Francis King, of Ilminster, in Somersetshire.

A new QUESTION. *By the same.*

GIVEN the area of a triangular field = 8 acres, 2 rods. Query the triangle when the area of the greatest inscribed circle is equal to half the field?

SOLUTION *to a* QUESTION *proposed in our Magazine for* January, *p.* 33. *By* JOSEPH DAWSON.

PUT x = the sheep at 9s. $x + y$ = the sheep at 12s. and $x - y$ = the sheep at 15s. but (by the question) $\frac{1200 - 21x - 12y}{15}$ = the sheep at 15s. ∴ $x - y = \frac{1200 - 21x - 12y}{15}$; hence x is $= \frac{y + 400}{12}$; then (by the question) $\frac{y^2 + 800y + 160000}{144} + \frac{169y^2 - 10400y + 160000}{144} + \frac{121y^2 - 8800y + 160000}{144}$ is a minimum. In fluxions $\frac{2y\dot{y} + 800\dot{y}}{144} + \frac{338y\dot{y} - 10400\dot{y}}{144} + \frac{242y\dot{y} - 8800\dot{y}}{144} = 0$, and consequently $\frac{338y\dot{y}}{144} - \frac{8800}{144} = 0$ ∴ $338y = 8800$, and $y = \frac{8800}{338} = 26$, and $\frac{400 + y}{12} = 35.5$ = the sheep at 9s. and $x + y = 61.5$ = the sheep at 12s. and $x - y = 9.5$ = the sheep at 15s. or by another method of calculating 37, 71 and 1 will be found to be the number of each sort of sheep.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I FIND one of your correspondents has, in your last Magazine, given us one of Machiavel's Discourses, with a very proper remark upon the conduct of the king of Prussia, at the beginning of the present war in Germany; therefore I hope you will allow me to give your readers another discourse of the same consummate politician's, which I beg leave to recommend to the consideration of those shallow pates, who are as apt to be reduced to a state of despondency by any little misfortune or disappointment, as they are to be elated beyond measure by any little success.

The discourse I mean, is that by which he proves, *That one person who has many enemies upon his hands, tho' he be inferior to them, yet if he can sustain their first impression,*

preſſion, carries commonly the victory. Upon this ſubject he diſcourſes as follows *:

"The power of the Tribunes of the people was great and neceſſary in the city of Rome to correct the ambition of the nobility, who otherwiſe would have debauched the ſaid city much ſooner than they did: But as it happens in other things, ſo it happened in this; in the beſt and moſt beneficial thing to the commonwealth, there was an occult, and remote evil that lay ſnug, which required new laws, and new methods to ſuppreſs. For the inſolence of the tribunitial authority grew ſo great, that it became terrible both to the ſenate and people, and had doubtleſs produced ſome great miſchief to the commonwealth, had not Appius Claudius by his great wiſdom, found out a way to temper and balance their fury, by the interceſſion of their collegues, and the way was by chooſing out ſome perſon among the Tribunes, whom either out of fear, or corruption, or love to his country, they could diſpoſe to withſtand the deſigns of his brethren, and oppoſe himſelf againſt them, whenever their reſolutions were tending to the diminution of the nobility, or prejudice of the ſtate. Which way of reſtraining the petulancy of the Tribunes was for a long time of great advantage to the Romans, and may give us occaſion to conſider, whether a combination of ſeveral great perſons, againſt one leſs powerful than they (while united) is like to be ſucceſsful againſt him that is alone; or whether the ſingle perſon has the advantage againſt the confederacy. I anſwer, that thoſe, whoſe forces are united, are many times ſtronger, but their performances are ſeldom ſo great, as the ſingle perſon's, tho' he be nothing ſo ſtrong, but omitting an infinite number of other things (in which the ſingle perſon has the advantage) he will be able with a little induſtry to break, and divide and enfeeble them: To this purpoſe there is no need of going to antiquity for examples (where there is plenty enough) the paſſages of our own times will furniſh us ſufficiently. In the year 1484, all Italy confederated againſt the Venetians, who, when they were ſo overpowered and diſtreſſed that they were unable to keep the field, found a way to work off count Lodavick (governor of Milan) from their league, by which means they not only obtained a peace, and reſtitution of what they had loſt, but they got a good part of the dutchy of Ferrara; ſo that they whoſe forces were too weak to appear before the enemy, when they came to treat, were the greateſt gainers by the war. Not many years ſince, the whole Chriſtian world ſeemed to conſpire againſt France; yet before the end of the war, the Spaniard fell off from the league, made his peace with the French, and forced the reſt of the confederates, one after one, to do the ſame. And from hence we may eaſily collect that as often as many princes or ſtates are confederated together againſt any ſingle prince or commonwealth, if the ſingle prince and commonwealth be ſtrong enough to withſtand their firſt impreſſion, and ſpin out the war, he will certainly prevail; but if his force be not ſufficient to do that, he is in extraordinary danger, as it happened to the Venetians; for had they been able to have ſuſtained their firſt ſhock, and protracted the war, till they had debauched ſome of the confederates, the French had never done them ſo much miſchief, and they had preſerved themſelves from ruin: But their army being too weak to confront them, and their time too little to divide them, they were undone; and this is evident by what happened afterwards; for as ſoon as the Pope had recovered what he had loſt, he reconciled himſelf, and became their friend; the Spaniard did the ſame, and both of them would have been glad to have continued Lombardy to the Venetians, rather than the French ſhould have got it, and made himſelf ſo conſiderable in Italy. The Venetians, at that time, might have prevented a great part of their calamities, had they given ſome ſmall part of their territory to the enemy, and thereby have ſecured the reſt; but then they muſt have given it in time, and ſo as it might not have appeared to have been done by neceſſity, as they might well have done before the war commenced; when that was begun, it would have been diſhonourable, and perhaps ineffectual. But before thoſe troubles, there were few of the Venetian citizens that could foreſee a danger; fewer that could remedy it; and none at all that could adviſe. To conclude therefore this chapter, I do pronounce, that as the Roman remedy againſt the ambition of their Tribunes, was the multitude of them, out of which they always found ſome or other that they could make for the intereſt of the publick, ſo it is a ready remedy for any prince that is engaged againſt a confederate enemy, when he can break their league, and work any of the confederates to a ſeparation."

This is what Machiavel has left us upon this ſubject; and to this I ſhall add, that ſince his time, we have had a famous inſtance of the truth of what he aſſerts. In the war in queen Anne's time, the king of

* *See Machiavel's Diſcourſes, book* iii. *chap.* xi.

of France was certainly inferior to the many powers that were at laſt confederated againſt him; yet as the allies left the chief burthen of the war, at land as well as at ſea, upon this nation, his moſt chriſtian majeſty, was enabled, by means of his many well fortified cities, to ſuſtain the beſt conducted impreſſion we could make upon him, till the death of the emperor Joſeph, and the election of the emperor Charles, then called king of Spain, neceſſarily divided all the other confederates from the houſe of Auſtria; ſince to unite the crown of Spain to the Imperial diadem and all the Auſtrian dominions, would have been as inconſiſtent with the principle upon which the confederacy was founded, as it would have been to unite the monarchies of France and Spain; and there was not the leaſt hope of prevailing with the emperor Charles, to give up the right he had to the crown of Spain; as no proviſion had been made for that purpoſe by the grand alliance, or by any ſubſequent convention.

Before this accident happened, the king of France was, to all human appearance, in a more irrecoverable diſtreſs than the king of Pruſſia is at preſent; yet, by that accident, he was enabled to preſerve the crown of Spain in his family, and to obtain a better peace for his own kingdom than he could otherwiſe have expected or hoped for. Why then ſhould we deſpair of the king of Pruſſia's being able to obtain equitable terms of peace, notwithſtanding the formidable confederacy which ſeems now ſo cloſely united againſt him? Two or three ſuch victories as he obtained at the end of laſt campaign would probably make ſome of his enemies ſick of the war, and enable him to obtain not only a good but a glorious peace, at leaſt for himſelf; but we muſt not expect that he ever can obtain either the one or the other for us. For this we can truſt alone to a vigorous and a proper exertion of our own ſtrength; and for this we may, perhaps, have a better chance without his aſſiſtance, than we can ever expect by means of it; becauſe if we give up all connection with the continent, no prince or ſtate in Europe can deſire to ſee the power of France increaſe upon the ruin, or even the reduction of the power of this iſland.

Therefore, however much we may think ourſelves obliged in generoſity, for which this nation has ſo often been remarkable, to aſſiſt the king of Pruſſia in his preſent war, I do not think that we have any intereſt, any national concern in the event, becauſe his ſucceſs, let it be as great as the wildeſt imagination can ſuggeſt, can never compel France to do us juſtice, but, on the contrary, may unite ſome of the powers of Europe with France againſt us as well as him; and his want of ſucceſs will never, I hope, oblige us to ſubmit to a diſhonourable and precarious peace with France, which is the earneſt prayer of,

SIR,

Your conſtant reader,
and humble ſervant,

Aug. 5, 1758. AN ANTIGALLICAN.

EXTRACTS *from a* Pamphlet, *lately publiſhed, entitled,* Things as they Are.

"BRITAIN was in her own moſt juſt defence forced into the preſent war with France. It was but natural for her to look out for allies amongſt the powers united to us by the ties of mutual intereſt or good offices. At the head of theſe ſtood the queen of Hungary: Unhappily her poſition was too critical with reſpect both to France and to Pruſſia, for her to declare for us. France would have eaſily engaged Pruſſia to join with her, which would have produced a more formidable union, that even that of Auſtria with France. It was ſaid, beſides, that on our firſt overture, ſhe had required too exorbitant a conſideration for her joining with us. This is far from improbable: The houſe of Auſtria was never celebrated for its moderation towards us on that head.

Our court however, ſenſible of the delicacy of the queen of Hungary's ſituation reſpectively to Pruſſia, was, or ſeemed ſatisfied with her excuſe. It proceeded next to negociate the march of a Ruſſian army into Germany: The propoſal was eagerly accepted. That court had not only for a fixt object, the getting a footing in the empire, but the Czarina herſelf had entertained a perſonal animoſity againſt the king of Pruſſia. This march was concerted to cover Hanover, and take away the queen of Hungary's apprehenſions from the king of Pruſſia. This prince got notice of the treaty: If he dreaded any power, it was Ruſſia. He knew its views upon thoſe of his dominions that lay the moſt convenient for its invaſion. He knew that its ſtanding maxim is to take and hold. He could think of no better expedient than offering his alliance to his Britannick majeſty, the principal condition of which was to keep out all foreign troops from entering the empire, in which the French were principally meant, though not ſpecifically named. There

There exiſted two reaſons for accepting this offer; built on two very powerful motives, hope and fear. Hope, that, lying ſo much nearer and more convenient for covering Hanover, that point would be better provided for, than by the alliance with Ruſſia: Fear, that on a rejection of his propoſal, Hanover might ſuffer, as he was very capable of ſerving it in the ſame manner, as he has done Saxony ſince.

Our court came accordingly into his propoſals; this implicitly annulled the material part to Ruſſia of the treaty ſo recently made with it. The Czarina could not but think herſelf groſsly trifled with, and reſented it accordingly.

The embroiling us then with Ruſſia, with the Empreſs-queen, and, in its conſequences, with almoſt all Europe, was evidently the conſequence of that treaty of ours with Pruſſia in February, 1756.

After conſidering and ſhewing that no benefit accrued to Britain or to Hanover, from his Pruſſian majeſty's diſpoſitions to obſerve this treaty, the author proceeds to ſet forth our domeſtick ſtate.

Minorca infamouſly loſt, the unproſperous events in America, and indeed the general miſmanagement of affairs, without order, without ſyſtem, without dignity, naturally alarmed the nation for the conſequences. The inſolence of the French had ſwelled in proportion to our weakneſſes; and they who, not long before, had not ſcrupled to compare us to the antient Romans, now began to hold us as cheap as the modern ones. Our natural friends were grown cold and indifferent towards us. A miſerable neglect, or at beſt a faint perfunctory management of the national intereſt—could not well tempt other powers to connect with us. In ſhort, the balance of the publick opinion, both at home and abroad was compleatly againſt us. Such a ſituation could not but awaken Britain. Her firſt emotions were thoſe of ſo violent an indignation againſt the authors of it, as to ſuſpend even her exertion towards providing a remedy. This ſtate of aſtoniſhment or ſtupor the French miſtook for fear or deſpondence. At firſt, indeed, the nation imagined herſelf weak, only becauſe her power had been weakly adminiſtered, and that ſhe had not for a long time ſeen ſo much as an attempt at a juſt diſpenſation of her ſtrength. She had very reaſonably indeed loſt her patience, but nothing of her courage, even tho' numbers had laboured to induce a total deſpair, and by dint of telling the publick that it was already ruined, had almoſt perſuaded it that it was ſo. To the nation then under her preſent irkſome ſenſations of ſhame for the paſt, and of apprehenſions for the future, it was a kind of relief from them to hope better things from a change of adminiſtration: All ranks, all conditions groaned for it, not excepting even the underlings in offices, all incurious as they generally are about who occupy the places above them, ſo they do but hold theirs; the dogs in the ſtreet ſcarce more indifferent about what hand throws a bone to them, or about the dirt in the midſt of which they find it. Nothing could more invincibly prove the uniform ſenſe of the nation.

Our miſfortunes, our diſgraces, had preciſely a contrary effect to what the miſſionaries of timidity and deſpair had expected, or to what the like would have probably operated on our good neighbours the French. Whoever knows that nation, muſt know, that even the ſmalleſt reverſes of fortune ſoon damp and deject them; but a Britiſh ſpirit the greateſt rather animate. It is with Britons in politics, as it is in the field, their courage encreaſes with their wounds.

The author pretends to ſhew that our joining with the Pruſſians was for the advantage of neither.

Auſtria, tho' driven into the arms of France, by a momentary and very pardonable fit of ill humour and terror, could not, in all good policy, be conſidered or treated as an irreconcileable enemy. This alliance was by the higheſt authority, even in a ſpeech from the throne, ſtyled an *unnatural* one: And the truth is, that it was too much ſo, to be, humanly ſpeaking, preſumed a durable one. There could be no fear neither of the French king's not puniſhing her, more than we perhaps ought to wiſh, for her folly in truſting a court, that was never hitherto truſted but it betrayed. We might then have, with more propriety, condoled with her upon her acquiſition of a maſter in the ſhape of an ally. Here the prudence would have been to have ſtopped, and not to widen deſperately the breach, by openly aiding or abetting one whom ſhe had ſo much reaſon to look on as her mortal enemy. A few remonſtrances, and a little time for the experience of the ſincerity of France, would in all probability have brought her back to a ſenſe of her own ſafety and intereſt. At leaſt, this was the conduct to which the French dreaded the moſt our adherence and its conſequences. Their beſt politicians expreſt themſelves clearly to this effect, whilſt the reconciliation of the

courts of London and Vienna was not yet ſet at an impracticable diſtance, by our ſubſequent meaſures, which ſoon diſſipated thoſe apprehenſions of France, the very keeping up of which was ſo obvious an advantage to us.

Of all the injuries, however, done to his Pruſſian majeſty, not one can be a greater, from the ridicule of it, than the ranking amongſt his motives, the protection of the proteſtant religion. Yet ignorance, always credulous, and always furious to maintain the abſurdities it has once ſwallowed, has found him, amongſt enthuſiaſts and methodiſts here, panegyriſts of a principle that, on this occaſion, evidently never once entered his thoughts. His cruſhing a co-eſtate, which the firſt in Europe embraced the light of proteſtantiſm from Luther, its firſt miſſionary, and had moreover the double merit of remaining firmly attached to that religion under a Roman catholick ſovereign, and of its retaining its allegiance to that ſovereign, tho' of that faith, can be no proof of his over-tenderneſs for any proteſtants that ſhould ſtand in the light of his political views. It may be ſuperfluous to name here the other proteſtant powers actually in arms againſt him, which ſhews, at leaſt, that they do not conſider this war in a religious light. To ſay the truth, few of the powers on either ſide ſeem overloaded with religion, which, at beſt, is oftener the pretext of princes, than their real motive.

As to his Pruſſian majeſty eſpecially, no man in his ſenſes will ſuſpect him of ſo falſe a zeal, as that of kindling a war in favour of the proteſtant religion, when there was not the ſhadow of a proof, either of its being attacked by any Romiſh power, or of any intention of its being attacked. No. He took a much better and more effectual way of ſerving it, and of ſhewing his ſenſe of the weakneſs of the Roman catholick religion in the permiſſion he gave to the famous Mecenati, ſaid to be the ſame man who ſome years ago appeared in England under the aſſumed title of count Ughi, to build a magnificent Roman church in the heart of his dominions, in his capital, in Berlin itſelf. In that conceſſion too a begging brief for contributions to it was included, and authorized under the ſeal of his own chancery. The firſt ſtone of it was laid, in his name, by the count de Haake, the thirteenth of July, 1746. A medal was ſtruck on this occaſion with the following inſcription, FAUTORI *ſuo religio Romano catholica*. Superſtition is always blind, and did not ſee in this indulgence that profound contempt of it, which it ſo evidently implied. Even the court of Rome, that has made ſo many bubbles, was on this occaſion the bubble of that prince. The pope himſelf expreſſed his grateful ſenſe of that grant. But had he known the ſuperior genius of the king of Pruſſia better, had he done him, in ſhort, juſtice, he could not but be ſenſible that that monarch muſt look on the court of Rome in its true light, of a court of conſervancy of ſome of the moſt blaſphemous and abſurd fictions that ever diſhonoured the human underſtanding for ſwallowing them; a court that has put the ſacred truths of the goſpel to a not leſs vile uſe than that of making, under favour of them, its ſpurious ingraftment of thoſe impoſtures go down, on which it has erected its whole ſyſtem of lucre and tyranny; whilſt what it has the ſupreme impudence to call the *only* church in which the ſalvation of mankind can be obtained, is palpably nothing but a ſtrong hold of pillage and oppreſſion, manned by knaves, and maintained at the expence of prejudice-ridden fools.

But if religion was evidently not even a pretext for Britain to make a common cauſe with his Pruſſian majeſty in this quarrel, it may be ſafely averred that good policy can, in the nature of things, as little find reaſon to conſider this alliance as a very great bargain.

If France has pragmatically intermeddled, and poured her troops into Germany, under the triple character of guarantee to the treaty of Weſtphalia, of auxiliary to Auſtria, and of an enemy to Britain, determined to wound her thro' the ſides of Hanover; her example was rather a warning not to follow it, than an invitation. She has hitherto, thank God! made as miſerable a figure there as we could wiſh. But it muſt be acknowledged, that the part ſhe left this nation to play, if this nation would have embraced it, was a much more wiſe and great one, than what herſelf had choſen. It was that of a mediator, and a powerful, becauſe an armed one. This character, by the taking ſide with Pruſſia, became evidently forfeited. He cannot be a judge, who has made himſelf a party.

His Pruſſian majeſty's alarms for Sileſia, which were certainly not groundleſs, tho' perhaps not ſufficient to juſtify, at leaſt, to the immediate ſufferers, the extremities to which matters have been carried, were the only motives that precipitated him into the appearance of aggreſſion. Himſelf, knowing

knowing that his intentions went no farther than preventively to defeat the deſigns he had reaſon to think his enemies were hatching to wreſt that province out of his hands, might poſſibly not ſee, in the remoter conſequences, the tendency of his haſty appeal to the ſword. Perhaps, even at this inſtant, he wiſhes that Rubicon, the invaſion of Saxony, unpaſſed; at leaſt, he has given undoubted proofs of his not being animated by the ſpirit of conqueſt or oppreſſion, ſince, even after his victories, he has of himſelf offered terms of peace; but terms of which the lengths he had gone, and the acrimony he had raiſed, oppoſed the acceptance. He cannot but now ſee that the levelling the houſe of Auſtria to the duſt is a taſk more dangerous than he might at firſt apprehend. It is a Coloſſus that, ſhould it even fall by his efforts, muſt fall upon himſelf, and cruſh him with its weight. All Europe ſhaken to its foundations, and Germany eſpecially enraged to ſee its ſyſtem overturned, its laws trampled upon or derided, could not but unite for revenge on the author of all this ruin, and eſpecially to obſtruct the advantages he might preſume from it. The conteſt would become deſperate, and the iſſue of it, humanly ſpeaking, cannot be ſuppoſed favourable to his Pruſſian m———.

But were it even to happen that he could, without theſe dreadful conſequences, carry the point of deſtroying the houſe of Auſtria, is it very clear that Britain could be any gainer by it? Is there any reaſon to think that he would prove an ally to us, more to be depended upon, more tractable, leſs intereſted, or leſs burthenſome, than the houſe of Auſtria has been? Who knows how ſoon we ſhould be embarked in another war, and with more plauſibility to reſtore it?

Our aſſiſtance to Pruſſia cannot but be at bottom agreeable, even to the politicks of France, whoſe work it does, whilſt we are ſaddled at once with the expence and the odium of it. No one can think that France was ever in earneſt to cruſh Pruſſia. That court knows its intereſt too well to harbour ſuch a thought. It knows, that keeping up the balance in Germany is of infinite importance to it; and that Pruſſia is the only power in it that can anſwer that its end in Germany. The game of France is undoubtedly the reduction of both, not the deſtruction of either. For this purpoſe it is, that ſhe cannot but be pleaſed to ſee the Germans cutting one another's throats, to which ſhe graciouſly lends her hand, on either ſide, as either ſide requires her trimming the ſcales to that effect. Both Auſtria and Pruſſia are fully ſatisfied of this; and yet their private paſſions are ſo violent and ſo much preferred by them to the public good of Germany, and indeed of Europe, that both of them occaſionally court and accept her baneful interpoſition.

What part had Britain then to play? The war puſhed againſt France, *totis viribus*, and puſhed upon purely a Britiſh footing, unclogged with connexions abſolutely foreign for it, would ſoon have bid fair to have ſickened her. It may be ſaid that in ſuch an event, ſhe would have renounced her projects in Germany, and turned her whole force immediately againſt us. So much the better. Pruſſia would then have been relieved, and in the only manner that we, or he either, ought to have wiſhed him to be relieved. For ourſelves we had nothing to fear, or at leaſt much leſs than France. Her ridiculous phantom of flat-bottomed boats, had, like other phantoms, ceaſed to exiſt the inſtant it was denied, or vaniſhed on the dawn of light. It was ſoon diſcovered that we had been the ſport of a falſe alarm.

Britain would ſee with pleaſure the wrongs of Hanover revenged, but revenged in the moſt effectual manner, by her operations againſt the common enemy entirely on a Britiſh plan, without any ſuch entanglement with the continent as can only weaken them. So far from thinking that Hanover deſerves no conſideration from us, juſtice, loyalty, and even the honour of the nation require, that a reparation of the damages it has ſuſtained on our account ſhould be indiſpenſably made one of the conditions of a future treaty of peace. Any other way of conſidering that electorate, would only, unprofitably to it, rob, at every turn, this nation of the ineſtimable advantage of its inſular ſituation.

The authority of the greateſt generals, ſupported withal by common ſenſe and experience, invincibly atteſts, that any attack on the French at home, or on their frontiers, cannot but be fruitleſs, without ſuch a paramount force as may at once face all the demands of war for battles and for ſieges. Any force inferior to that point of ſtrength, is only a force thrown away, without any rational proſpect of ſucceſs. It is the very game the French deſire, who can then wage the war at all advantages. Always the braveſt on their own dunghill; they can fight,

or let it alone, juſt as they pleaſe, or as they ſpy the favourable moment. The ſupplies for their forces are as eaſy, as they are difficult for their enemy. In caſe of a defeat, they have not only reinforcements ready at hand, but a ſecure retreat under the number of fortified places with which their frontiers are briſtled. In ſhort, for baffling, for tiring out, for deſtroying an enemy, they deſire no better than to have him come home to them, and ſpare them the fatigue, the expence, and the riſk of ſeeking him, at a diſtance from their frontiers, when they rarely but make the worſt of figures.

Such, at leaſt, was the well-known ſenſe of the great duke of Marlborough, than whom no man, ſince the days of Henry the Fifth, had done more than himſelf, to level the power of France in the duſt. Happy would it have been for this nation and for Europe, if a little, dirty, jealous, power-hunting court-cabal had not ſnatched the ſword out of his hands juſt as he was on the point of giving that nation the finiſhing blow. France was then exhauſted by a long war, and an humble ſupplicant for a peace that ought never to have been granted her but on the original terms of the grand alliance; and yet the duke did not conceive it practicable to overwhelm her without the whole force of it.

Of all the opinions that have prevailed in practice concerning France, not one perhaps more obviouſly admits, at leaſt, a doubt of its juſtneſs, or more deſerves examination, than that on which the late expeditions againſt her have been founded.

Of the one againſt Rochfort, it would be vain and ſuperfluous to ſay any thing here. As to the burning of the veſſels before St. Malo, tho' all merit ſhould be granted to that exploit that it can juſtly claim; tho' it muſt have done a conſiderable, and not eaſily reparable damage to the enemy; tho' it was cutting the very ſinews of their power to annoy our trade; tho' to obſerve it was a pure accident that thoſe veſſels were deſtroyed, which was owing to the over-precaution of the French;—ſtill it may be ſaid, and ſaid rather as a juſt compliment, than injuriouſly, to the firſt lord of the Admiralty, and to one of the greateſt military *names* in Britain, that ſuch an operation, not being of an over heroick, or indeed very military nature, could not, alone, do either the nation or them any honour proportionable to the expectation raiſed by their being employed in it, eſpecially in thoſe who did not know how little it was poſſible for them to do.

The true objection to theſe expeditions, is their utter inſignificance, and the ridicule that always attends the employing of means, or diſproportioned, or foreign to the ends apparently propoſed.

If the point of view was making a diverſion in favour of our dear friends and allies in Germany, there could not be a more unjudicious one. Tho' ſome here might be ignorant of the French coaſt, it cannot be ſuppoſed that the French themſelves did not know all that they had to fear from all the force they knew we had to employ on that miſſion. They could not but know, that penetrating into the interior part of the kingdom, was no part of our plan; and that as to the ſea coaſt, which could alone be the object of our operations, thoſe fortified places of theirs worth attacking, were all proof againſt what we are pleaſed to call here a vigorous impreſſion; that their harbours are even from their badneſs inacceſſible to our naval force, and that as to our land one, it could be but too inconſiderable to attempt ſieges.

But if France, well conſidered, offers, at leaſt to this nation in its preſent circumſtances, no hold, no promiſing overture of attack, either on her inland frontiers, or on her ſea coaſt; the following queſtion may poſſibly occur to well meaning people. What! would you then have nothing done againſt France?

To this queſtion, the anſwer is however not very difficult, nor can be thought a very irrational one. The objection to improper attacks, does not moſt certainly exclude the recourſe to proper ones. On the contrary, it implies the recommendation of them.

Both the *Indies*, *America*, and even ſome of her iſlands in Europe, Minorca yet unretaken, afford ſo large a field for action, that there remain draughts upon the nation for funds and men, for ſolid and eſſential enterprizes, to the full as great as it can well anſwer.

The cutting off the ſupplies to St. Domingo, to Martinico, and to the other iſlands, from their mother country, could not but have the effect on them, that a ſtrong ligature has on any member of the body, cauſing it to wither from the intercepted circulation. At leaſt, it would greatly facilitate any attempt of ours upon the moſt convenient of them for us to attempt.

It is the nature of diſappointments from ſilly or inglorious enterprizes to ſtrike a deadly damp to the heart, and to deſtroy, in future, the neceſſary confidence in the

proposal of those effectual ones, for which the lives so often wretchedly thrown away upon the others, might be so much better reserved. The officers employed in them are lost to the publick, which takes a prejudice to them, the more difficult to retract, from that retraction's implying the confession of a mistake: And how few are there capable of that greatness, that even heroism of the mind, of which there cannot perhaps be a stronger proof than such a confession! Thus the service of many a gallant man perishes to his country, without his being in fault to it; or at least his reputation is sunk by having been employed in the execution of measures, of which the obvious nature, as well as foresight of the event, left no room either to arraign fortune, or to excuse any fondness for the commission."

A Relation of the King of Prussia's *Proceedings, from his entering* Moravia, *to the raising of the Siege of* Olmutz. *Published at* Berlin, *by Authority* *.

AFTER the taking of Schweidnitz, the king's army was withdrawn from Landshut, and continued in the neighbourhood of Franckenstein. Lieutenant-general Zeithen covered the frontier of Landshut at Braunau, and general Fouqué closed the line in the county of Glatz. Whilst the enemy were deceived by these dispositions, the king's army marched to Neiss, and from thence to Troppau, in three days. Marshal Keith took the road to Jagerndorff. On the 3d of May, these two columns entered the plain of Olmutz, one by Sternberg, and the other by Gibau. General Fouqué set out from the county of Glatz, as soon as he perceived by the enemy's motions, that they also were preparing to march into Moravia. This general went to Neiss, and took under his convoy the artillery and warlike stores that were requisite for besieging Olmutz. On the 12th he arrived at Gibau, without any molestation from the enemy. Our army of observation immediately passed the Moraw at Littau, where some Austrians were made prisoners. On the 12th the king advanced towards Ollschau, and drove away a body of the enemy's cavalry posted there, who retired beyond Prostnitz. Near that town the prince of Wurtemberg fixed his camp, consisting of four regiments of dragoons, one of Hussars, and some battalions of fusileers. On the 27th of May the trenches were opened before Olmutz, on the side of Tobitschau; and the other side of the river, towards Dolein, was invested by a regiment of dragoons, two battalions, and five hundred Hussars. The king drove the Austrian and Saxon cavalry, under general Ville, beyond Wischaw, and our army took possession of all the posts proper for covering the body of troops that were to be employed in the siege. The margrave Charles occupied the post of Neustadt, the prince of Anhalt-Dessau that of Littau, and the king took post on the eminences between Prostnitz and Olitschau.

On June 10 general Putkammer arrived with a convoy from Silesia, without meeting with any molestation on his march: But as this convoy was not sufficient to finish the siege, measures were taken to bring up another. Mean while the vanguard of the enemy arrived in Moravia; gen. Harsch, who commanded it, pitched his camp on the rising grounds of Allerheiligen, opposite to Littau. Marshal Daun arrived with his army at Gewicz, and almost at the same time a body of five or six thousand of the enemy advanced to Prostnitz; which obliged marshal Keith to place Bareuth's dragoons near Wisternitz, and the independent companies at Bistrovan and Holian. The enemy's design was to throw succours into the town: And, in the night of the eighth of June, they attacked a battalion of volunteers, whom they forced to retire. Bareuth's regiment, who had been upon horseback the whole night, thought that they might return into the camp without waiting for the coming back of their patrols; but scarce had the dragoons entered their tents, when the enemy forced their main-guard, penetrated into the camp, and sent the reinforcement into Olmutz: Even Bareuth's whole regiment would have been ruined had not the battalion of Nimchewsky seasonably come to their assistance. This success of the Austrians made them fond of nocturnal expeditions: Thrice they attacked the regiment of Zeithen at Kosteletz, who always repulsed them with loss. The independent battalions of Le Noble and Rapin were not so successful. They belonged to the corps under the margrave Charles, and were posted at Sternberg. They were to march to Bahrn, to cover the convoy which arrived on the 10th, and were so very roughly handled by the Pandours, that they lost three small pieces of cannon and near 400 men. Mean while, considering the succours that had been thrown into the town, and the enemy's position at Prerau, it was absolutely necessary to straiten Olmutz still more on the other side of the Morave. The corps under the

* *See the Maps of Bohemia and Moravia, in our Magazines for October* 1756, *and June*, 1758.

he margrave Charles marched thither, nd took poſt in ſuch manner that its ight kept poſſeſſion of Commotau and he bridge there on the Morave, and the eft reached to the bridge of Hollitz.

On the marſhal Daun, with his rmy, came down from the hills, and A ncamped at Predlitz, between Wiſchau nd Proſtnitz. A few days after, this eneral received advice that we were ringing a large convoy from Sileſia. The body of forces which eſcorted this convoy conſiſted of eight battalions, and near 4000 recovered ſick, who were regi- B mented for the ſake of order in the march. The whole ſet out for Troppau on the 25th. Marſhal Daun thought it his duty to avail himſelf of this opportunity to compel the Pruſſians, without the hazard of a battle, to raiſe the ſiege of Olmutz. For this end, he detached gen. Jahnus, C who was at Muglitz, towards Bahrn, and ordered a detachment to march from Prerau to Stadt-Liebe, that the convoy might be attacked on two ſides; and, in order to deceive us, he drew near to our army, placing his right towards Kojetein, and his left at a little hill very near to D Predlitz. However, this motion deceived nobody; and the ſafety of the convoy being our principal object, the king ſent out general Zeithen with three battalions, two regiments of horſe, and 900 Huſſars, to meet it. The convoy was attacked on the 28th before general Zeithen came up; E but the enemy were repulſed and routed, and loſt three pieces of cannon and ſome hundred men. Marſhal Daun having ſent a conſiderable reinforcement to the troops he had before detached, the convoy was again attacked on the 29th, between Bautſch and Domſtadt. Four hundred F waggons, four battalions, and about 1000 troopers, had ſcarce opened the march, and paſſed the defiles of Domſtadt, when the enemy fell upon the convoy with their whole force, both on the ſide of Bahrn, and on that of Domſtadt. The head of the convoy was cut off from the reſt, and G tho' general Zeithen did, on this occaſion, all that could be expected from a good officer, he was obliged to abandon his waggons, and retire to Troppau. The head of the convoy arrived at the army on the 29th in the evening. The enemy took near ſix hundred priſoners, H among whom is gen. Putkammer. This unhappy event obliged us to raiſe the ſiege of Olmutz. Had the whole convoy arrived ſafe, the place could not have held out above a fortnight, notwithſtanding the gallant defence of general Marſhal, the governor,

On the 1ſt of July the king, with his whole army, took the road to Bohemia. Marſhal Keith has brought away all his artillery, excepting four mortars, and one twenty-four pounder, the carriage of which was broke. This general marches by Littau to Muglitz and Tribau, the king marches by Konitz. The vanguard, under the command of the prince of Anhault-Deſſau, has ſeized at Leutomiſſel, an Auſtrian magazine of meal and forage. The generals Buccow and Laudon attended our army in its march, but without approaching too near to it.

After the rear-guard of our army had paſſed thro' the defiles of Krenau, on its march to Zwittau, general Laſci, who was poſted at Gibau with a large body of Auſtrian troops, immediately cauſed the village of Krenau to be occupied by a detachment of grenadiers; but they were quickly diſlodged from thence by the regiment of Neu-Wied; and we purſued our march without any further interruption.

From Zwittau the army proceeded to Leutomiſſel, where it halted a day, and from thence to Hohemauth; and having paſſed a defile, encamped the 12th. General de Retzow, who conducted the artillery and proviſions, advanced towards the hills of Hollitz, in order to take poſſeſſion of them, but found that they were already occupied by the enemy: However, he found means to ſeize upon a hill at a ſmall diſtance from the town of Hollitz; upon which the enemy, according to cuſtom, ſaluted him with a ſmart cannonade; and afterwards general St. Ignon, with about 1100 Auſtrian horſe, attacked the regiment of Bredow, Cuiraſſiers, which he put into diſorder; but a reinforcement of our troops having taken the Auſtrians in flank, diſperſed them in their turn. Marſhal Keith came up at the ſame time, and cauſing the enemy's infantry (which ſtill kept its poſt on the hill) to be attacked in the rear, the Auſtrians directly fled, with the utmoſt ſpeed, into the adjacent woods. On this occaſion we took ſix officers, and 360 private men. While the marſhal was thus employed, the king marched by Leutomiſſel, and arrived the 11th inſtant before Koniggratz, where general Buccow was with 7000 men, who were poſted behind the Elbe and in the intrenchments they had thrown up all round the city. As ſoon as our troops arrived, they paſſed over the little river Adler, in order to attack the next day thoſe intrenchments; and we left only a few battalions in one of the ſuburbs of the city on the ſide of

Hota,

Hota, where we were erecting a battery to gall the enemies in their rear.

The king's intention was likewiſe to ſend a body of cavalry to the other ſide of the Elbe, but the enemy having taken care to break down the bridges, we were forced to ſtay till they could be repaired; which took us up till the 13th in the morning. During which interval of time, general de Buccow abandoned not only the city of Konigſgratz, but likewiſe all his entrenchments, and retired with his troops towards Clumetz; upon which, we immediately took poſſeſſion of this important poſt, famous by the many Auſtrian armies that have occupied it, both in this and former wars.

The ſame day the king receiving intelligence that an Auſtrian corps had taken poſt between him and Hollitz, marched towards it to attack it; and after having terminated the affair entirely to his advantage, his majeſty contented himſelf with taking this opportunity to bring up his artillery, ammunition, and proviſion; ſo that the whole train of artillery employed before Olmutz, upwards of 1500 wounded and ſick, with all our warlike ſtores, &c. are ſafely arrived at Konigſgratz, where our army is now encamped. We know not how long we ſhall ſtay here, nor whether our ſubſequent march will be directed. We can only ſay, that we conſider this but as the beginning of the campaign.

This relation was ſent by his Pruſſian majeſty to his miniſters at foreign courts, with the following reſcript, dated July 22.

You will herewith receive a minute relation, brought down to the 15th of this month, from the ſeizing of the magazine at Leitomiſſel to the occupying of the camp of Konigſgratz. The publick will thereby ſee, that if I have not ſucceeded in the Moravia expedition, the court of Vienna hath gained nothing; and that I have only transferred the theatre of the war from Moravia to Bohemia, where I ſhall have a more eaſy communication with my own dominions. As this relation is moſt ſtrictly true, you may make uſe of it to remove the falſe impreſſions which my enemies have given the publick by their continual exaggerations.

An Abſtract of the STATE *of the Hoſpital of* St. Croſs, *as worthily traced, and fully opened by the Rev. Dr.* Louth, *to the Death of that moſt admirable Prelate* William *of* Wykeham, *with ſome Queries, &c. relative to the ſubſequent and preſent State of the ſaid Hoſpital.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Kent, Auguſt, 1758.

ON looking into the life of William of Wykeham, wrote by the learned Dr. Louth, the zeal, and reſolution of that eminent prelate, in diſcharging his epiſcopal office, appears to me in ſuch a ſtriking and amiable light, that I could not avoid making a few remarkable extracts from that uſeful and valuable piece—which, I dare ſay, you will readily accept of.

"Tho' Wykeham was ſo deeply engaged in affairs of ſtate, and ſo much taken up in his perſonal attendance upon the king, yet he was not in the mean time wanting to his epiſcopal function, or remiſs in the care of his dioceſe. Whilſt he was *adminiſtrator* of the ſee, he acted only by his commiſſary general. When he was in full poſſeſſion of it, one of the firſt things that required his attention, was the care of the epiſcopal houſes, and buildings of all ſorts, which his predeceſſors had left very much out of repair in general; and many of them in a ruinous condition.

In the year 1373 the biſhop held a viſitation of his whole dioceſe; not only of the ſecular clergy, thro' the ſeveral deaneries, but alſo of the monaſteries and religious houſes of all ſorts—all which he viſited in perſon. And many of his injunctions are ſtill extant, and are evident monuments of the care and attention with which he diſcharged this part of his epiſcopal duty.

But the zeal and diligence with which the biſhop purſued the wholeſome work of diſcipline, and the reformation of abuſes, will be beſt exemplified by an account of his proceedings in the viſitation of the hoſpital of St. Croſs, of which we are able to give a more particular detail, as he met with ſome difficulties and obſtructions in them, and was, upon that occaſion, engaged in a long and troubleſome diſpute. It will be neceſſary to premiſe an account of the foundation and conſtitution of this ample and remarkable charity; which, if it be more particular than is elſewhere to be met with, will not perhaps be the leſs agreeable to the curious reader.

The hoſpital of St. Croſs, at Sparkeford, near Wincheſter, was founded by Henry de Blois, biſhop of Wincheſter, and brother to king Stephen, about the year 1136.

The founder's inſtitution requires, That thirteen poor men, ſo decayed and paſt their ſtrength, that without charitable aſſiſtance they cannot maintain themſelves, ſhall abide continually in the hoſpital, who ſhall be provided with proper cloathing, and beds ſuitable to their infirmities; and ſhall have an allowance daily of good wheat bread, good beer, three meſſes each for dinner, and one for ſupper. If any one of them ſhall happen to recover his health, he ſhall be

e reſpectively diſcharged, and another taken
n in his room. That beſides theſe thirteen
oor, an hundred other poor of modeſt be-
aviour, and the moſt indigent that can be
ound, ſhall be received daily at dinner
ime; who ſhall have each a loaf of coarſer
read, one meſs, and a proper allowance of
eer, with leave to carry away with them
whatever remains of their meat and drink
fter dinner. The foundation alſo orders
ther charities to be diſtributed *to the poor in*
eneral, as the revenues of the hoſpital
hould be able to bear; the whole of which
was to be applied to *ſuch* uſes.

The revenues of the hoſpital appear by
n old record of inquiſition, produced in
Wykeham's time, by the prior of Win-
cheſter, from the archives of his monaſtery,
without date, to have amounted to about
250l. per ann. they are ſaid by Wykeham,
in his letters to the pope, to be above 300l.
per ann. and are proved by the teſtimony of
one, who had been long ſteward of the ho-
ſpital, and many others, to have been at
that time above 400l. per ann.

The whole revenues of the hoſpital were
free from all taxes both to the king and
pope, as being wholly appropriated to the
poor, except 7l. 4s. 6d. (called elſewhere 8l.)
per ann. which was the valuation of the
prior's, or *maſter's* portion.

Richard Toclive, biſhop of Wincheſter,
immediate ſucceſſor to Henry de Blois (be-
cauſe the revenues of the hoſpital were *ſuffi-*
cient for the maintenance of more poor, and
ought not to be converted to *other* uſes, as
Wykeham repreſents to the pope) orders,
that beſides the number inſtituted by the
founder, one hundred *additional* poor ſhould
alſo be fed every day in the ſame manner at
the hoſpital. This agreement is dated April
10, 1185, and was made at Dover in the
preſence of the king, and atteſted by him.
But this new inſtitution of feeding an hun-
dred *additional* poor was not of long con-
tinuance: It had ceaſed long before Wyke-
ham's time; and inſtead of it (by what au-
thority is not known) was introduced the
eſtabliſhment of four prieſts, thirteen ſecu-
lar clercs, and ſeven choriſters, who were
maintained in the hoſpital for the perform-
ance of divine ſervice in the church.

Such was the inſtitution and œconomy of
the hoſpital of St. Croſs, which had hi-
therto been well obſerved in general, and
conſtantly maintained with regard to *all* the
particulars above-mentioned. Wykeham
indeed repreſents to the pope, that ſome of
the former biſhops of Wincheſter had pre-
ferred to it their nephews and kinſmen, not
rightfully as to the maſterſhip of an hoſpi-
tal, but alſo to an *eccleſiaſtical benefice*; who
had converted to *other* purpoſes the revenues
of it *aſſigned to theſe pious* uſes, *contrary* to the
canons, and to the founder's inſtitution.
In this he ſeems to have a particular view
to John de Edyngdon, nephew to the late
biſhop, who had *quitted* the maſterſhip ſome
time before Wykeham came to the biſhop-
rick. By his manner of leaving this office,
we may pretty well judge how he had acted
in it:—He took away, and alienated the
whole ſtock belonging to the hoſpital; all
the cattle, corn, goods, inſtruments, uten-
ſils, and moveables whatſoever, either in
the houſe itſelf, or upon the eſtates; be-
ſides the neceſſary repairs of dilapidations
left by him, amounted, by computation, to
between three and four hundred pounds.

Wykeham was no ſooner biſhop of Win-
cheſter, than being fully and regularly in-
formed of the embezzlements and abuſes
committed by the ſeveral late maſters of
the hoſpital, he reſolved to rectify them;
and iſſued a commiſſion, dated July 30,
1370, to enquire into the particulars and
value of the true and accuſtomed ſtock,
and goods belonging to it, as they ought to
be tranſmitted from maſter to maſter, and
to examine upon oath all perſons that give
information in this affair, and particularly
Edyngdon, Stowell, Eyntesford, late maſ-
ters, and Cloune the preſent maſter.

Upon the report of his commiſſioners the
biſhop ſummoned the four maſters to appear
before him at Southwark, on Oct. 22, 1370.
He repreſents to them the *deſign* of the
foundation of the hoſpital—that the *whole*
revenues of it are to be applied to the *uſe* of
the *poor*, except the maſter's allowance,
taxed at 7l. 4s. 6d. and *no more*; and that
the maſter of the hoſpital is obliged yearly
to make an inventory, and give an account
of his adminiſtration to his dioceſan, ac-
cording to the conſtitution of Clement the
Fifth. That the maſterſhip is not a perpe-
tual eccleſiaſtical benefice, but a temporal
office requiring continual reſidence, and *per-*
ſonal miniſtry. That therefore he will pro-
ceed againſt them, enforce the ſaid conſtitu-
tion, and compel all, and every one of them,
to make an inventory, and give an account
of their adminiſtration. They plead, that
they are not obliged, nor was it ever the
cuſtom ſo to do. Roger de Cloune's plea
in particular is, that the houſe of St. Croſs
is a perpetual eccleſiaſtical benefice, fine
cure, free from all obligation of making
oath, giving any inventory, or rendering
any account; that it was principally found-
ed for the honour of the worſhip of God,
and has nothing of the nature, or uſe of an
hoſpital, the brethren received into the
houſe being weak, and infirm in body, but
no way diſeaſed, or infected, ſo not coming
under the deſcription of an hoſpital, accord-
ing to the terms of Clement's conſtitution;
and that the maſter has the free adminiſtra-
tion of all the poſſeſſions and goods belong-
ing to it, with the burthen only of making
a certain diſtribution to a certain number of
poor, both within and without the houſe.

Upon this plea, and Cloune's appealing
to the pope, the maſters contrived to pro-
tract the ſuit thro' a great number of hear-
ings. But the judge at laſt proceeds to the
definitive

definitive ſentence, That the biſhop hath ſufficiently prov'd his libel againſt the maſters, and Roger de Cloune is condemned in coſts of ſuit. He was willing to try if it was not poſſible ſtill to protract the affair, and appealed again to the court of Rome; but his appeal ſeems to have been rejected there; for next year he appears before the biſhop of London, and profeſſing himſelf better informed, gives up his cauſe, renounces his appeal, and ſubmits to the ſentence; and then obliges himſelf, by oath, to give an inventory, and render an account of his adminiſtration to the biſhop of Wincheſter, when he ſhall be called upon ſo to do.

It ſeems to have been a cuſtom at this time for the maſter of St. Croſs to conſtitute a deputy, who preſided at the hoſpital for him: Such was one William de Caſtelford, rector of St. Pancras, Wincheſter, who was Cloune's agent, and miniſter in all his iniquities there. He had been ſo deeply engaged in this affair, that he thought it proper to abſent himſelf upon the occaſion. The biſhop, as he could not reach him otherwiſe, proceeded againſt him, and excommunicated him for non-reſidence.

It is not to be doubted, but that the biſhop of Wincheſter, after having purſued this affair ſo earneſtly for above *ſix years*, and having at laſt overcome all obſtructions, called the delinquents to a ſevere account, and perfectly reinſtated the hoſpital in all its rights, and re-eſtabliſhed its primitive uſe and inſtitution. He took care ever after to inſert in the act of collation of the maſterſhip of this, and all other hoſpitals, the *maſter's obligation* to obey the conſtitution of Clement the Fifth.

In a word, he ſo far reſtored this charity to its *original deſign*, and left it under ſuch due regulation, that his immediate ſucceſſor Beaufort, having reſolved to diſpoſe of ſome part of his great wealth to the like purpoſes, choſe rather to make an *enlargement* of *this* inſtitution, than to erect a new one of his own. He made a very great additional endowment of the hoſpital of St. Croſs for the maintenance of two prieſts, thirty-five brethren, and three ſiſters, *beſide* thoſe of the ancient foundation. He gave his new eſtabliſhment the name of The Alms-Houſe of Noble Poverty; by which it appears, that he deſigned it for the relief of decayed gentlemen. The hoſpital, tho' much diminiſhed in its revenues, by what means unknown, yet ſtill ſubſiſts upon the remains of both endowments."

It ſeems the hoſpital ſtill ſubſiſts upon the remains of both endowments; and I would humbly enquire *how* the endowments *ſince* the *death* of Wykeham have been employed.—Whether the *original deſign* of the charity has been principally minded, and as religiouſly obſerved, as good Wykeham, with infinite pains and reſolution, endeavoured it ſhould be? It was ſaid before, "That the founder ordered *other* charities to be diſtributed to the poor *in general*, as the *revenues ſhould be able to bear*, the *whole* of which was to be applied to *ſuch* uſes."—And "that the *whole* revenues of the hoſpital were free from all taxes both to the king and pope, as being *wholly* appropriated to *the poor*, except 7l. 4s. 6d. (called elſewhere 8l.) per ann. which was the valuation of the *maſter's* portion." And have *all the revenue* and *increaſe of the profits* of the eſtates been *conſtantly* beſtowed on the *poor*, without miſemploying *any* part of it, or by *any* ways whatever *defrauding* the charitable uſe? Or has the maſter engroſſed for his portion *more* than his 7l. 4s. 6d. or only a fair *equivalent* for it according to the different rate and value of money and things?

The miſapplication of charities in *England* is moſt notorious.—It may be found in almoſt in *every* pariſh of it. The biſhops, indeed, in their viſitatorial queries, ſent to their clergy, do commonly *enquire after* charitable endowments, and whether they are applied according to the will and deſign of their founders; but it ſeldom happens, that any grievances, or complaints made by the clergy on ſuch occaſions, are *even attempted* to be remedied by this means. And hoſpitals, free-ſchools, and other pious donations, are moſt ſadly abuſed. Cloune's plea, in the foregoing narrative, is much in faſhion. The maſter of *this*, or *that* hoſpital, will pretend he has the free adminiſtration of all the poſſeſſions, and goods belonging to it, with the *burthen only* of making a certain diſtribution to *ſome poor brethren* within or *without* it.

The hoſpital of St. Croſs is reckoned, at this time, a very conſiderable piece of church preferment to the *maſter* of it. But *how* the profits ſhould fairly ariſe (conſiſtently with the *intention* of the founders) has been matter of much wonder. Many wiſh when Dr. Louth was ſo deeply engaged on the ſubject, and got ſo perfectly into the train, that he had purſued it to the utmoſt. However, it is to be hoped (eſpecially as it may be of great ſervice in caſes of the like kind) that the preſent guardian of this hoſpital will be encouraged (on this free and excellent ſtate of it) to have it faithfully continued—that he will immediately interpoſe with authority, appear diſintereſted, and perfectly upright in the matter, and act in every reſpect juſt as Wykeham himſelf *had* done, and would certainly have done *again* on the occaſion.

An ACCOUNT *of* CHERBOURG.

CHERBOURG ſtands in a plain on the north ſide of Lower Normandy, in the diſtrict of La Hogue, and in the peninſula of the Cotentin, at the bottom of a large bay, in the form of a creſcent, between the Capes of La Hogue and Barfleur, being about 19 miles diſtant from the former, and 16 from the latter. It has on the north


ENGLISH CHANNEL
A MAP of the Country round CHERBURG in NORMANDY
By T. Kitchin, Geogr.
ALDERNEY I.
Race of Alderney
CHERBURG
Barfleur
la Hogue
Marcou Is.
Valogne
Monteburg
JERSEY I.
Port Bail
Carentan
Isigni
BAYEUX
Pierre du Mont
Anglequeville
Fontenai
Ganeaux
S. Laurent
S. Clement
Suron
Vaux
Omanville
Agnerville
Melai
Moncelu
S. Amator
Champigni
Catigni
Tourie
Colun
Catille
Lison
Montmartin
Menil
le Desert
Petit Vay
Anvers
S. Geo. de Bouhon
Saintenay
S. Andre
Nay
Ay R.
Veti
Lassai
la Celle
Launc
S. Germain
Hillier
Omonville
Glatigni
Varanguebec
Pretot
S. Jores
Barneville
S. George
Firville
Baubrigni
le Val
Vrettot
Briquebec
Quettetot
Roxel
Pinux
S. Martin
Bernostville
Brix
S. Christopher
Tottevat
Helleville
Tourteville
Sionville
Namanville
Vasteville
Biville
Vauville
Aqueville
Siouville
Querqueville
Gréville
Omonville
Digoville
le Tiel
Sauxemont
Montagu
Tourville
Negreville
Hemevi
Urville
Magneville
Orglande
Auferville
Pont l'Abe
Emdevi
Jaganville
Azeville
Ozeville
Lestre
S. Croix
Clitour
Valcanville
Gonneville
le Vat
Querqueville
Feville
S. Pierre Eglise
Crasville
Gatteville
Brix
Tourville
Quettehou
Tocqueville
Sebeville
Blosville
Virville
Angoville
Lieuville
Montville
S. Come
S. Mere Eglise
Tarqueville
S. Germain
Couvains
Lesme
Russi
Trevieres
Grainville
Cretteville
Ver R.
Aure R.
1 Longit. W. from London
2
3
British Miles
5
10
40
30
49. 10


10
45
FEB 1

north the ſea; on the eaſt a large plain, about three miles long; on the ſouth a very agreeable ſpot of fruitful ground, and the eminence called the Hill of Roule, on the top of which is the great foreſt of Brix and Turlaville; and on the weſt another plain about a mile and a half long. It lies A in 49 deg. 38 min. north latitude, longitude 16 deg. 18 min. reckoning from the meridian of Ferro. It is 13 miles diſtant from Valogne, 51 from Coutances, 64 from Granville by land, about 70 from the Iſle of Wight and Portſmouth, 51 from Guernſey, and 57 from Jerſey, by ſea. The town is nearly of an oval form, and has a large B ſuburbs about the harbour, and on the ſide next the hill of Roule. Cherbourg formerly was very well fortified, and had a fine caſtle to defend the mouth of the harbour. In 1687, Lewis XIV. upon the repreſentation of marſhal Vauban, intended to enlarge the town, fortify it in the modern way, and, add a large baſon to the C harbour; and, in conſequence of this reſolution, theſe works were actually begun, and the new walls were carried to a conſiderable height in the year 1688; but in the following year, the old and new fortifications were entirely demoliſhed, ſo that nothing of that kind now remains but two towers, D which were a part of the old fortifications, one of which is converted into a magazine for gunpowder.

Before the fortifications were demoliſhed, the town had but one entrance, and three gates one within another, and each of theſe gates had a draw-bridge; but no traces of theſe are now left. The ſtreets are narrow E and ill-paved; the houſes are built of ſtone, and covered with a coarſe kind of ſlate which that country produces; they are, however, neat and well built, tho' not regular. The town and ſuburbs contain about 1200 families, or 6000 inhabitants.

The militia of Cherbourg conſiſts of four companies of the citizens, commanded by F a major, an aid-major, four captains, four lieutenants, and four enſigns, or ſecond lieutenants. Some out of theſe companies mount guard daily. In time of war they have a conſtant guard in fort Gallet, which conſiſts of a fourth part of the citizens, and ſometimes of one half; and more ſtill when G an enemy is near, becauſe generally the fleets ſhelter themſelves under this fort till they have tide enough to carry them into the harbour.

There are five forts built along the bay of Cherbourg, viz. the redoubt of Turlaville, fort Longlet, fort Gallet, fort Equerdreuille, and fort Cherſeuil, to defend the road and H the mouth of the harbour, in time of war, againſt the Engliſh and the privateers of Guernſey and Jerſey, who are always cruiſing before Cherbourg. The redoubt of Turlaville is ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of the town; the reſt lay towards the weſt and north-weſt. The moſt conſiderable of them is fort Gallet; the moſt remote from the city is Cherſeuil. The Iſle of Pelee lies to the north-eaſt of Cherbourg, and extends in length from N. W. to S. E. 400 toiſes, or fathoms, and in breadth, from E. N. E. to W. S. W. 300. This iſland ſecures the harbour from north-eaſt winds, but is itſelf overflowed in time of high water.

The harbour lies on the eaſt and ſouth ſides of the town, and the entrance to it ſouth and north: The water riſes in it at high tide 13 or 14 feet, but at low water nothing remains in it but the water of the river. Some time ago the Cherbourgers built two jetties of dry ſtone, which they lengthened a little every year. They have likewiſe begun of late to heighten a part of the jetty towards the weſt, but ſtill it is covered with water in time of tide, by which means many ſhips run againſt it; which was the caſe of two veſſels in the year 1731, one of which was entirely loſt.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Aug. 18, 1758.

On Wedneſday *laſt a Meſſenger arrived at the Earl of* Holderneſſe's *Office, from the King's Army, under the Command of Prince* Ferdinand *of* Brunſwick, *with Advice of its having repaſſed the* Rhine *on the 10th Inſtant; and the following authentick Account of its Motions for ſome Time paſt.*

FROM the time that his highneſs received the news of prince Soubiſe's having entered the country of Heſſe-Caſſel with his army, it appeared, either that the French army under M. de Contades muſt be reduced to the neceſſity of calling prince Soubiſe to their aſſiſtance, or that his highneſs would be obliged to retreat.

In the hopes that prince Iſenbourg would have been able to ſtand his ground for ſome time, at leaſt in Heſſe-Caſſel, prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick reſolved to carry the ſcene of action to the Maeſe, in order to draw the enemy from the Rhine, and had formed a plan which would have effectually anſwered the purpoſe aforementioned, and been productive of the greateſt conſequences for the publick ſervice; and it was in execution of this plan, that his highneſs marched to Ruremond towards the latter end of July. But the long and heavy rains, which had fallen in thoſe parts, had ſo broke the roads, that his progreſs was greatly retarded; and, in the mean time, his highneſs was informed of the defeat of prince Iſenbourg's corps near Caſſel, whereby the enemy opened to themſelves the poſſeſſion of the Weſer, in caſe they purſued their advantage, and conſequently might act in Weſtphalia on any Side they pleaſed. In this ſituation, his highneſs had no other option, but a victory over the French, or to repaſs the Rhine. In the firſt, he was repeatedly diſappointed, by the backwardneſs of the French to ſtand an engagement;

and as it was dangerous to remain long in a poſition, where he had the French army on one wing, and on the other the fortreſs of Gueldre (of which the garriſon had been conſiderably reinforced) as well as ſeveral other poſts within reach of obſtructing the convoys and ſubſiſtence of the army; beſides the poſſibility of the Engliſh troops from Embden being prevented from joining the army, in caſe time ſhould be left M. Soubiſe to think of intercepting them; his highneſs reſolved to march back to the Rhine, which was accordingly executed with the greateſt ſucceſs, in the manner contained in the following relation.

Relation of the March of the King's Army from Hellenrad, *near* Ruremonde, *to the* Rhine.

"On the 28th of July the army moved ſtill nearer the Maeſe, and encamped between Ruremonde and Schwalm; the head quarters were fixed at Hellenrad. On that day advice was received there of the action that had paſſed the 23d in Heſſe-Caſſel. The enemy having ſhewn themſelves upon our left, and taken poſſeſſion of Bruggen, the duke ſent the hereditary prince of Brunſwick with orders to diſlodge them from thence, and to make themſelves maſters of the town; which was done with ſucceſs the next day. No doubt was made but that the enemy would move towards us; but they ſo well covered the motions of their army by detachments of light troops, that we had but imperfect notions thereof. In part, however, we were informed of them, and the duke gueſſed at the reſt; inſomuch that having marched, on the night between the 1ſt and 2d of Auguſt, towards Dulcken, he found the enemy likewiſe on their way to the ſame place from Dalem. M de Contades, who probably did not expect his highneſs there, choſe rather to go back and take up his former camp at Dalem, than to give battle. It was the general opinion, that there would have been an engagement the next day. The allied army was under arms on the third, very early in the morning, and made a motion for advancing towards the enemy; but it appeared from the motions we ſaw them make upon our coming on, that they would again endeavour to avoid an action. His ſerene highneſs had reaſons that induced him not to loſe time in purſuing an enemy, that was determined not to fight. He made therefore, at eight in the morning, diſpoſitions for the march to Wachtendonck. The prince of Holſtein, with the Pruſſians, compoſed the rear-guard; the hereditary prince of Brunſwick marched with the van-guard to force the poſt of Wachtendonck. That place, as is well known, is an iſland ſurrounded by the Niers, of a very difficult approach, tho' without fortifications. The hereditary prince not being able immediately to get down the bridge the enemy had drawn up, without giving them time to recollect themſelves, entered the river, paſſed it with ſome companies of grenadiers, who followed his example, and drove the enemy away with their bayonets. Afterwards, at ſun-ſet, all the army paſſed the bridges of Wachtendonck, excepting only the baggage, which marched on during the whole night, and A the rear-guard which covered that march. The army marched onwards the fourth to Rhinbergen, ſo little harraſſed by the enemy, that not a ſingle troop of them came in ſight. That evening news was brought, that M. de Chevert had paſſed the Lippe with 12 or 14 battalions, and ſeveral ſquaB drons, in order to join the garriſon of Weſel, and then fall upon the corps encamped at Meer under lieutenant-general Imhoff. There was not a moment's doubt, but that that attack would be made the next day. His ſerene highneſs could have wiſhed to have reinforced general Imhoff; but the men were too much fatigued to begin another march the ſame evening; and the extraC ordinary overflowing of the Rhine, which rendered the bridge at Rees impaſſable, was an additional difficulty. So M. Imhoff had no reſource but in his own good conduct, and in the inexpreſſible bravery of his troops, conſiſting of ſix battalions and four ſquaD drons, much weakened by different detachments made from them. But the Hand of Providence ſo viſibly ſeconded the efforts of that handful of men, that, after a ſharp engagement, they gained a compleat victory over an enemy who was triple their number. The enemy was drove under the cannon of Weſel, and the field of battle was E covered with their dead. Ten pieces of cannon were taken from them, and a number of priſoners of the moſt conſiderable rank. To-day general Wangenheim paſſed the Rhine with ſeveral battalions and ſquadrons to reinforce M. Imhoff, and put him in a condition to make the utmoſt advantage of a victory as compleat, as it is glorF ious to the arms of his majeſty and of his allies. The army marched to Santen, where they have juſt pitched their camp this 6th of Auguſt."

When the army arrived at Rhynberg, his highneſs intended to have paſſed the Rhine there, which would have been attended with ſeveral advantages: But the prodigious G flood in the river, occaſioned by the continual rains, had made it overflow to ſuch a degree, that the ſhore was inacceſſible; and the ſame reaſon made it impoſſible to make uſe of the bridges at Rees. It was therefore found neceſſary to march further down; and, in the night between the 8th H and 9th, a bridge was laid over the river at Griethuyſen.

The enemy had prepared four boats of a particular invention to deſtroy it, which were coming down the river from Weſel; but they were all taken on the morning of the 9th by ſome armed barks we had upon the river, before they could put their deſign in

in execution. The ſame morning about day-break, the army began to paſs, and the diſpoſition his ſerene highneſs was pleaſed to make for paſſing it, was as follows: Four ſquadrons of dragoons, the baggage of the head quarters, the ſick of the army, the heavy artillery, the army in four diviſions, the baggage of the army, and the rear-guard, which is upon this occaſion very ſtrong. The paſſage was entirely compleated on the 10th, the laſt of the rear-guard paſſing over about ten o'clock, without any interruption from the enemy. Prince Ferdinand has received a letter from the duke of Marlborough, acquainting him, that his grace, with all the Engliſh troops, except lieutenant-general Campbell's regiment of dragoons, was at Lingen the 8th inſtant in their way to Coesfeldt; and lieutenant-general Imhoff, with eleven battalions and ten ſquadrons, is arrived at Boekholt, which being but one forced march from Coesfeldt, his junction with the corps of Engliſh troops becomes certain.

Before the paſſage of the Rhine, his highneſs received from lieutenant general Imhoff the following relation of his engagement with M. Chevert. The conſternation of the French in that affair was ſo great, and their flight ſo precipitate, that 2000 muſkets were gathered from the ground over which they fled.

Lieutenant-General Imhoff's *Account of the Action of the 5th of* Auguſt, 1758, *between the Detachment under his Command, and M. de* Chevert's *Corps, near* Meer.

"On the 4th of Auguſt, at ſix o'clock in the evening, I received advice from a good hand, that the enemy, who were to paſs the Lippe over three bridges, would march that night, with much artillery, towards Rees, in order to poſſeſs themſelves of that place, and burn the bridge. As he might go thither by turning my camp, I took the reſolution to decamp with the four battalions and four ſquadrons under my command, in order to cover Rees, and join the battalions of Stoltzenberg and of the hereditary prince of Heſſe, that were marching under the command of general Zaſtrow from Spick, where they had paſſed the Rhine in boats. Having perceived nothing of the enemy, and believing that the accounts I had received might be falſe, I reſolved to return to my advantageous poſt at Meer. I ſet forward at ſix in the morning, and after I had reached my old camp, the advanced guards were no ſooner poſted, but they found themſelves engaged with the enemy, who advanced towards me from Weſel, under the command of lieutenant-general de Chevert, and Meſſrs. de Voyer and de Chawigny, major-generals, with the whole corps of troops, which was deſigned to make the ſiege of Duſſeldorp. My front was covered by coppices and ditches, with a riſing ground on my right, from whence I could ſee the whole force that was coming againſt me. Perceiving then, that the enemy was marching into this difficult ground, I reſolved to attack them as ſoon as they had entered it. I therefore ordered my infantry to advance about 200 paces from the firſt hedges, and took the regiment of Stoltzenberg from my right to poſt it in the coppice, in order to fall upon the left of the enemy, whom I ſaw quite uncovered, and gave orders to the other regiments to march, with drums beating, up to the enemy, as ſoon as they ſhould hear the fire of the regiment of Stoltzenberg, and to attack them with bayonets. This being executed with the greateſt ſpirit by the whole ſix battalions, had ſo great an effect, that, after a reſiſtance of about half an hour, the enemy was put into confuſion, and fled towards Weſel, leaving on the ſpot 11 pieces of cannon, with a great many waggons and other carriages with ammunition.

The loſs on my ſide conſiſts of no more than 200 men killed and wounded. That of the enemy is not exactly known. We have taken 354 priſoners, among whom are 11 officers. General Zaſtrow perfectly well ſeconded me in this action; and all the officers fought with the greateſt courage. The names of theſe brave regiments are, that of Stoltzenberg, Saxe-Gotha, hereditary prince of Heſſe, and Imhoff of Brunſwick, and the four ſquadrons of Buſch's, which could not act in the manner they wiſhed, on account of the incloſures."

Whitehall, Auguſt 18.

This Morning Capt. Edgecumbe, *and Capt.* Amherſt, *arrived Expreſs from Admiral* Boſcawen, *and Maj.r General* Amherſt, *with an Account, that, on the 26th of* July, *M. le Chevalier* Drucour, *Governor of* Louiſbourg, *ſurrendered that Place by Capitulation, on the following Articles,* viz.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boſcawen, *and Major-General* Amherſt, *and his Excellency the Chevalier* Drucour, *Governor of the Iſland of* Cape-Breton, *of* Louiſbourg, *the Iſland of* St. John, *and their Appurtenances.*

I. THE garriſon of Louiſbourg ſhall be priſoners of war, and ſhall be carried to England in the ſhips of his Britannick majeſty.

II. All the artillery, ammunition, proviſions, as well as the arms of any kind whatſoever, which are at preſent in the town of Louiſbourg, the Iſlands of Cape-Breton and St. John, and their appurtenances, ſhall be delivered, without the leaſt damage, to ſuch commiſſaries as ſhall be appointed to receive them, for the uſe of his Britannick majeſty.

III. The governor ſhall give his orders that the troops which are in the Iſland of St. John, and its appurtenances, ſhall go on board ſuch ſhip of war, as the admiral ſhall ſend to receive them.

IV. The gate, called *Porte Dauphine*, ſhall be given up to the troops of his Britannick majeſty, to-morrow, at eight o'clock in the morning, and the garriſon, including all thoſe that carried arms, drawn up at noon, on the *Eſplanade*, where they ſhall lay down their arms, colours, implements, and ornaments of war. And the garriſon ſhall go A on board, in order to be carried to England in a convenient time.

V. The ſame care ſhall be taken of the ſick and wounded that are in the hoſpitals, as of thoſe belonging to his Britannick majeſty.

VI. The merchants and their clerks that B have not carried arms, ſhall be ſent to France, in ſuch manner as the admiral ſhall think proper.

Louiſbourg, 26 July, 1758.

(Signed) Le Chevalier de Drucour.

Two hundred and twenty-one pieces of cannon, and eighteen mortars, with a conſiderable quantity of ammunition and ſtores C had been found in the place, and it was expected that more would be found. The following is the return of the ſtate of the garriſon when it capitulated.

State of the Garriſon of Louiſbourg *the 26th of* July, 1758, *when it capitulated.*

Twenty-four companies of marines of D the uſual garriſon, and two of the artillery, 76 officers, ſoldiers fit for duty 746. ſick and wounded 195. total 1017.—Second battalion of the regiment of Volontaires Etrangers, 38 officers, ſoldiers fit for duty 402, ſick and wounded 86, total 526.—Second battalion of the regiment of Cambiſe, 38 E officers, ſoldiers fit for duty 466, ſick and wounded 104, total 608.—Second battalion of the regiment of Artois, 32 officers, ſoldiers fit for duty 407, ſick and wounded 27, total 466.—Second battalion of the regiment of Bourgogne, 30 officers, ſoldiers fit for duty 353. ſick and wounded 31. total 414.—Total of the garriſon, 214 officers, F ſoldiers fit for duty 2374, ſick and wounded 443, total 3031.—Sea officers, private men, and marines fit for duty, with the ſick and wounded, belonging to the ſhips, 135 officers, fit for duty 1124, ſick and wounded 1347, total 2606.—Total priſoners 5637.

All the French men of war that were in G the harbour have been taken and deſtroyed, viz. Prudent, 74 guns, burnt by the boats of the fleet, under the captains Leforey and Balfour. — Entreprennant, 74 guns, blown up and burnt by a ſhot from the marine battery.—Capricieux and Celebre, both 64 guns, burnt by the Entreprennant.—Bienfaiſant, 64 guns, taken by the boats of H the fleet, and towed from under the walls of the town into the eaſt harbour, by capt. Balfour.—Apollo, 50 guns, Chevre, Biche, and Fidelle frigates, ſunk by the enemy acroſs the harbour's mouth to prevent the fleet's going in.—Diana, 36 guns, taken by his majeſty's ſhip Boreas.—Echo, 26 guns, taken by his majeſty's ſhip Juno.

Of his Majeſty's Forces were killed and wounded as follows.

Killed. Royal. Lieut. Fenton, lieut. Howe.—Gen. Amherſt's. Lieut. Nicholſon, lieut. Campbell.—Gen. Forbes's. Capt. Earl of Dundonald.—Gen. Webb's. Enſign Godfrey Roe.—Col. Monckton's. Lieut. Hart. —Col. Fraſer's. Capt. Bailey, lieut. Cuthbert, lieut. Fraſer, lieut. Murray.—Capt. Rogers's Rangers. Enſign Francis Ceruthers. —Ten non-commiſſion officers.—146 private men.—Artillery. One gunner, and three matroſſes.—Wounded. Col. Baſtide, engineer in chief.—Royal. Lieut. Fitz-Simmons, lieut. Bailley, lieut. Aſhe, enſign Waterſon. —Gen. Amherſt's. Lieut. Hamilton, lieutenant and adjutant Mukins, enſign Monneypenny. — Gen. Forbes's. Capt. Rycaut, lieut. Francis Tew. — Gen. Whitmore's. Lieut. Pierce Butler, lieut. John Jermyn, lieut. William Hamilton. — Gen. Bragg's. Capt. Browne.—Gen. Otway's. Lieut. Allan, lieut. Brown, lieutenant and adjutant Cockburn, enſign Armſtrong. — Gen. Hopſon's. Lieut. Lilley.—Gen. Webb's. Lieut. Hopkins —Col. Anſtruther's. Capt. Smith. —Col. Fraſer's. Capt. Donald M'Donald, lieut. Alexander Campbell, lieutenant John M'Donald.—Seven non-commiſſion officers. — Two drummers. — 315 private men.— Artillery. One corporal, one gunner, three matroſſes.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A YOUNG man of my acquaintance has been looked on, for a year and half paſt, as conſumptive; he has theſe ſymptoms, lowneſs in fleſh, ſometimes ſweats in the morning, a cough, attended with ſpitting tough lumps or clots of phlegm, and that ſometimes in the mornings and evenings of a yellowiſh colour; yet his friends, and thoſe who have medicated him, aſſure me his lungs are not injured.

If any of your ingenious correſpondents will conſider the caſe, and, by means of your uſeful publication, direct what they think may be inſtrumental in removing theſe complaints, it will be diſcharging the part of a chriſtian, as it may relieve the perſon thus diſtreſſed, and be of further ſervice to others.

I am, SIR,

Hereford, Aug. 18, 1758. Your conſtant reader, Amicus.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have conſidered the anſwers publiſhed in your laſt month's Magazine (ſee p. 352.) relative to Peter Vague's caſe, and muſt diſſent from the determination of both your correſpondents, as I think they have not decided exactly agreeable to the intention of the teſtator: Mr. Chapman has exemplified

ſified his abilities as a ſchool maſter; and Mr. Cunningham has evinced his knowledge in the law; but neither of them, in my opinion, have ſtated the caſe right. I am apprehenſive, the true meaning of the teſtator's will is, that the wife ſhould have $\frac{2}{3}$ of the ſon's legacy, the daughter $\frac{2}{3}$ of the mother's, and the nephew $\frac{1}{2}$ of the daughter's; if ſo, we muſt reduce theſe fractional parts to one common denominator, and then ſtate each perſon's ſhare, ſo reduced, according to the rule of equity: Theſe proportions reſolved, will ſoon diſcover the ſon's ſhare to be £.857 $\frac{6}{42}$, the mother's £.571 $\frac{18}{42}$, the daughter's £.380 $\frac{10}{42}$, and the nephew's £.190 $\frac{10}{42}$; which ſeveral ſums, added together, are equal to £.2000, the money bequeathed. I am,

Auguſt 16, 1758. Your conſtant reader, P. P.

☞ *Mr.* Wilkinſon's *Queſtion was worked off at preſs, before we received his alteration of it.*

Poetical ESSAYS *in* AUGUST, 1758.

On the Abſence of MELISSA. *An* ELEGY. *Inſcribed to* C. S. *Eſq;*

O Friend, by every ſympathy endear'd,
Which ſoul with ſoul, in ſocial ties unite;
The hour arrives, ſo long, ſo juſtly fear'd,
Brings all its griefs, and ſinks me with their weight.
For lo! from heaven my unavailing prayer,
Toſs'd devious mingles with the ſportive gale;
No tender arts can move my cruel fair,
Nor all love's ſilent eloquence prevail.
Tho', from my lips, no ſound unmeaning flows,
Though in each action fondneſs is expreſt;
No kind returns e'er terminate my woes,
Nor heave th' eternal preſſure from my breaſt.
Too well the weakneſs of my heart I know,
Too well love's pow'r my ſoul had felt before;
Why did I then the pleaſing ill purſue,
And tempt the malice of my fate once more?
Conſcious how few amongſt the fair ſucceed,
Who boaſt no merit but a tender heart;
Why was my ſoul again to chains decreed,
To unregarded tears, and endleſs ſmart?
The ſyren Hope, my tardy ſteps to chear,
In gay preſage, the leſſening proſpect dreſs'd;
With art fallacious, brought the object near,
And lull'd each riſing doubt in fatal reſt.
I ſaw ſucceſs, or thought at leaſt I ſaw,
Beck'ning with ſmiles, to animate my ſpeed;
Reaſon was mute, impreſs'd with ſacred awe,
Nor memory one precedent could plead.
How curs'd is he who never learn'd to fear,
The ſharpeſt plagues his cruel ſtars portend;
Till black'ning o'er his head the clouds appear,
And heaven's collected ſtorms at once deſcend;
What further change from fortune can I wait?
What conſummation to the laſt deſpair?
She flies, yet feels no pity for my fate;
She ſees, but deigns not in my griefs to ſhare;
Yet the kind heart where tender paſſions reign,
Will catch the ſoftneſs when it firſt appears;
Explore each ſymptom of the ſuff'rer's pain,
Sigh at his ſighs, and number all his tears.
This tribute from humanity is due:
What then, juſt heaven, what ſhould not love beſtow?
Yet, tho' the fair inſenſible I view,
For others bliſs I would not change my woe.
O blind to wiſdom, to reflection blind!
At length to reaſon and thyſelf return;
See ſcience wait thee, with reception kind,
Whoſe frown or abſence no fond lovers mourn.
Bounteous and free, to all who aſk her aid,
Her ſacred light anticipates their call;
Points out the precipice to which they ſtray'd,
And with maternal care prevents their fall.
Daughter of God! whoſe features all expreſs,
Th' eternal beauty whence thy being ſprung;
I to thy ſacred ſhrine my ſteps addreſs,
And catch each ſound from thy heaven-prompted tongue.
O take me wholly to thy fond embrace,
Thro' all my ſoul thy heavenly beams diffuſe;
Thence every cloud of pleaſing error chace,
Adjuſt her organs, and enlarge her views.
Then ever fix'd on virtue, and on thee,
No lower wiſh ſhall her attention claim;
Till like her ſacred parent, pure and free,
She riſe to native heaven, from whence ſhe came.

The Fate of CÆSAR. *By the Author of* DOUGLAS.

AS penſive on my bed I lay,
And muſ'd the midnight hours away,
My boſom glowing with thoſe fires,
Which Shakeſpear's magick page inſpires;
The moon whoſe waning, ſcanty light,
Gave dubious objects to the ſight,
Beneath a cloud retir'd her ray,
And wrapt in gloom the chamber lay:
Winds wav'd along the lengthen'd wall,
The cricket ſhreek'd his thrilling call,
The dead-watch click'd the ſick man's knell,
And dogs ſent forth their boding yell.
Quick beat my pulſe, my ſoul was tun'd
To ſympathize with every ſound.
When from the room's moſt darkſome ſide,
I ſaw a pompous image glide;
Looſe from him flow'd the Roman gown,
His brows inveſted with a crown;
His red right arm a ſceptre bore,
And regal pride his aſpect wore.

But

But when his ſteps approach'd more near,
I mark'd his features daſh'd with fear:
I ſaw, beneath his purple robe,
His breaſt with bitter anguiſh throb:
His cruel eye around he caſt,
Then rais'd his arm, and ſtruck his breaſt;
With aſpect ſtrange his robe he tore,
And daſh'd his ſceptre on the floor.
Intent I gazed to deſcry,
If ought ſubſtantial took his eye;
With deep amaze I then beheld,
The air around with figures fill'd;
Conſpicuous far above the reſt,
The form of virtue ſtood confeſt;
And, hand in hand with her, a fair
Of haughtier mien, and fiercer air;
Whoſe eyes flaſh'd with indignant flame,
'Twas Liberty, the peerleſs dame:
From their regard the tyrant turn'd,
And with convulſive anguiſh burn'd;
While Freedom, with reſentment red,
Menac'd revenge upon his head,
And gaily lifting up her hand,
She pointed to a diſtant band:
My eager eye her arm purſu'd,
And ſoon the awful preſence view'd:
In cloſe divan the heroes ſtood,
Stern, yet untroubled was their mood:
On each conſiderate viſage ſat,
Reſolve, that conquers chance or fate;
Yet one there ſeem'd the chief of all,
Pale was his cheek, his ſtature tall;
'Midſt ſtorms and tempeſts fit to reign,
His port was honour and diſdain;
Frowning, he bent his black eyebrow,
And prying look'd the tyrant thro':
Near him a hero more humane,
Of ſober air, and gentle ſtrain,
With pitying look, great Cæſar ey'd,
And at his own firm purpoſe ſigh'd:
Then from their ſwords a gleam of light
I ſaw, and trembled at the ſight,
The victim fell, the tyrant dy'd,
And freedom, freedom, loud was cry'd:
Impatient there I join'd the ſcream,
And ſtarting found 'twas all a dream.

Written on the Wainſcot *at the* Blue-Poſts, *at* Witham.

O Wretched wainſcot, bound t' receive,
Such wit as blockheads chuſe to leave!
Which ſtill muſt bear, whoe'er indites 'em,
Lines heavier than the lead that writes 'em!
Let them write on, the wainſcot cries,
Thank heav'n, I've neither ears nor eyes;
And for their wit, I'd rather bear it,
Than ſit, like you, to read or hear it:
Beſides, to cure me of all ſorrow,
My friend, the diſh-clout, comes to-morrow.

To a Friend on his MARRIAGE. *By Way of* Epithalamium.

YE Hymens, ye Venuſes, Cupids, away!
Pack hence, nor preſume the bleſt pair to deceive:
Their conduct, good ſenſe, and ſound reaſon ſhall ſway,
Which joys more ſubſtantial and laſting can give.
No heathenish traſh in their nuptials engage;
No childiſh, no whimſical cant in their love;
Their paſſions unknown to pride, folly, or rage,
By the rules of religion ſhall conſtantly move.
In him ev'ry manly perfection prevails,
In her all the charms that embelliſh the fair,
In their ſouls thus united ſweet harmony dwells,
And a heaven of true pleaſure eſtabliſhes there.
A ſtranger his wiſhes intrudes on your peace,
Of which your acceptance he humbly implores,—
Your bleſſings may Providence daily increaſe,
That ſcoundrel ill-luck never knock at your doors.
May heav'n its indulgence in plenty beſtow;
Each occurrence of life glide along with your will;
Your cup of ſweet pleaſure untinctur'd with woe,
May fate ne'er attempt, or misfortune to ſpill.
Contentment be ever your ſocial ally;
E'en at you ſhould adverſity level his ſpight,
He may ſnarl, he may bark; but his malice defy;
Content will ne'er ſuffer the Hell-hound to bite.
When age ſhall o'ertake you and ſilver your pate,
And your offſpring in your generations you view,
May you barter this world for an heavenly eſtate,
And in peace bid your friends an eternal adieu!

Strand, July 26, 1758. N. MIDDLETON.

Wrote in a blank Leaf of the Second Edition of Dr. WINCLER'S *Hiſtory of Knowledge, after reading the Whole, and turning to his Preface to the Second Volume.*

LEarning and modeſty, great author, ſhine
With equal luſtre in this work of thine;
Judicious, clear, and ſpirited throughout,
The ſubject *dubious*, yet we ſcarce can *doubt*:
Such merit, if neglected, ſhames our age,
But leaves no blemiſh on the finiſh'd page.
From earth, tho' fled, new regions to explore,
Thy name will live till *letters* are no more;
Wincler's, to Newton's, oft be join'd *below*,
As more their minds *above* could only know.

On Mr. HERVEY'S Theron *and* Aſpaſio.

THO' Calvin's ſyſtem long had ſtood,
Eſpous'd by many wiſe and good;
None e'er attempted to explain
Its doctrines, in thy pleaſing vein;
The lively page attracts our view,
And all we read, at leaſt ſeems true;
Convinc'd ſtill fully, as we go,
The pious author thinks them ſo.
However others may debaſe,
By wild extremes, th' effects of grace;
Faith and good works concur in thee,
And practice proves thy theory;
(Works counted yet, but worthleſs droſs)
Whoſe glory's only in the croſs:
In that bleſs'd ranſom mortals muſt,
And great atonement always truſt;

The

The baſis laid, with lawful hand,
Firm will the ſacred ſtructure ſtand.
Religion in her native air,
And dreſs, appears divinely fair;
The *pow'r*, not the cold *form* alone,
In charming language here is ſhewn;
And whilſt, in beauteous ſcenes, your pen
Deſcribes th' Almighty's gifts to men—
This lower world—our hearts you raiſe,
To willing ſongs of grateful praiſe;
Yet ſtill that love which we adore,
Gave, in his ſon, ten thouſand more.
Polemick criticks, if they will,
May write, refine, and boaſt their ſkill;
Reject theſe tenets, and deſpiſe
The comforts which from thence ariſe;
The *real chriſtian* ſtill remains,
And, ſilent, marks their learned pains;
No mean purſuits his labours claim,
But endleſs happineſs his aim.
Who heav'n can reach, 'twere hard to ſay,
If Hervey ſhould not find the way;
And he that gains ſo rich a prize,
May ſmile at all beneath the ſkies.
Well grounded as *his* hope, be *mine*,
When I this tranſient life reſign;
Boldly I then might drop the clay,
And ſtretch for an eternal day;
Nor wiſh, on earth, one moment's ſtay.

J. B.

To Miſs ****. *By Miſs* ELISA CARTER.

1.

THE midnight moon ſerenely ſmiles
O'er nature's ſoft repoſe,
No lowring cloud obſcures the ſkies,
Nor ruffling tempeſt blows.

2.

Now ev'ry paſſion ſinks to reſt,
The throbbing heart lies ſtill,
And varying ſchemes of life no more
Diſtract the labouring will.

3.

In ſilence huſh'd, to reaſon's voice
Attends each mental power;
Come, dear Amanda, and enjoy
Reflection's favourite hour.

4.

Come, while this peaceful ſcene invites,
Let's ſearch this ample round;
Where ſhall the lovely fleeting form
Of happineſs be found?

5.

Does it amidſt the frolic mirth
Of gay aſſemblies dwell?
Or hide beneath the ſolemn gloom
That ſhades the hermit's cell?

6.

How oft the laughing brow of joy
A ſick'ning heart conceals,
And thro' the cloiſter's deep receſs
Invading ſorrow ſteals.

7.

In vain thro' beauty, fortune, wit,
The fugitive we trace!
It dwells not in the faithleſs ſmile
That brightens Clodio's face.

8.

Howe'er our varying notions rove,
All yet agree in one,
To place its being in ſome ſtate,
At diſtance from *our own*.

9.

O blind to each indulgent gift
Of power ſupremely wiſe,
Who fancy happineſs in aught
That Providence denies.

10.

Vain is alike the joy we ſeek,
And vain what we poſſeſs,
Unleſs harmonious reaſon tunes
The paſſions into peace.

11.

To temp'rate bounds, to few deſires,
Is happineſs confin'd,
And deaf to folly's noiſe attends
The muſick of the mind.

A SONG. *By* T. P***CY.

O Nancy, wilt thou go with me,
Nor ſigh to leave the flaunting town?
Can ſilent glens have charms for thee,
The lowly cot and ruſſet gown?
No longer dreſs'd in ſilken ſheen,
No longer deck'd with jewels rare,
Say can'ſt thou quit each courtly ſcene,
Where thou wert faireſt of the fair?

O Nancy! when thou'rt far away,
Wilt thou not caſt a wiſh behind?
Say canſt thou face the parching ray,
Nor ſhrink before the wintry wind?
O can that ſoft and gentle mien
Extremes of hardſhip learn to bear,
Nor ſad regret each courtly ſcene,
Where thou wert faireſt of the fair?

O Nancy! can'ſt thou love ſo true,
Thro' perils keen with me to go,
Or when thy ſwain miſhap ſhall rue,
To ſhare with him the pang of woe?
Say ſhould diſeaſe or pain befal,
Wilt thou aſſume the nurſe's care?
Nor wiſtful thoſe gay ſcenes recall,
Where thou wert faireſt of the fair?

And when at laſt thy love ſhall die,
Wilt thou receive his parting breath?
Wilt thou repreſs each ſtruggling ſigh,
And chear with ſmiles the bed of death?
And wilt thou o'er his breathleſs clay
Strew flow'rs, and drop the tender tear,
Nor *then* regret thoſe ſcenes ſo gay,
Where thou wert faireſt of the fair?

EPIGRAM.

MISTAKEN nature here has join'd
A beauteous face, and ugly mind;
In vain the faultleſs features ſtrike,
When ſoul and body are unlike:
Pity that ſnowy breaſt ſhould hide
Deceit, and avarice, and pride.
So in rich jars from *China* brought,
With glowing colours gaily wrought,
Oft-times the ſubtle ſpider dwells,
With ſecret venom bloated ſwells,
Weaves all his fatal nets within,
As unſuſpected, as unſeen.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

THE ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, having propoſed to give three medals for planting acorns for timber (ſee p. 195.) a gold medal has been adjudged, by the ſaid ſociety, to his grace the duke of Beaufort, for planting the largeſt quantity of land with acorns; a ſilver medal was adjudged to Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; for the ſecond largeſt quantity; and likewiſe a ſilver medal was adjudged to John Berney, Eſq; for planting the third largeſt quantity.

On Wedneſday the 26th ult. a dreadful fire broke out at Basford Hall, within three miles of Namptwich, in Cheſhire, which conſumed the dwelling-houſe, and moſt of the furniture, to the great loſs of the poor tenant, who has a wife and ten children: The fire begun in the chimney, which communicated itſelf to the thatch.

FRIDAY, July 28.

The parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the third of Auguſt, was further prorogued to Thurſday the twenty-eighth day of September.

The bounties to ſeamen and landmen that ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves into the royal navy, were continued by proclamation to the thirtieth of September next.

The parliament of Ireland, which ſtood prorogued to the 18th inſtant, is further prorogued to the 29th of Auguſt.

SUNDAY, 30.

By the violence of the wind, a great deal of damage was done to the ſhipping and ſmall craft on the river Thames. Above bridge ſeveral wherries broke looſe from their moorings, and driving one againſt another, were ſtove in pieces.

MONDAY, 31.

Commodore How, with the fleet and troops for the coaſt of France, ſet ſail from Portſmouth. (See p. 370.)

TUESDAY, Auguſt 1.

Admiralty-office. By letters received of the 26th and 28th paſt from capt. Wheeler, of his majeſty's ſhip the Iſis, off Embden, there is advice of the arrival, in the river Embs, of the firſt embarkation of the troops under his convoy, conſiſting of the troops under the command of the marquis of Granby: Alſo of the arrival of thoſe, which went under the convoy of the Dolphin, under the command of major-general Waldegrave: And of the invalids from Shields, under the convoy of the Deptford: And likewiſe of another convoy being in ſight, which it was concluded were the tranſports under the command of the duke of Marlborough. (See p. 370.)

A loan to his majeſty, in his quality of elector of Hanover, for two hundred thouſand pounds, was opened at the Bank; which was immediately filled by the following gentlemen.

	£.
Sir Joſhua Vanneck —	50000
Meſſrs. Backwell, Hart, and Co.	50000
Samſon Gideon, Eſq; —	40000
Nicholas Magens, Eſq; —	20000
George Amyand, Eſq; —	15000
Bartholomew Burton, Eſq;	15000
Thomas Martin, Eſq; —	5000
Joſeph Salvadore, Eſq; —	5000
	200000

And Meſſrs. Amyand, Backwell, Burton, and Magens, are appointed truſtees for the management of the ſaid loan.

At a court of the governors of Chriſt's-hoſpital, it was reſolved to return Sir John Barnard, their late preſident, thanks for his conſtant attention to the intereſts of that charitable foundation: After which they proceeded to the election of a new preſident, when Sir Robert Ladbroke was unanimouſly choſen.

At the ſame time Daniel Webb, Eſq; their treaſurer, generouſly ſubſcribed three hundred pounds for the uſe of the ſaid charity.

WEDNESDAY, 2.

A turtle of upwards of 500lb. weight was ſent down to the earl of Sandwich's ſeat near Huntingdon: This is ſaid to be the largeſt turtle ever brought to England.

A great number of fowls, beaſts, &c. which came over in the Weſt-India fleet, were brought to St. James's, preſents to his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland.

At Wigton, there was ſuch a fall of rain as has not been known in the memory of the oldeſt man living. It ſwelled the rivulets to ſuch a degree in that town and neighbourhood, that five bridges within two miles of the town were ſwept away by the flood; and did conſiderable damage to the hay and growing corn, by overflowing all the adjacent grounds. Several houſes were much damaged, and many trees torn up by the roots, by the rapidity of the current. In ſeveral houſes in the town the water was ſix feet deep the day after the flood.

The following lord lieutenants, beſides thoſe formerly mentioned, have appointed meetings for putting the militia act in execution, viz. The earl of Holderneſſe, for the North-Riding of Yorkſhire; and lord Abergavenny, for Suſſex. (See p. 368, 370.) In ſhort, ſuch a ſpirit appears all over the kingdom on this patriotick occaſion, that there is no fear of our having, at laſt, a militia that ſhall protect us, and terrify our enemies.

Mon-


10
45
FEB


For the Land. Mag.
A PLAN of
MILFORD HAVEN
in
PEMBROKE SHIRE
a. Battery of 24 Guns & 150 Men
b. Battery of 8 Guns & 30 Men
c. Battery of 24 Guns & 150 Men
d. Battery of 16 Guns & 100 Men
e. Battery of 10 Guns & 50 Men
f. Battery of 12 Guns & 50 Men
g. Place proposed for the floating Battery
Scale of 3 Miles
HAVERFORD WEST
Harriston
Harriston Chapel
Innaston
Hampton
Cunnigair
Little Milford
Hook
Sprinkle Mill
Nash
Langham
Landshipping
Landshipping Key
Dale
Crab Hole
Musslick
Wind Mill
Castle Ord
Sandy Bay
Bay
Bicton Pt
Stack
Gallasnick
Huberstone
Nangle West
St Anns Pt
Rat I.
Sheep I.
Ruins of Nangle Block H.
Bangle
Wind Mill
Bangeston
Lawlake
Popton Pt
Popton
East Popton
Bay
Eastington
Reservoir
Lidpason
Greenhill
Ilanbeth
Penner
Patter Ch Pt
Lanyon
East Penner
Burton Church
Barnlake
Newton Cy
Newton
Cosheston
Upton Cas.
Williamston
Smallon Pill
Cosheston Pill
Brownslate
Bonlloss
Coyls Mill
St Daniels
PEMBROKE
Cary Cast

MONDAY, 7.

Two powder-mills, at Hounſlow, were blown up, by the exploſion of near 6oolb. weight of gunpowder.

Rear-admiral Saunders, in the Windſor, ſailed for the bay of Biſcay.

Arrived at Portſmouth the Naſſau man of war, capt. Sayer, from Guiney: She has with her four ſhips, freighted with the plunder of Senegal, under convoy of the Swan ſloop. She gives an account that, in the attack of Goree, belonging to the French, our troops were repulſed, and loſt many men. (See p. 302.)

TUESDAY, 8.

Thomas Bray, Eſq; paid the uſual fine, to be excuſed ſerving the office of ſheriff of London and Middleſex. James Dandridge, Eſq; gave bond to ſerve the office, and Mr. Rolliſton ſignified his refuſal to ſerve it. (See p. 370.)

THURSDAY, 10.

Charles Liſle, Eſq; citizen and ſkinner, was elected ſheriff, in the room of Mr. Rolliſton. John Roberts, Eſq; paid his fine to be excuſed from ſerving the office.

The Magdalen-houſe in Goodman's-fields was opened, when many of the governors attended and admitted ſeveral young women who petitioned for that favour. (See p. 193.)

FRIDAY, 11.

Thomas Cripps was executed on Kennington Common, purſuant to his ſentence at laſt Croydon aſſizes, for houſebreaking.

Whitehall. Yeſterday arrived capt. Hankerſon, with an account, that the king's troops, under the command of lieut. gen. Bligh, effected their landing in the bay Des Marais, two leagues weſtward of Cherbourg, on the ſeventh inſtant, with little loſs, covered by the fire of the frigates and bomb-ketches, in the face of a conſiderable body of the enemy, who gave their fire, and retired. At the ſame time an expreſs arrived from commodore Howe, with the following particulars. Sunday, Auguſt 6. At ſeven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road. At eleven, the bombs began to play upon the town.—Auguſt 7. At ſeven in the morning the fleet got under way, and at nine anchored in a ſandy bay, two leagues to the weſtward of Cherbourg. At half an hour paſt one, all the frigates, ſloops, bombs, and armed cutters, began to fire on the French troops, behind the banks of ſand, computed to be 3000 horſe and foot. At two the boats landed the guards and grenadiers, who formed a ſtand with all the alacrity imaginable. At three gen. Drury marched them, and received three fires before he began his attack, which was executed with ſuch ſpirit and vigour, that they immediately ran for ſhelter behind hedges and woods, but were purſued, and driven from their ſkulking places before night. It is ſaid, we have about 20 men killed and wounded, but amongſt the enemy there was great ſlaughter, particularly the horſe. This night we took two pieces of braſs cannon, which were drawn down to oppoſe our landing.—Auguſt 8. Landed our horſe and artillery without moleſtation, and at noon the army marched for Cherbourg, having taken two pair of colours. At four the troops had poſſeſſion of the weſt fort, and blew up the magazine.

SATURDAY, 12.

Whitehall. On Thurſday laſt, an officer arrived from lieutenant-general Bligh and captain Howe, with letters, dated the ſeventh and eighth inſtant, giving an account, that his majeſty's troops had effected a landing, under cover of the frigates and bomb-ketches, in the bay Des Marais, two leagues weſtward of Cherbourg, in the face of a large body of the enemy prepared to receive them; and yeſterday in the afternoon, captain Howe's firſt lieutenant arrived, with a further account, that on the eighth, inſtant in the evening, Cherbourg ſurrendered at diſcretion, the enemy having marched out and abandoned the place on the approach of his majeſty's troops: The ſame day lieutenant-general Bligh took poſſeſſion of the forts Querqueville, Homet, and la Galettee, and hoiſted Engliſh colours in them. The general was preparing to deſtroy, on the next day, the baſon, and the two piers at the entrance of the harbour. There were twenty-ſeven ſhips in the harbour; and thirty pieces of fine braſs cannon have been taken. Captain Howe, with the ſhips under his command, was in Cherbourg road.

His majeſty's ſhips the Monmouth and Lyme, have burnt the Roſe, a French frigate of 36 guns, and 300 men, near the Iſland of Malta.

Four tenements of houſes were conſumed by fire at Edinburgh.

SATURDAY, 19.

Whitehall. This morning two officers arrived with letters from lieutenant general Bligh and captain Howe, to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Cherbourg the 16th and 17th inſtant, giving an account, that his majeſty's forces, after having compleatly demoliſhed the baſon, piers, and harbour of Cherbourg, and deſtroyed all the batteries, forts, magazines, and ſtores, at that place, and along the coaſt, were all re-embarked, without the leaſt oppoſition from the enemy, in order to purſue the further objects of his majeſty's inſtructions. Twenty-two fine braſs cannon, and two braſs mortars, have been ſent to England; and 173 iron cannon, and three iron mortars, were deſtroyed.

A Return of Braſs and Iron Ordnance, &c. taken in and near Cherbourg.

At the batteries beyond Querqueville, great and ſmall, 5 iron ordnance; at three batteries on this ſide ditto, 8, 12 and 6 pounders, iron; at Querqueville, 3 12 pounders

☞ *Several of our correſpondents having deſired the Plan of Milford-Haven this month, we have annexed it, to oblige them.* (*See our laſt Vol. p.* 306, *and our Mag for laſt month, p.* 333, *& ſeq.*)

pounders ditto; at Homet, 5 6 pounders ditto; at Querqueville, 6, 12 and 14 inch iron mortars, 1 braſs ditto; at fort Gallette, 24 pounders, 4 of braſs; at ditto, 16 ditto, 4 of ditto; at ditto, 12 ditto, 2 of ditto; at ditto, 14 inch mortars, 2 of ditto; on the road to Cherbourg, 12 pounders, 2 of ditto; at Longlette, 3 12 pounders, iron, and 1 iron 14 inch mortar; in the town of Cherbourg, of different ſizes, 10 braſs, and 52 iron ordnance; at the Sand-hill intrenchment, 15 6 pounders, iron; at fort Tournaville, 2 42 pounders, iron, and 1 braſs 24 inch mortar.—Total 22 braſs ordnance, 99 iron ditto, 3 braſs mortars, 2 iron ditto. Deſtroyed at fort Gallette, 13 ¾ inch ſhells 400; at ditto, ſhot of different kinds 6000; at ditto, flint caſks 1; at ditto, lead ſhot caſks 2; powder left for the uſe of the engineers deſtroying the forts, barrels 17; ditto deſtroyed, with a great quantity of ſtores and ſhot thrown into the ſea, at the redoubt at Tournaville, barrels 13; filled cartridges for 42 pounders 40; one large gun; ſhells of 14 inches 211; deſtroyed at fort Gallette, ſmall arms 113; at Cherbourg, ditto and muſketoons 300; at Homet, pounds powder 21,000; at Cherbourg magazine, ditto 27,000; match, tons 4.

Three men, three women, and four children, were drowned near Burnham, Norfolk.

TUESDAY, 22.

Whitehall.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Abercrombie, *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated at Camp, at* Lake George, July 12, 1758.

The embarkation of the artillery, ſtores, and proviſions, being compleated on the evening of the 4th inſtant, next morning, at break of day, the tents were ſtruck, and all the troops, amounting to 6367 regulars, officers, light infantry, and Rangers included, and 9024 provincials, including officers and batteau men, embarked in about 900 batteaus and 135 whale boats, the artillery, to cover our landing, being mounted on rafts. At five in the evening reached Sabbath-day point (25 miles down the lake) where we halted till ten, then got under way again, and proceeded to the landing place (a cover leading to the French advanced guard) which we reached early next morning, the 6th. Upon our arrival, ſent out a reconnoitering party; and, having met with no oppoſition, landed the troops, formed them in four columns, regulars in the centre, and provincials on the flanks, and marched towards the enemy's advanced guard, compoſed of one battalion, poſted in a logged camp, which, upon our approach, they deſerted, firſt ſetting fire to their tents, and deſtroying every thing they could; but as their retreat was very precipitate, they left ſeveral things behind, which they had not time either to burn, or carry off. In this camp we likewiſe found one priſoner, and a dead man. The army in the foregoing order continued their march thro' the wood, on the weſt ſide, with a deſign to inveſt Ticonderoga; but the wood being very thick, impaſſable with any regularity to ſuch a body of men, and the guides unſkilful, the troops were bewildered, and the columns broke, falling in one upon another. Lord Howe, at the head of the right centre column, ſupported by the light infantry, being advanced, fell in with a French party, ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 400 regulars, and a few Indians, who had likewiſe loſt themſelves in their retreat from the advanced guard; of theſe our flankers killed a great many, and took 148 priſoners, among whom were five officers and three cadets. But this ſmall ſucceſs coſt us very dear, not as to the loſs of numbers, for we had only two officers killed, but as to the conſequence, his lordſhip being the firſt man that fell in this ſkirmiſh; and as he was, very deſervedly, univerſally beloved and reſpected throughout the whole army, it is eaſy to conceive the grief and conſternation his untimely fall occaſioned: for my part, I cannot help owning, that I felt it moſt heavily, and lament him as ſincerely. The 7th, the troops being greatly fatigued, by having been one whole night on the water, the following day conſtantly on foot, and the next night under arms, added to their being in want of proviſion, having dropped what they had brought with them, in order to lighten themſelves, it was thought moſt adviſeable to return to their landing-place, which we accordingly did about eight that morning. About eleven in the forenoon ſent off lieutenant colonel Bradſtreet, with the 44th regiment, ſix companies of the firſt battalion of Royal Americans, the batteau men, and a body of rangers and provincials, to take poſſeſſion of the Saw-mill, within two miles of Ticonderoga, which he ſoon effected; as the enemy who were poſted there, after deſtroying the mill, and breaking down their bridge, had retired ſome time before. Lieut. col. Bradſtreet having laid another bridge acroſs, and having ſent me notice of his being in poſſeſſion of that ground, I accordingly marched thither with the troops, and we took up our quarters there that night. The priſoners we had taken being unanimous in their reports, that the French had eight battalions, ſome Canadians, and colony troops, in all about 6000, encamped before their fort, who were entrenching themſelves, and throwing up a breaſt-work, and that they expected a reinforcement of 3000 Canadians, beſides Indians, who had been detached under the command of Monſ. de Levy, to make a diverſion on the ſide of the Mohawk river, but upon intelligence of our preparations and near approach, had been repeatedly recalled, and was hourly expected; it was thought moſt adviſeable to loſe no time in making the attack; wherefore early in the morning of the 8th I ſent Mr. Clark,

Clerk, the engineer, acroſs the river on the oppoſite ſide of the fort, in order to reconnoitre the enemy's intrenchments. Upon his return, and favourable report of the practicability of carrying thoſe works, if attacked before they were finiſhed, it was agreed to ſtorm them that very day: Accordingly the rangers, light infantry, and the right wing of provincials, were ordered immediately to march, and poſt themſelves in a line, out of cannon ſhot of the intrenchments, their right extending to Lake George, and their left to Lake Champlain, in order that the regular troops, deſtined for the attack of the intrenchments, might form on their rear. The piquets were to begin the attack, ſuſtained by the grenadiers, and they by the battalions: The whole were ordered to march up briſkly, ruſh upon the enemy's fire, and not to give theirs, until they were within the enemy's breaſt-work. After theſe orders iſſued, the whole army, except what had been left at the landing place to cover and guard the batteaus and whale-boats, and a provincial regiment at the Saw-mill, were put into motion, and advanced to Ticonderoga, where unfortunately they found the intrenchments, not only much ſtronger than had been repreſented, and the breaſt-work at leaſt eight or nine feet high; but likewiſe the ground before it covered with felled trees, the branches pointed outwards, which ſo fatigued and retarded the advancing of the troops, that notwithſtanding all their intrepidity and bravery, which I cannot ſufficiently commend, we ſuſtained ſo conſiderable a loſs, without any proſpect of better ſucceſs, that it was no longer prudent to remain before it; and it was therefore judged neceſſary, for the preſervation of the remainder of ſo many brave men, and to prevent a total defeat, that we ſhould make the beſt retreat poſſible: Accordingly, after ſeveral repeated attacks, which laſted upwards of four hours, under the moſt diſadvantageous circumſtances, and with the loſs of 464 regulars killed, 29 miſſing, 1117 wounded; and 87 provincials killed, eight miſſing, and 239 wounded, officers of both included, I retired to the camp we occupied the night before, with the broken remains of ſeveral corps, ſending away all the wounded to the batteaus, about three miles diſtance; and early the next morning we arrived there ourſelves, embarked and reached this camp in the evening of the 9th. Immediately after my return here, I ſent the wounded officers and men, that could be moved, to fort Edward and Albany.

Returns of the Names of the Officers of the ſeveral Regiments, who were killed and wounded near Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758.

27th. Lord Blakeney's regiment. Killed. Engineer Matthew Clerk. Wounded. Capt. Gordon, capt. Holmes, capt. Wrightſon, capt. Skeen, lieut Cook, enſign Elliot.—42d. Lord John Murray's regiment. Killed. capt. lieut. John Campbell, lieut. George Farquarſon, lieut. Hugh M'Pherſon, lieut. William Baillie, lieut. John Sutherland, enſign Peter Stewart, enſign George Rattray. Wounded. Major Duncan Campbell, capt. Gordon Graham, capt. Thomas Græme, capt. John Campbell, capt. James Stewart, capt. James Murray, lieut. William Grant, lieut. Robert Gray, lieut. John Campbell, lieut. James Grant, lieut. John Graham, lieut. Alexander Campbell, lieut. Alexander M'Intoſh, lieut. Archibald Campbell, lieut. David Mill, lieut. Patrick Balnevis, enſign John Smith, enſign Peter Grant.—44th. General Abercrombie's regiment. Killed. Enſign Fraſer. Wounded. Major Eyre, capt. Falconer, capt. Lee, capt. Bartman, capt. Bailey, lieut. Treby, lieut. Sympſon, lieut. Drummond, lieut. Pennington, lieut. Gamble, lieut. Dagwarthy, lieut. Greenfield.—46th. Lieut. gen. Thomas Murray's regiment. Killed. Col. Bever, capt. Needham, capt. Wynne, lieut. Laulke, lieut. Lloyd, enſign Crafton, enſign and quarter-maſter Carboncle. Wounded. Major Browning, capt. Forbes, capt. Marſh, enſign Gordon.—55th. Late lord Howe's regiment. Killed. Brig. gen. lord Howe, col. Donaldſon, major Proby, capt. lieut. Murray, lieut. Stewart. Wounded. Capt. Bredin, capt. Wilkins, lieut. le Hunt, enſign Lloyd, quartermaſter French — 1ſt battalion of Royal Americans. Wounded. Major Tullikins, capt. Munſter, capt. Mather, capt. Cockrane, lieut. Barnſley, lieut. Ridge, lieut. Wilſon, lieut. Guy, enſign Bailey, enſign Gordon, enſign M'Intoſh. Killed. Capt. lieut. Forbes, lieut. Davis. — 4th battalion Royal Americans. Killed. Major Rutherford, lieut. Haſelwood. Wounded. Capt. Prevoſt, capt. Depheze, capt. lieut. Sloſſer, lieut. M'Lean, lieut. Allaz, lieut. Turnbull, lieut. M'Intoſh. — Light infantry, colonel Gage's. Wounded. Capt. Gladwin, enſign Patterſon. Killed. Lieut. Cumberford.—Provincials. Colonel Preble's. Wounded. Capt. Winſlow, capt. Goodwin, lieut. Macomber, lieut. Dorman, lieut. Adam.—Col. de Lancey's. Wounded. Lieut. col. Leroux, lieut. Ducan, lieut. Degraw, lieut. Yates, lieut. Smith. Killed. Lieutenant and adjutant Muncey, lieut. Gatehouſe.—Colonel Babcock's. Wounded. Col. Babcock, capt. John Whiting, lieut. Ruſſell.—Col. Fitche's. Killed. Lieut. Howland. Wounded. Enſign Robins.—Col. Bagley's. Wounded. Capt. Whiple. Killed. Lieut. Burman, lieut. Low.—Col. Johnſton's. Killed. Lieut. col. Shaw. Wounded. Capt. Douglas.—Col. Worſter's, Wounded. Lieut. col. Smedley.—Col. Partridge's. Killed. Capt. Johnſon, lieutenant Braggs. Wounded. Capt. A. Willard.

Commodore Howe, with his fleet and the troops under general Bligh, ſailed again from Portland (where they had arrived a day or two before) to the coaſt of France. Prince Edward was on ſhore on Sunday morning, dined with Ralph Allen, Eſq; at Weymouth, and was at church in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, 24.

Charles Liſle, Eſq; diſqualified himſelf for ſerving the office of ſheriff, in the uſual manner. (See the 10th.)

SATURDAY, 26.

Kenſington. The Right Hon. the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, waited on his majeſty: And being introduced to his majeſty by the earl of Holderneſſe, the recorder made their compliments in a loyal addreſs (which ſee p. 384) They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

SUNDAY, 27.

A prayer of thankſgiving for the taking of Louiſbourgh, was uſed in the churches and chapels throughout the kingdom.

Great rejoicings were made in theſe cities and parts adjacent, for the taking of Louiſbourg (ſee p. 419.) and in moſt places in the country when the news of that important event arrived.

Some wicked incendiaries having attempted to ſet fire to the new temporary bridge, a ſtrong guard is placed to prevent their deſign.

Four ſhips ſailed from Whitby on the Greenland fiſhery; one was loſt in the ice, one returned without any fiſh, and two brought home three whales between them. Two ſhips from Edinburgh returned with five large whales, and four others returned empty. The Oſwald, of Borowſtowneſs, returned with two large whales. Many have arrived at the port of London with various ſucceſs. (See p. 371.)

There was lately the moſt remarkable take of ſalmon in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, that has been known for many years, upwards of 60 having been caught at one draught, and ſalmon was ſold in that market at little more than 1d. per pound.

At Dumbarton 108 ſalmon were taken at one draught.

At the aſſizes for Norfolk four received ſentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved: At Norwich two, one of whom was reprieved: At Bury one: At Appleby two, for forgery: At Lancaſter five, one of them for murder: At Hereford one, but reprieved: At Buckingham three, but reprieved: At Croydon one: For Northumberland two, but reprieved: For Devonſhire five: At Warwick three, but reprieved: At Glouceſter four: At Carliſle one; and Monmouth, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, were maiden aſſizes. (See p. 370.)

The preſent State of the FRENCH NAVY.

Ships of the Line. One of 116 guns; one of 114; one of 100; one of 90; ſix of 84, two taken; thirty-two of 74, four taken or burnt; three of 70; twenty ſix of 64, ſix taken, burnt, or loſt; five of 60, one taken; thirteen of 50, ſix taken, ſunk, or loſt. Total of ſhips of the line, 89: Taken, burnt, ſunk, or loſt, 19.

Frigates. Two of 44 guns; two of 40, two taken; ſeven of 36, ſeven taken or burnt; two of 34; fourteen of 30, two taken or loſt; one of 28; ſeven of 26, three taken, ſunk, or burnt; fourteen of 24, one taken; one of 22, one taken; one of 18; five of 16, three taken or ſunk; ſeven of 12. Total of frigates, 63: Taken, burnt, ſunk, or loſt, 19.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

July 26. MR. Leyland, a rich farmer, near Preſton, in Lancaſhire, aged 80, was married to Miſs Parkinſon, aged 20.

Mr. William Waring, a rich grazier, of the ſame place, aged upwards of 80, to Miſs Burſhow, of 18.

Aug. 1. Sir Wyndham Waſhbury, Bart. to Miſs Long, with a fortune of 10,000l.

4. Hon. Mr. Ingram, to Miſs Sheppard.

5. Dr. Hume, biſhop of Oxford, to lady Mary Hay, ſiſter to the earl of Kinnoul.

6. Charles Tolbooth, of Nottingham, Eſq; to Miſs Maſcall.

8. William Deedes, Eſq; to Miſs Bramſton, of Skreens, in Eſſex.

Right Hon. lord Feverſham, to Miſs Anne Hales, third daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, of Howlett, in Kent, Bart.

9. Mr. Prieſtly, an eminent merchant, to Miſs Reinhold.

Rev. Mr. Hey, to Miſs Ethelred Lynch, daughter of the dean of Canterbury.

12. John Cailing, Eſq; to Miſs Polly Wynn.

14. William Ruſſel, of Worceſterſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Polly Edmonds.

15. Mr. Joſeph Tomkins, an eminent maltſter, at Abingdon, to Miſs Newman.

16. —— Collyer, Eſq; to Miſs French, of Charterhouſe ſquare.

17. Daniel Wray, Eſq; to Miſs Darell, of Richmond.

19. Francis Auſten, of Sevenoaks, in Kent, Eſq; to Mrs. Lennard.

21. Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; member for Haſlemere, to Miſs Rhoda Cotes.

Titus Melmoth, of Biceſter, in Oxfordſhire, Eſq; aged 94, to Miſs Sukey Cartwright, aged 18.

23. Dr. Hibbens, one of the phyſicians to the London Hoſpital, to Mrs. Culver, with a fortune of 27,000l. and 400l. per ann.

July 31. Lady of col. Weſt, was delivered of a ſon.

Aug. 3. Counteſs of Fingal, of a daughter.

4. Lady of Philip Powis, Eſq; of a daughter.

6. —— of Matthew Ridley, Eſq; member for Newcaſtle, of a daughter.

7. —— of the Hon. Geo. Duff, of a ſon.

10. —— of the Hon. Henry Grenville, of a daughter.

12. —— of John William Bacon, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

July 25. BARNARD Gibſon, of Little Stonham, in Suffolk, Eſq;

26. Sir

26. Sir James Holburne, of Pennycuick, near Edinburgh, Bart.

28. Richard Sloane Fowler, Eſq; uncle to Sir William Fowler, Bart.

Right Hon. George Henry Hay, earl of Kinnoul, and baron of Pedwardin, in England. Succeeded in honour and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon Thomas lord viſcount Dupplin, now earl of Kinnoul.

31. Mr. Jacob Hagen, ſen. Hamburgh merchant, one of the people called Quakers.

Aug. 1. Thomas Hallifax, Eſq; one of the pages of the back ſtairs to queen Anne.

Right Hon. Francis Willoughby, lord Middleton; ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon Francis, now lord Middleton.

2. Thomas Fanſhaw, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Eſſex.

William Edwards, of Bedfordſhire, Eſq;

Right Hon. George Booth, earl of Warrington, baron Delamere, aged 84. The title of earl of Warrington is extinct, that of lord Delamere devolves to Nathaniel Booth, of Hampſtead, Eſq; and his eſtates to the earl of Stamford, his ſon-in-law.

Miſs Robinſon, eldeſt daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Robinſon, aged 18.

7. Samuel Wenman, of Staffordſhire, Eſq;

Fiſher Coleman, of Norfolk, Eſq; at Bath.

Stephen Kingcote, of Kingſbrenton, in Somerſetſhire, Eſq;

8. Stephen Goff, of Peterborough, Eſq;

Joſeph Ewſon, of Bedale, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;

Lady Samwell, relict of Sir Thomas Samwell, late of Bradwin, in Northamptonſhire, Bart.

Mrs. Holcombe, wife of rear-admiral Holcombe.

Mr. George Weſt, a noted empirick, of Bow Church-yard.

10. Hon. Mrs. Jane Murray, ſiſter of lord Mansfield, and aunt of the viſcount Stormount.

Lady of Sir John Pole, of Shute, in Devonſhire, Bart.

11. Chriſtopher Arnold, Eſq; banker, in Fleet-ſtreet.

12. Lieut. col. Richard Harward, whoſe firſt commiſſion bore date in 1691.

Right Hon. lady D'Arcy, relict of lord D'Arcy, of the kingdom of Ireland.

The wife of admiral Durell.

Charles Hitchcock, of North-End, Eſq;

Right Hon. lady Catherine Parker, ſecond daughter of the late earl Pawlett.

13. Hon. Miſs Mary Neville, half ſiſter to lord Abergavenny.

James Vernon, of Worceſterſhire, Eſq;

16. Mr. William Halleron, an eminent Madeira merchant.

John Eyles, Eſq; warden of the Fleet priſon.

17. James Lloyd, of Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire, Eſq; aged 91.

18. Right Hon. lady Baltimore: She was ſiſter to the duke of Bridgwater.

20. Giles Erle, Eſq; many years member for Malmeſbury, in Wilts.

Mr. James Royſton, jun. an eminent wine-merchant.

22. Mr. George Dowdale, a clerk of the ingroſſments of the houſe of commons.

Mr. George Ragg, an eminent engine maker.

James Wallis, of Derby, Eſq;

24. Mr. Tho. Shelley, brother to Henry Shelley, of Suſſex, Eſq;

James Buchanan, Eſq; an eminent merchant.

Harding Tomkins, Eſq; clerk of the Fiſhmongers company.

25. Capt. Thomas Maſterman, aged 74, who loſt both his legs in queen Anne's war, in which he commanded a privateer.

Mr. John Strutton, an eminent ſhopkeeper, at Exeter.

27. Sir Francis Mannock, Bart. ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir William Mannock, Bart.

On July 6. John Burnaby Parker, Eſq; conſul general at Madrid.

Patrick Obrian, of Meath, in Ireland, aged 114.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

THE Rev. Mr. Bullock was preſented to the rectory of Radwinter, in Eſſex. —Mr. Edward Jay, to the vicarage of Sedley, in Northamptonſhire. — Abel Ward, M. A. to the rectory of Dodleſton, in Cheſhire.—Mr. Joſeph Goſling, to the vicarage of Gatley, in Norfolk. — Thomas Wilkinſon, LL. B. to the vicarage of Aſterley-Holden, in Kent.—Mr. Charles Mawſon, to the vicarage of Corbley Prior, in Hampſhire.—John Sharpe, B. A. to the rectory of Stoney-Winter, in Somerſetſhire.—Matthew More, M. A. to the rectory of Barmingham, in Yorkſhire.—Mr. Hopkins, to the vicarage of Coſſredy, in Oxfordſhire.—Mr. Melmoth Skynner, to the chaplainſhip of the Alcide man of war.—Mr. John Steffe, to the vicarage of Little Baddow, in Eſſex.—Mr. Southwell, to the rectory of Outwell, in Norfolk.—Mr. George Booth, to the rectory of Aſhton under Line, in Lancaſhire.—Mr. Daniel Webley, to the rectory of Thurly, in Derbyſhire.—Richard Fawcett, D. D. to the rectory of Grindon, in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Wiſeman, to the rectory of Muſſelden, in Wiltſhire.—Egerton Leigh, M. A. to the rectory of Lymme, in Cheſhire.—Mr. Adkin, to the rectory of Wetheringſet, with Brockford, in Suffolk.—Mr. Wigley, to the vicarage of Croxton, in Norfolk. — Thomas Bleſdon, LL. B. to the rectory of Heſton, with the vicarage of Emſley, in Cheſhire.—Mr. Safford, to the vicarage of Mettingham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Dowſing, to the vicarage of Middleton, in Norfolk.—Mr. White, to the rectory of Reedham, in Norfolk.—Matthew Wake, M. A. to the rectory of Brockley, in Somerſetſhire —Dr. Robinſon, to the archdeaconry of Northumberland.—Mr. Curteis, and Mr. John Davis, made doctors in divinity —Dr. Apthorp, choſen fellow of Eton College.

A diſpenſation has paſſed the ſeals to enable the Rev. Samuel Withers, B. L. to hold the rectory of Aſlbury, together with the rectory of Burton-Trimby, in Devonſhire, worth 270l. per annum.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Auguſt 1. The king has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Right Hon. John viſcount Caſtlecomer, and his heirs male, of the dignity of an earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of earl of Wandesford, in the county of Kilkenny. Alſo unto the Right Hon. Charles Baron Moore, of Tullamoor, and his heirs male, of the dignity of an earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of earl of Charleville, in the King's county. Alſo unto Sir Arthur Gore, Bart. and his heirs male, of the dignities of baron and viſcount of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of baron Saunders, of Deeps, in the county of Wexford, and viſcount Sudley, of Caſtle Gore, in the county of Mayo. Alſo unto the Right Hon. John Bowes, Eſq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of baron Bowes, of Clonlyon, in the county of Meath.

————, Auguſt 5. The king has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed, under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Right Hon. the dowager baroneſs of Athunry, of the dignity of a counteſs of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of counteſs of Brandon, in the county of Kilkenny, with remainder to her heirs male.

————, Auguſt 22. The king has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed, under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto Sir Maurice Croſbie, Knt. and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of baron of Branden, in the county of Kerry. Alſo unto William Anneſley, Eſq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of Baron Anneſley, of Caſtle-Wellan, in the county of Downe. Alſo unto James Stopford, Eſq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of baron Courtown, in the county of Wexford. Alſo unto John Lyſaght the elder, Eſq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of baron Liſle, of Mount North, in the county of Cork.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Dr. Conyers was appointed phyſician to the Britiſh forces on the Rhine.—Commodore Pye, rear-admiral of the blue.—Charles Whitworth, Eſq; lieut. governor of Tilbury-Fort, in the room of Sir Mulſton Lambert, deceaſed.—Baſell Heron, Eſq; lieut. and John M'Dowal, gent. cornet in the royal Scots Greys.—Samuel Bayley, Eſq; lieut. John Le Marchand, cornet, and Philip Perry, adjutant, in Cope's dragoons.—Chriſtopher Cooper, gent. lieut. and Richard Temple, enſign, in lord George Bentinck's regiment of foot.—Frederick Diſney, gent. lieut. in lord Robert Bertie's regiment of foot.—Iſaac Smith, enſign, and ——— Bailey, gent. quarter-maſter, in lord George Beauclerk's regiment of foot.—William Charteris, gent. enſign in the 37th regiment of foot.—Thomas Briſtow, ſurgeon to the 68th regiment of foot.—Williamſon Legard Hooker, gent. lieut. in the 70th regiment of foot.—James Hilder Gamble, gent. enſign in the 78th regiment of foot.—Lord Newbottle, captain of the light horſe, late Lindſey's, who was mortally wounded near Cherbourg.

The following gentlemen are appointed officers in the additional battalion of the 42d regiment of foot. Captains. Francis M'Lean, Alexander Sinclair, Brudnels, John Stuart, William Murray, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Reid, Robert Arbuthnot. Lieutenants. Alexander M'Lean, George Grant, George Sinclair, Gordon Clunes, Adam Stewart, John Robertſon, John Murray, John Grant, James Frazer, George Leſlie, John Campbell, Alexander Stewart, Duncan Richardſon, Robert Robertſon. Enſigns. Patrick Sinclair, ——— M'Intoſh, James M'Duff, Thomas Fletcher, Alexander Donaldſon, William M'Lean, William Brown.

B—KR—TS.

JOHN Catts, of Bridge-ſtreet, haberdaſher.
John Maſon, of Bath, ſtaymaker.
John Burton, of Skipton, in Yorkſhire, grocer.
Anna-Maria Blackſtone, of St. George Hanover-ſquare, milliner.
John Bentley, of St. Mary Woolchurch-haw, butcher.
Iſaac Reynous, of Mary-le-Bone, broker.
James Haynes, ſen. of Clerkenwell-green, carpenter.
James Stewart, of Friday-ſtreet, linen-draper.
Henry Leeſon, of the Strand, haberdaſher.
Nicholas Lilley, of Aſhton under Line, in Lancaſhire, clothier.
Edward Watſon, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, cabinet and chair-maker.
Henry Blomfield, of Sternfield, in Suffolk, tanner.

COURSE of EXCHANGE, LONDON, Saturday, Auguſt 26, 1758.

Amſterdam	—	36 5	
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3	
Rotterdam	—	36 5	
Antwerp	—	No Price.	
Hamburgh	—	36 3	
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30	5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uſance	—	30	3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30	
Cadiz	—	37	7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37	7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37	7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47	1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.	
Genoa	—	46	5-8ths.
Venice	—	49	
Liſbon	—	5l.	5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5l.	4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7	3-qrs.

Tranſlation

anſlation of a Letter, written by his Majeſty to his Highneſs Prince Ferdinand *of* Brunſwick, *after the Battle of* Crevelt.

THE ſucceſs which the Almighty was pleaſed to grant to my army, under our highneſſes command, on the 23d inſt. ave me the higheſt pleaſure, eſpecially reiving the particulars of it by your highſs's letter of the 24th, and verbally from y adjutant-general Von Rheden. I cannot therefore omit my ſincereſt acknowdgments to your highneſs on this occaſion, it is, under God, to your wiſe meaſures, d unparallelled manœuvres, that this vicry is to be aſcribed. I want words to exreſs my ſenſe of the ſervice you have perrmed, and my admiration of your extraordinary abilities, exerted for me and the ommon cauſe, with equal zeal, magnaniity, and ſucceſs.

My joy is greatly heightened to find, that e hereditary prince of Brunſwick had ſo reat a ſhare in the ſucceſs of that glorious ay. Your highneſs will inform that worhy prince, that he had, before, my eſteem nd affection, and by this freſh proof of his ctivity, valour, and good conduct, he has ow acquired my admiration.

I always had a good opinion of the troops general under your command, and particularly of my own: And I am now ſo confirmed in it by what your highneſs writes to e, that I make not the leaſt doubt, that, nder ſuch a leader, who has gained their ntire love and confidence, they will at all mes chearfully do their duty, like brave nd honeſt men. I deſire your highneſs ill make known to both officers and men, e thoughts I entertain of them.

What your highneſs is pleaſed to mention f the behaviour of lieutenant-general Oberg nd major-general Wangenheim, gives me reat ſatisfaction. I cannot conclude without acquainting your highneſs, that in reard to the honourable mention you make f lieutenant-general Schulenbourgh, I have rdered him a colonel's commiſſion."

I remain with truth, &c. &c.

Tranſlation of the Inſcription on the Pier at Cherbourg. *By an Officer in the Army.*

LEWIS and Fleury truſt to Aſfeld's care
Amidſt the waves to raiſe this mighty pier.
ropitious to our prayers the fabrick ſtood,
urb'd the fierce tide, and tam'd the threat'ning flood. [renown
ence wealth and ſafety flow, hence juſt
he king, the ſtateſman, and the hero crown.

On the Demolition of the Pier.

LEWIS and Fleury muſt, with Aſfeld, now
Reſign to George, to Pitt, to Bligh, and Howe.
ne blaſt deſtroy'd the labour of an age,
et looſe the tides, and bid the billows rage:
heir wealth and ſafety gone, their glory loſt,
he king's, the ſtateſman's, and the hero's boaſt.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

AS the prince of Iſenburg, the Heſſian general, had under his command but 4000 men of regular troops, and a body of the country militia, he was obliged to retire, as the French army, under the prince of Soubiſe, advanced, and even to abandon the city of Caſſel itſelf; but, at laſt, having taken poſſeſſion of a very ſtrong camp, between Caſſel and Munden, he reſolved to ſtand an attack. This, of courſe, brought on a battle, of which the French have given us the following account.

Monſ. the duke de Broglio, commanding a corps which formed the vanguard of the army commanded by the prince de Soubiſe, having learnt at Caſſel, that the Heſſian troops, under the prince of Iſenburg, were retiring towards Munden, he marched on the 23d of July to the village of Sunderſhauſen, and reaching the top of the hill, perceived the enemies drawn up in order of battle, their right covered by a great rock in the Fulde, and their left by a wood, which had a communication with the rock. This poſt was ſo extremely advantageous, that the duke de Broglio found the affair required the beſt diſpoſitions poſſible. He had left at Caſſel and Sunderſhauſen, for the ſecurity of the defiles, in caſe of an unfortunate event, to the amount of 2500 men, which reduced our corps of the army to nearly an equal force with our enemies, whom we computed at 7000 effective men, including a regiment of cavalry of 600, and one of dragoons of 800.

M. de Broglio put his infantry in the firſt line, his cavalry and dragoons compoſed the ſecond, and he placed the ten pieces of cannon of the brigade of artillery before his right, to annoy the Heſſian cavalry which extended to the wood. This cavalry advanced in order to attack our infantry; but the duke de Broglio inſtantaneouſly doubled a part of our infantry, and brought forward (by the openings which that motion formed) a part of his cavalry, which charged that of the Heſſians; but they were repulſed; and we began to fear that this circumſtance would have diſordered our infantry, when at the moment that the enemy's cavalry were going to fall upon the royal Bavarian regiment, that regiment made a diſcharge ſo very *a-propos*, as to make great havock among them, inſomuch that they did not appear again throughout the action.

During this time, M. de Waldener, field-marſhal, with M. de Dieſbach, the Swiſs brigade, and the three companies of grenadiers of royal Deux-Ponts, attacked the wood with great vigour, and found there a pretty obſtinate reſiſtance. The infantry of the enemy's right briſkly engaged our left; the fire was hot on both ſides, and the enemies fell back ſome hundred yards; but they ſoon returned by favour of the rock, which partly covered them. This advantage was

ſo

ſo great, that our left was obliged to give way; and as the enemies were endeavouring to gain our backs, in winding round by our left, the duke de Broglio cauſed the dragoons of Apchon to advance, with ſome cavalry behind them. The briſkneſs of the fire continued, and we ſuffered greatly, when at length the duke de Broglio ſent the royal Bavarian regiment, the royal Deux-Ponts, and thoſe of Rohan and Beauvoiſis, to the rock, where they were ordered to make their attack with their bayonets fixed. This deſperate manœuvre ſucceeded, and the enemies were put to flight. We followed them to a great ditch: They threw themſelves into the wood on the borders of the Fulde, and ſome got to the edge of a ſteep rock, from whence upwards of 300 plunged into the river, where moſt of them periſhed.

We have hitherto made above 200 ſoldiers priſoners, and 50 officers, amongſt whom are the count de Canitz, who commanded under M. de Iſenburg, the firſt aide-de-camp of that prince, and ſeveral lieutenant-colonels and majors. We took upon the field of battle ſeven pieces of cannon, and eight in Munden, where the enemies had abandoned them, ſo that they have only one ſixteen pounder left. The enemies muſt have ſuffered much. We had 785 men killed, and 1392 wounded. The duke de Broglio had a horſe ſhot under him, as well as M. de la Roſiere, one of his aids-de-camp, and M. de Mazange, his equerry, who is wounded in the cheek with a piſtol ſhot. The prince of Naſſau is dangerouſly wounded; the field-marſhal marquis de Puyſegur, wounded in the head; the marquis de Broglio, nephew to our general, ſhot in the thigh; and the count de Roſen has ſeveral wounds. M. de St. Martin, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Rohan, and M. de Rouſſette, major of that of Beauvoiſis, are killed.

The Heſſians have not given us any particular account of this battle, or of the loſs they ſuſtained therein; but they tell us, that the French were three times their number, tho' in this account it is probable they do not include their militia, by which the French ſay, they ſuffered as much as by the enemy's regular troops: The French have ſince ſent parties as far as Gottingen, in the electorate of Hanover, but have not yet paſſed the Weſer with the body of their army; and the prince of Iſenburg having collected the remains of his army, has taken poſt at Eimbecke, where he has been reinforced with ſo many freſh troops, that he is already, they ſay, at the head of 10 or 12,000 men; and, it is added, that 7000 men have been detached from prince Henry of Pruſſia's army to join him.

Notwithſtanding the glorious victory obtained on the 4th inſt. by the Hanover troops, under general Imhoff*, prince Ferdinand found it neceſſary to repaſs the Rhine, with the army under his command, which he did on the 9th and 10th inſt. at Emmerick, without any loſs, having, at the ſame time, withdrawn the garriſon he had at Duſſeldorp, of which city the French took ſoon after poſſeſſion, and on the 12th and 13th they paſſed the Rhine at Weſel, with their whole army; ſo that both armies are now on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, and the former expected to be joined by the firſt diviſion of the Britiſh troops on the 13th or 14th inſt.

The king of Pruſſia having retreated from Moravia, as mentioned in our laſt, has marched directly to Konigingratz, where he arrived on the 12th ult. which probably occaſioned the report of his having that day defeated the Auſtrian army; but they took care not to come ſo near him with the body of their army, as to give him an opportunity, having contented themſelves with only haraſſing him in his march, in which they had very little ſucceſs; and tho' he remained near that place until the end of the month, raiſing contributions through the whole diſtrict, they never offered to bring him to a general engagement. At laſt, the ſcarcity of proviſions obliged him to decamp, and, by the 1ſt or 2d inſt. he had evacuated Bohemia, and entered his own county of Glatz, with his whole army.

As prince Henry of Pruſſia has been obliged to ſend away ſeveral large detachments from the army he had in Saxony, the prince of Deux-Ponts, general of the army of the empire, has taken advantage thereof, to ſend part of his army into Saxony, and has made himſelf maſter of Zwickow, and ſome other places, from whence prince Henry had been obliged to retire; ſo that at Dreſden, they ſeem to think themſelves in danger of being beſieged, as the prince of Deux-Ponts is himſelf advanced, with the main body of his army, to Toplitz, on the borders of Saxony, near the Elbe.

The Ruſſian army, under general Fermer, have made themſelves maſters of Drieſſen, at the conflux of the Drague and the Nietze, and are making incurſions into Brandenburg; and the other Ruſſian army, under general Brown, have made ſome incurſions into the north parts of Sileſia. Theſe two armies, it is ſaid, have ſince joined; and, as the Pruſſian army, under count Dohna, have paſſed the Oder at Frankfort, a battle is ſoon expected. On the other ſide, the Swediſh army, under count Hamilton, having now no army to oppoſe them, have recovered the whole of Swediſh Pomerania, and are making incurſions into the Pruſſian territories. At the ſame time a combined fleet of 35 Ruſſian, and ſeven Swediſh ſhips of war, appeared in the Baltick, and on the 21ſt ult. came to anchor, between the iſlands of Dragoe and Amagh. It is ſaid they have 12 or 14,000 Ruſſian troops on board; but whatever was their deſign, if they had any, they have not yet thought fit to attempt carrying it into execution.

[*Books; Stocks and Bill of Mortality in our next.*]

* *See before, p. 419.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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4	119	133 ¼	102	93		92 ¼		92 ¼	91 ⅞	92 ⅛	91 ¼	97 ⅛	91 ⅛	21. 12s	5 5 0	W.	rain
5	119	133 ¼	102	93		92 ¼		92 ¼	91 ⅞	92 ⅛	91 ¼	97 ⅛	91 ⅛	21. 12s	5 5 0	S. W.	rain
6	119	133 ¼	102	93		92 ¼		92 ¼	91 ⅞	92 ⅛	91 ¼	97 ⅛	91 ⅛	21. 12s	5 5 0	calm	rain
7	118 ¾	133	102	92 ⅞		91 ⅞		92	91 ⅞	92 ⅛	91 ¼	97	90 ⅞	21. 7s	5 7 6	S. by W.	fair
8	118	133 ¼	102	92 ⅞		91 ⅞		92 ⅛	91 ⅞	91 ⅞	91 ¼	97 ⅛	90 ⅞	21. 6s	5 7 6	S. W.	fair
9	118 ¼	133 ¼	101 ¾	92 ⅞		91 ⅛		92 ⅛	91 ⅛	91 ⅛	91 ¼		90 ⅞	21. 7s	5 10 0	W. by S.	fair
10	Sunday															W. by S.	fair
11	118 ¼	133	102	92		91 ⅛		92	91 ⅛	91 ⅛	91 ¼	96 ⅛	90 ⅛	21. 6s	5 10 0	W.	fine
12	118 ¼	132 ¼	102	92 ⅛		90 ⅛		92 ⅛	91 ⅛	91 ⅛	91 ¼	96 ⅛	90 ⅛	21. 7s	5 7 6	W. N. W.	fine
13	118 ¼		102	92 ¼		91 ⅛		92	91 ⅛	91 ⅛		96 ¼	90 ¼	21. 7s	5 10 0	W.	fine
14	118 ¼			92 ⅛		91 ⅛		92 ⅛	91 ⅛	91 ⅛		97	91	21. 7s	5 10 6	S. S. W.	fine
15	118 ¼	135	102	92 ⅛		91 ⅛			91 ⅛	91 ⅛		97	91 ⅛	21. 8s	5 12 6	N. W.	fine
16	118 ¼	134	102	92 ⅛		91 ¼			91 ⅛	91 ¼		97	91	21. 9s	5 12 6	N. E.	fine
17	Sunday															N. E.	rain
18	118 ¼	134	102	92 ⅛		91 ¼			91 ⅛	91 ¼		97	91	21. 9s	5 12 6	E.	fair rain
19		134 ¼	102	92 ⅛		91 ¼			91	91 ¼		96 ¾	90 ¼	21. 9s	5 12 6	E.	rain
20																W. S. W.	fair misl.
21		134 ¼	102	92 ⅛		91 ⅛			91 ⅛	91 ¼		96 ⅞	90 ¼	21. 7s	5 15 0	E by N.	fair rain
22		134 ¼	102 ⅛	92 ⅛		91 ⅛			91 ⅛	91 ⅜		96 ⅞	90 ⅛	21. 4s	5 15 0	N. E. by E.	fair
23		135 ¼	102 ⅛	92 ⅛		91 ⅛			91 ⅛	91 ¼		96 ¼	90 ¼	21. 5s	5 15 0	N. E.	fine
24	Sunday															E.	fine
25		135 ¼	102 ⅛	92 ⅛		91 ⅛			91 ⅛	91 ⅛		96 ⅞	90 ¼	21. 7s	5 15 0	E. N. E.	fine
26		135 ¼	102 ⅛	92 ⅛		91 ⅛			91 ⅛	91 ¼		96 ¼	90 ¼	21. 7s	5 15 0	N. W.	cloudy
27		135 ¼	102 ⅛	92 ⅛		91 ⅛			91 ⅛	91 ⅛		96 ¼	90 ¼			N. by E.	fair
28		135 ¼	102 ⅛	92 ¼		91 ⅛			91	91		96 ⅛	90 ⅛	21. 6s	5 15 0	S. E.	cloudy

Prices of com

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 36s. to 40s. 0d q	8l. 12s load	11l. 02s load	10l. 05s load	12l. 00s load	12l. 10s load	28s to 46 qu	46s to 56 qu	7s 6d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
Barley 17s to 19s od.	25s to 27 qr	24s to 29 qr	27s to 30 qr	24s to 26 qr	19s to 23 qr	26s to 30	25s to 31	3s 9d	3s 4d to 0s 0d	Hay per Load 54s.
Oats 14s to 18s 6d.	21s to 23 od	21s to 25	20s to 22s	20s to 23 0od	16s to 19 6d	19s to 24	19s to 27	2s 8d to 0s	2s 6d to 0s 0d	Coals 39s. per Chald
Beans 23s to 26s od.	34s to 36 od	30s to 38	35s to 38s	29s to 33 0od	24s to 34	34s to 50	34s to 40	4s to 4s 4d	4s 4d to 0s 0d	

☞ Lottery Tickets, Sept. 1, 11l. 19s. 6d.—26. 11l. 17s.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE.
For SEPTEMBER, 1758.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, September 18.

Late on Saturday *Night laſt an Expreſs arrived, with the following Letters, from the Right Hon. Lord* Howe, *and Lieutenant General* Bligh, *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated on board the* Eſſex, *off of* St. Cas Bay, *on the Coaſt of* Britany, *in* France.

Eſſex, *off of* St. Cas Bay, Sept. 12, 1758.

SIR,

IN my letter of the 7th, I had the honour to inform you of the movement of the fleet, from St. Lunaire to this bay.

The re-imbarkation having commenced, at the lieutenant-general's requeſt, upon his arrival with the troops on this ſhore, yeſterday in the morning, the former corps were taken off without any conſiderable interruption from the enemy; but, in the attack upon our rear guard, the captains Rowley, Mapleſden, Paſton, and Elphinſtone (commanding under capt. Duff, the different diviſions of the flat-boats) waiting to embark with the grenadiers, were made priſoners. My own obſervation of the very reſolute behaviour of thoſe captains, and of capt. Duff, being confirmed by the report of the land officers concerned in that ſervice, I cannot omit this notice of it. The other particulars of our loſs reſpecting the officers and men belonging to the ſhips of war, is added in the liſt annexed.

Judging the anchorage, on this part of the coaſt, to be no wiſe proper for the fleet to remain in at this ſeaſon of the year, till the further ſupplies provided could be taken on board, if ſent for, and the troops put again into a proper ſtate of ſervice; I am, therefore, preparing, with the lieutenant-general's conſent, to return, for that purpoſe, to any ſuch port as I may be firſt able moſt conveniently to gain in England. I am, &c.

HOWE.

P. S. His royal highneſs, who was pleaſed to be preſent at the embarkation, continues in perfect health.

LIST *of the Sea Officers and Men, killed, wounded, &c. at the Re-imbarkation of the Troops, from the Bay of* St. Cas, *on the 11th Day of* September, 1758.

BElonging to the Eſſex, one ſeaman killed, one wounded.—To the Rochester, Mr. Somerville, ſecond lieutenant, killed; ———, midſhipman, wounded; ſeven ſeamen killed, eleven wounded.—To the Portland, capt. Mapleſden, taken; Mr. Lindſay, midſhipman, wounded.—To the Montague, capt. Rowley, ſlightly wounded, and taken; two ſeamen wounded.—To the Jaſon, capt. Paſton, taken; one ſeaman wounded.—To the Salamander, capt. Elphinſtone, taken.—To the Speedwell, two ſeamen wounded. —— Total of ſeamen killed, eight; wounded, ſeventeen.

The Eſſex, Sept. 13, 1758.

SIR,

I Mentioned, in my laſt letter to you, that it was neceſſary, on account of the ſafety of the fleet, to go to St. Cas, being obliged to quit the bay of St. Lunaire, where we diſembarked, for fear of being drove on ſhore againſt the rocks, the wind blowing hard upon the ſhore. Accordingly we marched, the 9th, to St. Gildan, the 10th to Matignon, to meet our fleet, which lay out beyond St. Cas Bay, to get proviſions. That evening I received intelligence, that there were twelve battalions of foot, and two ſquadrons of horſe, at Lamhale, on their march towards us, which came from Breſt. Having conſulted the general officers upon

this occaſion, they thought it the beſt way to retire to St. Cas; upon which I ſent off immediately an officer, to acquaint the commodore with it, that he might give orders for his fleet to put into what bay he thought beſt to re-imbark at; and marched the 11th, at four o'clock in the morning, to St. Cas Bay, where the fleet put in, and had their flat-bottom boats a-ſhore, ready to receive us. The troops marched into the boats as faſt as they arrived. In about an hour after we began to embark, we ſaw the enemy begin to appear on the heights above, and ſoon after they began to fire on us with their cannon, but did not attempt marching down, till almoſt all the troops were re-imbarked, except the grenadiers, which made the rear-guard of the whole, who marched up to oppoſe their advancing, and behaved with great bravery and reſolution, till overpowered by numbers, they were, at laſt, obliged to give way, and retire to the water ſide, till the boats could come in to take them, where they ſuffered much by the enemy's fire. We have loſt ſome officers and men, which muſt always be the conſequence, when there is an enemy to oppoſe our landing or our re-imbarking. We have loſt between ſix and ſeven hundred men, killed, drowned, and taken priſoners. The liſt of the officers I ſend you incloſed. I am afraid general Dury is killed, as he is not down in the liſt ſent me by the duke d'Aiguillon. Lord Frederick Cavendiſh is among the priſoners, and well. The officers miſſing or killed, are about ten, whoſe commiſſions I ſhall fill up, in conſequence of your letter. I ſhall do juſtice to every regiment in filling up the commiſſions, and ſhall not preſer my nephew, lieutenant St. George, to hurt any regiment. Lieutenant-colonel Wilkinſon, of lord Robert Manners's regiment, is killed. I ſhall only mention the majors names, according to their ſeniority, who are all very deſerving men; major Preſton, of general Cornwallis's regiment; major Daulhat, of lord Charles Hay's regiment, who was major to the grenadiers on this command, and behaved well; major Remington, of lord Robert Manners's regiment. The preſent ſtate of the troops makes it neceſſary to return to England. I am, &c.

THOMAS BLIGH.

P. S. I received juſt now a letter from the duke d'Aiguillon, that there are about three or four hundred priſoners.

Liſt of Officers taken Priſoners.

Guards. Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, lieutenant-colonel Pierſon, capt. Dickens, capt. Hyde, W. lieutenant-colonel Lambert, enſign Sir Alexander Gilmour, capt. Pownall. — Lord George Bentinck's. Capt. Heathcote, lieutenant Shearing.—Cornwallis's. Lieutenant Thompſon.—Loudoun's. Lieutenant Price.—Effingham's. Capt. Bromhead, lieutenant Whyly, lieutenant Denſhire.—Manners's. Capt. Napier.—Wolfe's. Lieutenant Roſe.—Lambton's. Capt. Revel, lieutenant Grant.—Richmond's. Lieutenant Price, lieutenant Lambourn, doubtful.—Grenadier Guards. Capt. Bridgeman, capt. Mathews, capt. Caſwell, wounded.

Liſt of Officers killed.

Major-general Dury.—Guards. Capt. Walker, enſign Cooks. — Loudoun's. Lieutenant Williamſon.—Hay's. Capt. Edmonſtone.—Effingham's. Lieutenant Sandys.—Manners's. Lieutenant Moore, lieutenant Wells. — Richmond's. Lieutenant Drummond.—Grenadier Guards. Capt. Rolt. — Manners's. Lieutenant-colonel Wilkinſon.

To the CITIZEN.

SIR,

THE only difference between a deſpotick and a free government, conſiſts in this, that an arbitrary governor has no law but his will, and, therefore, always acts by an unlimited extraordinary authority; whereas the governor of a free people has rules preſcribed to him for his conduct, and is limited, by laws, in the ordinary courſe of his government; and, therefore, never acts in an abſolute unlimited manner, but when, upon extraordinary occaſions, the people think fit to intruſt him with ſuch a power. Thus the Roman dictators were never created, but on the greateſt emergencies, inveſted with an abſolute authority in all affairs, both civil and military, till the occaſion on which they were created ceaſed, and the danger was over. This power, whilſt it continued only temporary, was the real ſecurity of the ſtate, and, upon ſeveral occaſions, preſerved it from ruin; but when once it became ordinary, and the dictator made himſelf perpetual, it immediately ſwallowed up the liberties of that glorious people, and the Roman commonwealth relapſed into its ancient tyranny and ſervitude.

In England we frequently exerciſe this extraordinary power, in oppoſition to the ordinary form of our government; ſometimes, by taking off the legal reſtraint upon our kings, and inveſting them with a ſort of dictatorial authority, as in the ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* act, in

times of a conſpiracy, rebellion, or imminent danger. Sometimes the legiſlature exerciſes this power itſelf (as it undoubtedly has a right to do) by attainders, or bill of pains and penalties, *ex poſt facto*; but it has never yet been exerciſed, and I hope never will, but upon great and extraordinary emergencies.

There is another power of this nature, which our princes or miniſters, by their authority, exerciſe upon the like occaſions, viz. That of opening and reading letters at the Poſt-Office, which I ſuppoſe to be one of the ancient prerogatives of the crown; becauſe I never heard of any ſtatute law to this purpoſe; for the act *Nono Annæ*, entitled, *An act for eſtabliſhing a General Poſt-Office for all her majeſty's dominions, ſeems rather to allow of it, under ſome reſtrictions, as a prior right inherent in the crown, than to create and enact ſuch a power, as will appear by the following clauſe*:

"And whereas abuſes may be committed, by wilfully opening and embezzling, detaining, and delaying letters or packets, to the great diſcouragement of trade, commerce, and correſpondence; for prevention thereof, be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the ſaid firſt day of June, 1711, no perſon or perſons ſhall preſume willingly, or knowingly, to open, detain, or delay, or cauſe to procure, permit, or ſuffer to be opened, detained, or delayed, any letter or letters, packet or packets, after the ſame is, or ſhall be delivered into the General or other Poſt-Office, or into the hands of any perſon or perſons employed for the receiving or carrying poſt-letters, and before delivery to the perſons to whom they are directed, or for their uſe; except by an expreſs warrant in writing, under the hand of one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, for every ſuch opening, detaining, or delaying, &c."

Though, in our ſubſequent Pages, we have given a Piece to the ſame Effect as the following; yet the Brevity and Plainneſs in this Abſtract, has determined us alſo to give it our Readers. A National Militia *is of too much Importance to this Kingdom, to render any Thing, that can enforce or explain it, unneceſſary.*

Abſtract of the two late Acts of Parliament, paſſed in the 30th and 31ſt Years of his preſent Majeſty, for the better regulating the Militia *of this Kingdom, which was printed and diſtributed throughout the City of* York, *by the Direction, and at the Expence, of* George Fox Lane, *Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the ſaid City, for the better Information of Perſons choſen, by Lot, to ſerve in the* Militia.

A *The* PAY, PRIVILEGES, *and* DUTY *of a* MILITIA-MAN.

PAY.

A Private man, for each day he is employed in the militia, ſhall receive one ſhilling. There ſhall be one corporal to every twenty private men, who ſhall be B paid one ſhilling and ſix pence every day he is employed.

Out of the private men, vacancies, on the death or removal of ſerjeants, may be filled up, in the proportion of one to every twenty private men;

Who are, in that caſe, diſcharged from C ſerving as ſuch,

And ſhall have the pay of a ſerjeant, viz. Every day in the year one ſhilling.

The ſerjeant-major muſt be made out of the ſerjeants, and ſhall be paid two ſhillings and ſix-pence more a week.

PRIVILEGES.

D No militia-man can be compelled to march out of the kingdom;

Nor be obliged to go above ſix miles from home, to perform exerciſe, in companies or half companies;

Nor be detained, on days of exerciſe, longer than ſix hours; or under arms, E without refreſhment, more than two hours.

He ſhall be dieted and billeted at publick houſes, paying for diet and ſmall beer, four-pence each day.

Having ſerved three years, he may retain his cloaths.

He ſhall be exempted from doing any F highway duty, or ſerving as a peace officer, or pariſh officer.

He ſhall not be liable to ſerve, unleſs by conſent, in any of his majeſty's land or ſea forces.

Having been called out into actual ſervice, and being a married man, he may G ſet up any trade in any town.

Diſabled by ſickneſs on a march, or at a place of annual exerciſe, he ſhall be provided for (by an order from one juſtice of the peace, or magiſtrate) by the officers of the pariſh where he ſhall then be, who ſhall be reimburſed, by the officers of the H pariſh for which he ſhall ſerve.

If ordered out on actual ſervice, he ſhall receive a guinea before the day he is ordered to march.

If ordered out, leaving a family not of ability to ſupport themſelves, the pariſh officers, where ſuch family reſides, ſhall

relieve

relieve them by a weekly allowance, until his return, and be reimburſed out of the county ſtock.

Having ſerved three years, he ſhall not be liable to ſerve again, until by rotation it comes to his turn.

Being 35 years of age, and having A ſerved two years, or on ſhewing juſt cauſe, he may be diſcharged;

And, at any time, he may be diſcharged by ſubdiviſion meetings.

If maimed or wounded in actual ſervice, he ſhall be equally entitled to Chelſea hoſpital, with any other ſoldier belonging B to his majeſty's other forces.

Pariſhes may offer, and deputy-lieutenants may accept volunteers, inſtead of thoſe choſen by lot.

DUTY.

Every militia-man ſhall appear at the ſubdiviſion-meeting, on notice, and be C inrolled to ſerve for three years, or find a ſubſtitute.

He ſhall be exerciſed in half companies, on the firſt Mondays in the months of March, April, May, June, July, Auguſt, September, and October.

In whole companies, on the third Mon- D day in the ſaid months.

And if they cannot be exerciſed in half companies, by reaſon of the diſtance, then in ſmaller bodies; and

In regiments, or battalions, on Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday, in E Whitſun-week.

The days of exerciſe may be altered to any other day in the ſame week, Sunday excepted.

The two days in any one month, in harveſt, may be changed to Tueſday and Wedneſday in Eaſter-week.

If any day is inconvenient, on account F of fairs and markets, it may be altered to any other day in the ſame week, except Sundays.

Notice of the ſeveral places of exerciſe ſhall be fixed on the church or chapel doors of the pariſhes reſpectively; or, in- caſe of no church or chapel, on the door G of ſome church or chapel next adjoining.

After exerciſe, every man ſhall clean and return his arms, cloaths, and accoutrements.

Changing his reſidence, he ſhall ſerve in the diviſion he ſhall remove to, on giving previous notice to the deputy-lieute- H nants, and receiving a certificate from them.

And, in caſe of invaſion, imminent danger thereof, or a rebellion, he may be drawn out for actual ſervice, and in ſuch caſe only, and in this kingdom only, and not elſewhere.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

The following Letter, the Authenticity of which may be depended on, was wrote by Louis XIV. *to the Dutcheſs of* Portſmouth, *and delivered to her by Father* Carne, *a Jeſuit, and a near Relation of her's: It proves that the Maxim of* France *has ever been to fiſh in troubled Waters, and to avail themſelves of any Diſpute that ariſes among their Neighbours: It likewiſe proves the controverted Point of* Charles II. *being a* Roman Catholick, *and a Penſioner to* France; *and that the ſame Language is now made uſe of to the* Dutch, *to embroil them with* England, *as was then held to the* Engliſh, *to prevail on them to attack the States.*

Your, &c. P. L. C.

THE ſincere affection I bear to the king of England, my good friend and brother, which I have endeavoured to ſhew upon every occaſion, makes me deſirous to enter in a cloſer alliance with him; which may not only enable us to repel the inſults of our enemies, but to puniſh their inſolence.

I had lately ſent Harriot Stuart, dutcheſs of Orleans, to him, to propoſe a treaty of this kind; which cannot but be extremely advantageous to him: But ſhe found him ſo immerſed in pleaſures, and led aſtray by the people about him, that ſhe found it impoſſible to prevail upon him.

Notwithſtanding, as I cannot, without extreme concern, ſee him in a ſtate of inactivity, ſo contrary to his true intereſt, particularly at a time when the Hollanders carry their inſolence to the higheſt, I thought it my duty to write to you, and deſire you to repreſent to him, from me, how prejudicial that ſloth, which he ſeems ſo fond of, muſt prove to his affairs; the evident view of the Dutch, being to eſtabliſh their commerce upon the ruin of that of England; and to become maſters of the ſea, which they preſume they ſhall ſhortly be, as they already refuſe us the honours of the flag, without mentioning the law of nations, which they have dared to violate, by driving our merchants from their habitations. Beſides, I cannot believe he has entirely forgot thoſe ſentiments of zeal I formerly knew in him, for the catholick religion, and its re-eſtabliſhment in England, which was the moſt glorious project he could form.

We muſt then begin by humbling the pride of the Dutch, which I think is not very

very difficult. This republick is extremely lofty, but wants ſtrength to ſupport its ambition; and if his majeſty will but join with me, we may, with the bleſſing of God, promiſe ourſelves an eaſy conqueſt of them.

I flatter myſelf he will do me the juſtice to believe, that I have not my own intereſt only in view; for he is at leaſt as much concerned in endeavouring to lower the pride of theſe haughty republicans as I am, as it is certain, that ſo long as their power ſhall ſubſiſt, they will never ſuffer a change in the government or religion of England, and that his parliament will eternally oppoſe any deſigns of that kind, ſo long as the Dutch have power to interpoſe, and he muſt at length become but the firſt ſubject of that parliament.

I am ſorry that I am obliged to tell him, that this muſt be the caſe; but I ſhall have the ſatisfaction to reflect, that I have not been wanting in giving him the beſt advice in my power to prevent this diſgrace.

And as his parliament, in the temper they are in, will not be forward in granting him the neceſſary ſubſidies for carrying on ſuch a war, I hereby promiſe him whatever ſums he ſhall have occaſion for, to fit out a powerful fleet.

Father Carne will further inform you of my intentions.

I am perſuaded you will employ your influence over the king, my brother, to bring him to my meaſures: Therefore I have not heſitated a moment in the choice I have made of you to conduct this important affair: Do me this ſervice, and doubt not an ample recompence. I am,

Madam the dutcheſs of Portſmouth,

Your,

LOUIS.

In order to illuſtrate our elegant and accurate MAP *of* New-England, *&c. we need only refer our Readers to our Volume for* 1756, *p.* 532—534, 7, 54, 122, 123, 138, 392, 430, 431, 495, *alſo p.* 30, 31, *& ſeq. for an Account and Hiſtory of* Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, *and* New-England; *and to our laſt* MAGAZINE, *p.* 384, *for what relates to* Cape-Breton. *With regard to the River* St. Laurence, *we ſhall ſubjoin ſome Geographical Remarks of* P. Charlevoix.

JUST at the mouth of the river St. Laurence, is the Iſle of Anticoſte, extending 40 leagues from S. E. to N. E. but its breadth is not conſiderable. It was granted to the Sieur Joliel, at his return from his diſcovery at Miſſiſſippi; but the preſent was not great, for it is good for little. It has no good timber, the ſoil is barren, and it has not even a creek to ſhelter a cock-boat; but the coaſts abound with fiſh.

After paſſing this iſle, you enter the river St. Laurence, and have the pleaſure of ſeeing the land on both ſides, and knowing where you go; but it is neceſſary to proceed with caution in this channel.

To the left lie the hills of Notre Dame and Mount Louis. Theſe are a very high range of mountains, with ſome valleys interſperſed, formerly inhabited by ſavages. In the neighbourhood of Mount Louis are ſome good lands, and ſome French ſettlements; a little higher, on the oppoſite ſide, is Trinity-Point. Advancing ſtill on the ſouth ſide, are the Mamelles de Matane, or two heads of the ſame mountain, about two leagues from the river. The country appears frightfully wild and defart, being only ſcrubby woods, rocks, ſands, without an inch of good ground. There are, however, fine ſprings, and wild fowl in plenty, but hunting is impracticable here to all but Savages or Canadians.

Proceeding on the north ſide, you meet the river Saguenay, which is navigable for the largeſt veſſels 25 miles. In entering it, you leave the port of Tadouſſac on the right. Moſt geographers have placed a town here, tho' there never was but one French houſe, and a few Indian hutts for the Savages, who come here at the fair time, and carry away their booths with them, when it is over.

Tadouſſac has a ſafe port, where 25 men of war may ride ſecure from all winds. Its form is round, and encircled with ſteep rocks on all ſides, but the entry, which is eaſy, and the anchorage good. There is a ſmall rivulet that runs into it, capable of watering a fleet. The country abounds in marble, and has a good whale-fiſhery.

Half way between Tadouſſac and Quebec, i. e. 15 leagues from each, lies the Iſle de Coudres. The channel lies on the north ſide, and is dangerous, if the wind be not fair, the river here, for a quarter of a league, being rapid and narrow. In the time of Champlain, it was eaſy; but, in 1663, an earthquake overturned a mountain, and threw it on this iſle, which it increaſed by one half, and in the place of the mountain, was ſunk a dangerous gulph. The channel, to the ſouth of the iſle, is not ſo dangerous, and is called the Paſs of Ibberville, from the general of that name; but it is neglected, becauſe it is the cuſtom to go to the north ſide, and cuſtom often over-rules reaſon.

Beyond this gulph is St. Paul's Bay, where the ſettlements on the north ſide of

the

the river begin; here are many plantations of pine-trees, and a good lead mine has lately been diſcovered. This lordſhip belongs to the ſeminary at Quebec. Six leagues higher is a very high promontory, which terminates a chain of mountains, that runs 400 leagues to the weſtward; it A is called Cape Torment, probably becauſe the perſon who chriſtened it met with contrary winds here. The anchorage is good, and ſurrounded with ſeveral iſles, great and ſmall, which ſecure it. Amongſt theſe, the chief is the Iſle of Orleans, whoſe lands, all cultivated, riſe like an B amphitheatre, and agreeably bound the view. The channel for veſſels, from hence to Quebec, is on the ſouth ſide of the Iſle of Orleans; for the north channel is impaſſable, even to ſhallops, when the tide is out. They are obliged, therefore, to croſs the river to go to Quebec, and C this paſſage is not without difficulty; for you meet with ſhoals of looſe ſands, where the water is too ſhallow for ſhips of great burden, unleſs at high tide. At Cape Torment, which is the uſual paſſage, though 110 leagues from the ſea, the water is ſtill brackiſh. This D brackiſhneſs is a circumſtance not eaſy to be explained, eſpecially conſidering the great rapidity, notwithſtanding the largeneſs, of the river. The Iſle of Orleans is well peopled, and the inhabitants live at their eaſe. When James Cartier diſcovered this iſle, he found it overgrown E with vines, and called it the Iſle of Bacchus. The Normans, who ſettled here, diſplaced this deity, to ſubſtitute Ceres and Pomona in his room; and it now produces wheat, and excellent fruits. Tobacco has been lately planted, and thrives well.

Verſes written at the Gardens of WILLIAM SHENSTONE, *Eſq; near* Birmingham, 1756.

By Mr. HYLTON.

Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet. HOR.

WOULD you theſe lov'd receſſes trace,
And view fair nature's modeſt face?
See her in every field-flow'r bloom?
O'er every thicket ſhed perfume?
By verdant groves, and vocal hills,
By moſſy grots near purling rills,
Where'er you turn your wondering eyes,
Behold her win, without diſguiſe!
What tho' no pageant trifles *here*,
As in the glare of courts appear;
Tho' rarely *here* be heard the *name*
Of rank, of title, pow'r, or fame;
Yet, if ingenuous be your mind,
A bliſs more pure, and unconfin'd
Your ſteps attend—draw freely nigh,
And meet the bard's benignant eye:
On *him* no pedant forms await;
No proud reſerve ſhuts up his gate;
No ſpleen no party-views controul,
His warm benevolence of ſoul,
Regardleſs of the world's acclaim;
And courteous with no ſelfiſh aim.
Draw freely nigh, and welcome find,
If not the coſtly, yet the kind;
O! he will lead you to the cells,
Where ev'ry *muſe* and *virtue* dwells;
Where the green *Dryads* guard his woods;
Where the blue *Naids* guide his floods;
Where all the ſiſter-*graces*, gay,
That ſhap'd his walk's meandering way,
Stark-naked, or but wreath'd with flow'rs,
Lie ſlumbering ſoft beneath his bow'rs.
Wak'd by the ſtock-dove's melting ſtrain,
Behold *them* riſe! and, with the train
Of nymphs that haunt the ſtream or grove,
Or o'er the flow'ry champain rove,
Join hand in hand—attentive gaze—
And mark the *dance's* myſtick *maze*.
"Such is the *waving line*, they cry,
"For ever dear to fancy's eye!
"Yon' ſtream that wanders down the dale,
"The ſpiral wood, the winding vale,
"The path, which wrought with hidden ſkill,
"Slow-twining ſcales yon diſtant hill
"With fir inveſted—all combine
"To recommend the *waving line*.
"The wreathed rod of *Bacchus* fair,
"The ringlets of *Apollo*'s hair,
"The wand by *Maia*'s offſpring born,
"The ſmooth volutes of *Ammon*'s horn,
"The ſtructure of the *Cyprian* dame,
"And *each* fair female's beauteous frame
"Shew, to the pupils of deſign,
"The triumphs of the *waving line*."
Then gaze, and mark that union ſweet,
Where fair convex and concave meet:
And while, quick-ſhifting as you ſtray,
The vivid ſcenes on fancy play;
The lawn of aſpect ſmooth and mild;
The foreſt-ground, groteſque and wild;
The ſhrub that ſcents the mountain gale;
The ſtream rough-daſhing down the dale
From rock to rock, in eddies toſt;
The diſtant lake, in which 'tis loſt;
Blue hills, gay beaming thro' the glade;
Lone urns that ſolemnize the ſhade;
Sweet interchange of all that charms
In groves, meads, dingles, riv'lets, farms!
If aught the fair confuſion *pleaſe*,
With laſting *health*, and laſting *eaſe*
To *him*, who form'd the bliſsful bow'r,
And gave thy life one tranquil hour;
Wiſh *peace* and *freedom*—theſe poſſeſt,
His temperate mind ſecures the reſt.
But if thy ſoul ſuch bliſs deſpiſe,
Avert thy dull incurious eyes;
Go fix them *there*, where gems and gold,
Improv'd by art, their pow'r unfold;
Go try in courtly throngs to trace,
A fairer form of nature's face;
Go ſcorn *ſimplicity!* but know,
That all our heart-felt joys below,
That all which virtue loves to name,
Which art conſigns to laſting fame,
Which *fixes* wit, or beauty's throne,
Derives it's ſource from *her alone*.

Ancaſter

NEW FRANCE
CANADA
LABRADOR
NEW ENGLAND
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETS
CONNECTICUT
COUNTY of YORK belonging to the Massachusets Bay Province
ACADIA
FUNDY BAY
ATL
Lake Mistassins
G. Mistassins
Ouchestigamis
St Barnab L
L St Foy
Petatshiouan L
Michigamichi L
Bulant R.
Mantagnais R.
Papinouagane L
R. Bersiamite
R. Missiquinak
St LAURENCE RIVER
Gaspesia
C. Anne
C. Chat
Gr. Mission
Chekoutimi
Malabetchouan
Tadoussac
St Barnabas
B. Chaleur
Nipinipuit
Pistol R
R. Ristigouche
R. Chacoudy
R. St John
Salmon R.
St Thomas
L. Neiges
L. St Thomas
L. St Croix
L. Charles
QUEBEC
Beauport
Beaumont
Villages
Point Levi
Abenaquis
Wabanaki
Arpentigni
Waterie
Long Fall
Fort Western
Fort George
Kennebec R.
Kennebec B.
Casko B.
Frederick
Wooden Bull
Annapolis Royal
C. St Mary
C. Sable Indians
C. Sable
C. Negroe
Brown's Bank
St George's Bank
C. Anne
Boston Harb:
C. Cod
Nantucket
Jeffreys Ledge
Mt Desert
Penobscot B.
Passamaquoddy B.
Minas
Annapolis R.
Canard R.
Mines
Acadiens
Micmacs
Indians
Ouichigoutich R.
Saguena R.
Ouiatchouan
Pemonchouan
Micamecoueks
Chaudiere R.
Black R.
Champlain Lake
Crown Point
Ticonderoga
Dunmore
Winchester
Worcester
Springfield
Hatfield
Northfield
Dunstable
Salem
Charlestown
Plymouth
Taunton
Rehoboth
Dartmouth
Middletown
Hartford
Saybrook
Norwich
Stonington
Providence
Rhode Island
Block Island
Martha's Vineyard
Nantucket
Cape Cod
Chatham
Sandy Pt
Jeffreys Ledge
Brown's Bank
St George's Bank
British Statute

A MAP of NEW ENGLAND, and NOVA SCOTIA; with part of NEW YORK, CANADA, and NEW BRITAIN & the adjacent Islands of NEW FOUND LAND CAPE BRETON &c.

By Tho. Kitchin Geog.r

The HISTORY of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 390.

AS but few of the reſolutions of the committee of ſupply require any explanation, I ſhall make ſuch marks upon ſome of them as I think neceſſary, before giving the reſolutions of committee of ways and means; and firſt that requires a particular notice, A the firſt, of January the 23d.

Every one muſt remember the unfortunate ſituation in which the electorate of Hanover was at that time, and the neceſſity his majeſty was under not to ſubmit to the infractions of the treaty of neutrality made by the French. Theſe infractions had ſet his majeſty free from any engagement he was under by the treaty of neutrality, and his electoral troops had begun again to act againſt the French, but as the French were in poſſeſſion of the far greateſt part of the electorate, theſe troops could not draw a ſubſiſtence from C hence, therefore, on January 18, Mr. Secretary Pitt acquainted the houſe, that he had a meſſage from his majeſty to that houſe, ſigned by his majeſty, which he preſented to the houſe, and the ſame being read by Mr. Speaker, was as follows, viz.

GEORGE R.

HIS majeſty having ordered the army, formed laſt year in his electoral dominions, to be put again into motion from the 28th of November laſt, and to act with the utmoſt vigour againſt the E common enemy, in concert with his good brother and ally the king of Pruſſia; and the exhauſted and ruined ſtate of the electorate, and of its revenues, having rendered it impoſſible for the ſame to maintain and keep together that army, until further neceſſary charge thereof, as F well as the more particular meaſures now concerting for the effectual ſupport of the king of Pruſſia, can be laid before this houſe; his majeſty, relying on the conſtant zeal of his faithful commons, for the ſupport of the proteſtant religion, and of the liberties of Europe, againſt the dan- G gerous deſigns of France and her confederates, finds himſelf, in the mean time, under the abſolute neceſſity of recommending, to this houſe, the ſpeedy conſideration of ſuch a preſent ſupply, as may enable his majeſty, in this critical exigency, to ſubſiſt and keep together the ſaid army.

G. R.

September, 1758.

This meſſage was, as ſoon as read, ordered, *nem. con.* to be referred to the committee of ſupply, and was the cauſe of the ſaid reſolution of the 23d.

Upon this occaſion it was aſked by many people without doors, how the Hanover troops muſt have ſubſiſted, had the treaty of neutrality remained in full force; for ſoldiers muſt eat, drink, and be cloathed in time of peace as well as war, and the French had not, by the treaty of neutrality, engaged to ſubſiſt them, or to give them any ſhare of the revenues of B that part of Hanover which they had poſſeſſed themſelves of *?

The third reſolution of January 31 deſerves likewiſe a particular remark. From this article's being ſtill ſo high, and continuing ſo long to be an article in our annual ſupplies, one would really think that C theſe widows were immortal; for, come December next, it will be at leaſt two and forty years ſince they were married; and if none were ever put upon this eſtabliſhment but what had a juſt title to it, it is very ſurpriſing that ſo many of them ſhould be ſtill alive as to require 2226l. D for their neceſſary ſupport, by way of charity from the publick.

From the reſolution of February 23, the ſecond reſolution of March 21, and the fifth reſolution of April 20, it ſeems to have been reſolved, not to continue the Heſſian troops in the pay of Great Britain, if the king of Pruſſia had not agreed to the convention concluded April 11, conſequently it is evident that, if we had not had this new treaty with Pruſſia in view, the Heſſians would have been diſmiſſed out of the pay (for we cannot properly ſay the ſervice) of Great-Britain, at the end of laſt year; and as the three ſums granted by the firſt, ſecond, and third reſolutions of the ſaid 20th of April were founded upon, and were plainly the conſequence of the ſaid treaty, therefore we may reckon that it has already coſt us 1,761,897l. 4s. 8d. I ſay, has *already* coſt us; for what it may hereafter coſt us no man can foretell; and that the reader may judge what benefit this nation can reap from this treaty, I ſhall give him from an authentick French copy, an abſtract of it as follows,

The preamble recites that, whereas upon January 16, 1756, there was concluded between their Britannick and Pruſſian

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1757, *p.* 461.

ſian majeſties a treaty, the ſtipulations of which tended to preſerve the peace of Europe in general, and that of Germany in particular; and whereas the French have ſince that time not only invaded the empire with numerous armies, and attacked their ſaid majeſties and their allies, but have alſo excited other powers to do the ſame; and it being manifeſt that the extraordinary efforts made by his Pruſſian majeſty for defending himſelf againſt the number of enemies who have all at once attacked him on ſo many ſides, have occaſioned a very burdenſome expence, while at the ſame time his revenues have been greatly diminiſhed in thoſe parts of his dominions which have been the ſeat of war; and their majeſties having mutually reſolved to continue their efforts for their reciprocal defence and ſecurity, for the recovering of their poſſeſſions, for the protection of their allies, and for ſupporting the liberties of the Germanick body; his Britannick majeſty has from theſe conſiderations determined to grant to his Pruſſian majeſty an immediate ſuccour in money, as being the moſt ready and the moſt efficacious; and their ſaid majeſties having judged it proper that thereupon a convention ſhould be made for declaring and fixing their intentions upon this head, they have for this purpoſe nominated and authorized their reſpective miniſters, to wit, in the name, and on the part of his Britannick majeſty, his privy councellors, Sir Robert Henley, lord keeper of the great ſeal of Great-Britain; John, earl of Granville, preſident of his council; Thomas Holles, duke of Newcaſtle, firſt commiſſioner of his treaſury; Robert, earl of Holderneſſe, one of his principal ſecretaries of ſtate; Philip, earl of Hardwick; and William Pitt, Eſq; another of his principal ſecretaries of ſtate: And in the name, and on the part of his Pruſſian majeſty, the *Sieurs* Dodo Henry, baron of Knyphauſen, his privy councellor of ambaſſy, and his miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of his Britannick majeſty; and Lewis Michell, his *chargé d'affaires* at the ſaid court; who, after having reſpectively communicated to one another their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

1. His majeſty the king of Great-Britain engages to cauſe to be paid, in the city of London, to ſuch perſon as ſhall be authorized to receive the ſame by his Pruſſian majeſty, the ſum of four millions of German crowns, amounting to 670,000l. ſterling; which ſhall be paid, at once and in one whole ſum, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, upon being demanded by his Pruſſian majeſty.

2. His Pruſſian majeſty on his part engages to apply the ſaid ſum to the maintaining and augmenting his forces, which forces ſhall act in the beſt manner for the good of the common cauſe, and for the purpoſe of reciprocal defence and mutual ſecurity propoſed by their ſaid majeſties.

3. Moreover, the high contracting parties, to wit, his Britannick majeſty, both as king and elector, on one ſide, and on the other his Pruſſian majeſty, engage not to conclude any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, nor any other ſort of convention or agreement, with the powers engaged in the preſent war, but in concert and by mutual agreement, wherein both ſhall be by name comprehended.

4. This convention ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged on both ſides within the term of ſix weeks, to be computed from the day of ſigning this preſent convention, or ſooner, if poſſible.

In witneſs whereof, &c.

This was the whole of the treaty, and with regard to it there are two things very remarkable, the firſt of which is, that at a time when Britain was engaged in an open and declared war againſt France, and Pruſſia was attacked by numerous French armies, a treaty between Britain and Pruſſia ſhould be originally drawn up in the French language. From hence one would be apt to imagine, that either the Britiſh, or the Pruſſian miniſters, did not underſtand a word of Latin, which cannot certainly be the caſe, and therefore it is not eaſy to aſſign a good reaſon why this treaty ſhould have been in the French language; for whatever other nations may do, we ought to diſdain having any of our publick concerns with foreign powers tranſacted or expreſſed in that language.

It is likewiſe remarkable, that ſo many of our miniſters ſhould have been appointed to conclude and ſign this treaty; but for this a reaſon may be aſſigned, as it contributes to the ſafety of him, or them, who were the principal adviſers of it; for a treaty may be approved by one parliament, and yet may be cenſured, and the adviſer of it puniſhed by a future parliament; now in any future parliament it would be very difficult to get a cenſure paſſed upon a treaty, to which ſo many of the chief men of the kingdom had ſet their hands and ſeals.

The next reſolution I ſhall take notice of, is the 4th of April the 20th, which was moved for, and agreed to, in purſuance

ſuance of an account laid before the houſe, and referred to the committee of ſupply; and it is to be ſuppoſed, that the whole, or greateſt part of the expence ſtated in this account, was occaſioned by the expedition againſt Rochfort in the preceding ſummer, conſequently may, for the reaſon before mentioned, be added to that ſum which has been granted for the ſupport of our continental connection, and will make the whole amount to about two millions ſterling, granted by laſt ſeſſion for that expreſs purpoſe.

As a bill was brought in and paſſed this laſt ſeſſion, for defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia, and another for fortifying and ſecuring the harbour of Milford, I ſhall defer explaining the reſolutions of May the 2d and 4th, till I come to give an account of thoſe bills. And as to the reſolution of June 8, it was founded on a meſſage from his majeſty, and ſigned by his majeſty, which was preſented to the houſe on the 6th, by Mr. Secretary PITT, and may be ſeen in your Magazine for June laſt, p. 311. This meſſage was preſently referred to the committee of ſupply, the ſaid reſolution agreed to next day by that committee, and the day following agreed to by the houſe *nem. con.*

Laſtly, As to the firſt reſolution of June 10, it was alſo founded upon a meſſage ſigned by his majeſty, which was preſented to the houſe on the 8th, by Mr. Vice-chamberlain, and was as follows.

G. R. His majeſty being deſirous that a proper ſtrength may be employed in the ſettlements of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, and having cauſed a battalion to be withdrawn from thoſe ſettlements, therefore recommends it to this houſe to enable his majeſty, to aſſiſt the ſaid company in defraying the expence of a military force in the Eaſt-Indies, to be maintained by them in lieu of the ſaid battalion.

This meſſage being preſently referred to the committee of ſupply, the ſaid reſolution was agreed to by that committee, and afterwards by the houſe.

Theſe are all the reſolutions of the committee of ſupply which require any particular explanation or remark; and as to the committee of ways and means, as ſoon as the houſe had agreed to the reſolutions of the committee of ſupply of Dec. 8, 1757, it was reſolved, that the houſe would next morning reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty; from which time this committee was continued to June 12, 1758, and in that time the following reſolutions were agreed to in the committee, and all upon the report agreed to by the houſe, as follows.

DECEMBER 12, 1757.

	£.	s.	d.
That the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued * and charged upon all malt which ſhall be made, and all mum which ſhall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which ſhall be made for ſale within the kingdom of Great-Britain, from June 23, 1758, to June 24, 1759. The produce of which is computed at, and granted for — —	750000	0	0
That the ſum of 4s. in the pound, and no more, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, and perſonal eſtates, and alſo the ſum of 4s. in the pound upon offices and penſions, be raiſed in that part of Great-Britain, called England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, within the ſpace of one year, from March 25, 1758; and that a proportionable ceſs, according to the 9th article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great-Britain, called Scotland — — — — —	2037874	1	10

Of which ſum, there was, by the bill brought in and paſſed in purſuance of this reſolution, the ſum of 1,989,920l. 8d. to be raiſed in England, &c. and 47,954l. 1s. 2d. to be raiſed in Scotland †.

DECEMBER 20.

1. That the ſum remaining in his majeſty's Exchequer, diſpoſable by parliament, of the produce of the ſinking fund for the quarter ended Oct. 10, 1757, be iſſued and applied towards making good the ſupply of this ſeſſion — — —	93371	11	7 ½

2. That

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1757, *p.* 425. † *See ditto.*

	£.	s.	d.
2. That there be iſſued and applied, out of ſuch monies as ſhall or may ariſe of the ſurplus, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues compoſing the ſinking fund, the ſum of —	300000	0	0
	3933711	11	7½

APRIL 18, 1758.

That the ſum remaining in his majeſty's Exchequer, diſpoſable by parliament, of the produce of the ſinking fund, on April 5, 1758, be iſſued and applied towards making good the ſupply of this ſeſſion — — — — — 492400 8 3

APRIL 22.

1. That the ſum of 4,500,000l. be raiſed by annuities, at 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. and the ſum of 500,000l. by a lottery, to be attended with annuities, redeemable by parliament, after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. the ſaid ſeveral annuities to be tranſferable at the Bank of England, and charged upon a fund to be eſtabliſhed in this ſeſſion of parliament for payment thereof; and for which the ſinking fund ſhall be a collateral ſecurity; and that every perſon ſubſcribing for 500l. ſhall be intitled to 450l. in annuities, and 50l. in lottery tickets, and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer ſum; that the ſaid lottery ſhall conſiſt of tickets of the value of 10l. each, in a proportion not exceeding eight blanks to a prize, the blanks to be of the value of 6l. each; the blanks and prizes to bear an intereſt after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. to commence from Jan. 5, 1759; and that the ſum of 4,500,000l. to be raiſed by annuities, bear an intereſt after the rate of 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. from July 5, 1758; which ſaid annuities ſhall ſtand reduced to 3l. per cent. per ann. after the expiration of 24 years, to be computed from July 5, 1758; and ſhall afterwards be redeemable in the whole or in part, by ſums not leſs than 500,000l. at one time, ſix months notice having been firſt given of ſuch payment or payments reſpectively; that any ſubſcriber may, on or before April 29 inſtant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, make a depoſit of 10l. per cent. on ſuch ſums as he ſhall chuſe to ſubſcribe towards raiſing the ſaid ſum of 5,000,000l. with the caſhiers of the Bank of England, as a ſecurity for his making the future payments on the days herein after appointed. On the 5,000,000l. 10l. per cent. depoſit on or before April 29 inſtant, on the whole five millions. On 4,500,000l. in annuities. 15 per cent. on or before May 30 next.—15 per cent. on or before June 28 next.—15 per cent. on or before July 27 next.—15 per cent. on or before Auguſt 30 next.—15 per cent. on or before September 27 next.—15 per cent on or before October 26 next.—On the lottery for 500,000l. 20 per cent. on or before June 10 next.—15 per cent. on or before July 10 next.—15 per cent. on or before Auguſt 19 next.—20 per cent. on or before September 9 next.—20 per cent. on or before October 9 next. Which ſeveral ſums ſo received ſhall by the ſaid caſhiers be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to ſuch ſervices as ſhall then have been voted by this houſe in this ſeſſion of parliament, and not otherwiſe. That any ſubſcriber paying in the whole, or any part of his ſubſcription, previous to the days appointed for the reſpective payments, ſhall be allowed a diſcount after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. from the days of ſuch reſpective payments to the reſpective times, on which ſuch payments are directed to be made; and that all ſuch perſons, as ſhall make their full payments on the ſaid lottery, ſhall have their tickets delivered as ſoon as they can conveniently be made out — — — — 5000000 0 0

2. That there be iſſued and applied, out of ſuch monies, as ſhall or may ariſe of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the ſinking fund, the ſum of 1606076 5 1½

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SATURDAY

SATURDAY, April 29.

1. That there ſhall be paid the yearly ſum of 1s. in the pound of all ſalaries, fees, and perquiſites of offices and employments in Great-Britain, and on all penſions and other gratuities payable out of any revenues belonging to his majeſty in Great-Britain, exceeding the value of 100l. per ann.

2. That there ſhall be paid for, and upon every dwelling-houſe inhabited, which now is, or hereafter ſhall be erected, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, the yearly ſum of 1s. over and above all duties chargeable thereupon, to commence from the fifth day of this inſtant April, 1758.

3. That there ſhall be paid for every window, or light, in every dwelling-houſe, inhabited or to be inhabited, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, which ſhall contain 15 windows or lights, or upwards, the yearly ſum of 6d. for each window or light in ſuch houſe, over and above all duties chargeable thereupon, to commence from the fifth day of this inſtant April, 1758.

MAY 2.

1. That the annuities, payable purſuant to the reſolution of this houſe of April 22 laſt, be charged upon the ſeveral additional rates and duties upon offices aud penſions, and upon houſes and upon windows or lights, which were granted by the reſolutions of this houſe of Saturday laſt.

2. That an act made in the 9th year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, entitled, *An Act for further encouraging and regulating the Manufacture of Britiſh made Sail Cloth, and for the more effectual ſecuring the Duties now payable on Foreign Sail Cloth imported into this Kingdom*, which was to continue in force from June 24, 1736, for the term of five years, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, and which by ſeveral ſubſequent acts made in the 13th and 24th years of the reign of his preſent majeſty, was further continued until Dec. 25, 1757, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

3. That an act made in the 4th year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, entitled, *An Act for granting an Allowance upon the Exportation of Britiſh made Gunpowder*, which was to continue in force for five years from June 24, 1731, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, and which by ſeveral ſubſequent acts made in the 10th, 16th, and 24th years of the reign of his preſent majeſty, was further continued until June 24, 1757, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

4. That an act made in the 6th year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, entitled, *An Act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the Trade of his Majeſty's Sugar Colonies in America*, which was to continue in force for five years, to be computed from June 24, 1733, and to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, and which by ſeveral ſubſequent acts made in the 11th, 19th, 26th, and 29th years of the reign of his preſent majeſty, was further continued until June 24, 1759, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

5. That ſo much of an act made in the 15th and 16th years of his preſent majeſty's reign, entitled, *An Act to impower the Importers or Proprietors of Rum or Spirits of the Britiſh Sugar Plantations, to land the ſame before Payment of the Duties of Exciſe charged thereon, and to lodge the ſame in Warehouſes at their own Expence, and for the Relief of Ralph Barrow, in reſpect to the Duty on ſome Rock Salt loſt by the Overflowing of the Rivers Weaver and Dane*, as relates to the landing of rum or ſpirits of the Britiſh ſugar plantations before payment of the duties of exciſe, and to the lodging of the ſame in warehouſes at the expence of the importers or proprietors thereof; which was to continue in force until Dec. 29, 1749, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, and which

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by an act made in the 23d year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, was further continued from the expiration thereof until Sept. 29, 1757, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

MAY 9.

1. That the duty of 6d. per ounce Troy on all ſilver plate, made or wrought, or which ought to be touched, aſſayed, or marked, in this kingdom, granted by an act made in the ſixth year of his late majeſty's reign, ſhall, from and after June 1, 1758, ceaſe, determine, and be no longer paid.

2. That in lieu thereof, the ſum of 40s. yearly, ſhall, from and after June 1, 1758, be paid to his majeſty, for a licence to be taken out by every perſon trading in, ſelling or vending gold or ſilver plate.

3. That the ſums to be paid for the ſaid licences, ſhall be applied to the ſame uſes and purpoſes, as the preſent duty on ſilver plate made or wrought in this kingdom, is now liable, and appropriated unto, and in the ſame manner.

MAY 11.

That all drawbacks now payable on the exportation of ſilver plate, ſhall, from and after June 1, 1758, ceaſe and determine.

JUNE 1.

That from and after July 5, 1758, no perſon ſhall be permitted to ſell by retail, any ſweets or made wines, without having firſt taken out a licence for retailing wine.

JUNE 10.

That there be raiſed by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the firſt aids to be granted the next ſeſſion of parliament, the ſum of — — — — £. 800000 s. 0 d. 0

These were all the reſolutions, or proviſions made by this committee, amounting in the whole to — — 11079722 6 10

So that they exceed the ſum total granted by the committee of ſupply, in the ſum of — — — 593265 6 9

From theſe reſolutions, and the accounts you have lately given in your Magazine, we may exactly compute the national debt, as it ſtood at the end of this ſeſſion, as follows.

By the ſtate of the national debt * as it ſtood at Chriſtmas laſt	77780380	8	2½
By the navy debt † at Chriſtmas laſt —	3086830	11	8
By the firſt reſolution of the committee of ways and means of April 22 laſt — — — —	5000000	0	0
By the reſolution of ditto of June 10 —	800000	0	0
By the million formerly charged on penſions —	1000000	0	0
Total — — — —	87667210	19	10½
Deduct the ſum ‡ paid off by the reſolution of the committee of ſupply of March 13 laſt, viz. — —	300000	0	0
There remains — — — —	87367210	19	10½

And as the proviſions made by this laſt ſeſſion ſo far exceed the grants, it is to be hoped, that we ſhall not, among the ſupplies of next ſeſſion, have any ſuch article as that contained in the firſt reſolution of the committee of ſupply of March 21 laſt ‖; for the deficiency of the grants of the former ſeſſion was probably owing to the new ſort of lottery's not being filled, which is not the caſe of the lottery propoſed and eſtabliſhed in this laſt ſeſſion.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

* *See Lond. Mag. for June laſt, p.* 270. † *See ditto for July, p.* 342.
‡ *See ditto for Auguſt, p.* 387. ‖ *See ditto, p.* 388.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THO' a great deal has been offered to the publick, I am apt to think too much cannot be ſaid at this juncture on the favourite topick of Cape Breton; and particularly to demonſtrate the neceſſity of our holding, as well as having, a place of ſuch prodigious conſequence to a trading nation and a maritime power, as ours is. This is a fact, of which, tho' neither our miniſters nor our merchants need to be informed, yet as the generality muſt be ſtrangers to it, permit me, by your means, to acquaint them of ſome obſervations made by the French writers themſelves of what vaſt utility the ſaid iſland would be to that nation, could ſhe once more be the maſter of it.

The Author I have now before me is the Compleat Syſtem of Geography, Vol. II. where, in p. 686, is inſerted a very pertinent quotation from father Charlevoix, formerly a miſſionary jeſuit to New France, or Canada, of which he wrote the beſt hiſtory, and I look upon him to be our beſt guide, as in this particular at leaſt, he cannot be ſuſpected of deceiving his countrymen.

This author obſerves firſt, "That after Nova-Scotia was ſurrendered to the Engliſh, the French had no other place to fiſh, or at leaſt to dry their cod, but Cape-Breton, which is ſo ſituated, that it may be made the ſtaple between Old and New France: That it can furniſh the former with cod, oil, coals, lime, timber, &c. and receive from it, in return, ſuch merchandizes as are wanted in Canada, which they will ſell them much cheaper than they can have them directly from France; and they may get in return from Canada ſuch proviſions as they have occaſion for, by which means a great part of the freight on all thoſe commodities would be ſaved; beſides that, the navigation betwixt Cape-Breton and Quebec would, in time, make good ſailors of a number of idle fellows, now uſeleſs, or even burthenſome to the colony of Canada.

Another conſiderable advantage which would accrue to that colony is, that the French there might ſend ſmall veſſels to fiſh near the mouth of the river of St. Laurence for cod, and other fiſh of which oil is made; which veſſels would be ſure to diſpoſe of their cargoes at Cape-Breton, and to load merchandize there from France; or they might ſend thither a ſhip laden with proviſions of that country, for which it would take ſalt in return, to go and fiſh in St. Laurence's gulph. The ſhip, having her lading of fiſh, might go back to Cape-Breton to ſell the fiſh there, and with the produce of thoſe two voyages buy merchandizes of France to ſell in Canada: Whereupon it is to be obſerved, that the reaſon which hindered the people of Canada from fiſhing in the gulph and at the mouth of the river of St. Laurence was, that they would have been obliged to carry their fiſh to Quebec, where they could not make profit enough to pay the freight and the ſailors wages, conſidering the length of the voyage; and if they could have made any profit, it would have been too trifling to engage them to continue ſuch a trade.

The ſettling of Cape-Breton would not only be uſeful to France, by the great ſale of French commodities it would occaſion, but would alſo afford France an eaſy opportunity to tranſport their wines, brandy, linen, ribbands, ſilks, &c. into the Engliſh colonies; which trade would alſo become very conſiderable, becauſe the Engliſh would furniſh themſelves at Cape-Breton and in Canada with all thoſe merchandizes, not only for the American continent, where their colonies are exceeding populous, but alſo for their iſlands, and for thoſe of the Dutch too, with whom they trade: By which means the French would get a great deal of money from all thoſe colonies, even tho' the importation of ſuch merchandizes were not openly allowed.

Nothing would be more proper than ſuch a ſettlement, to engage the merchants in France to ſend ſhips to the cod fiſhery, becauſe the Iſle of Cape-Breton furniſhing Canada with French merchandizes, the ſhips which would be ſent to the fiſhery, would make their loading half of ſuch merchandizes, and half of ſalt; ſo that they would make a double profit; whereas now the French veſſels, which ſail for that fiſhery, are loaded with ſalt only. Add to this, that the increaſe of the fiſhery would enable France to furniſh Spain and the Levant with fiſh, which would make vaſt ſums of ready money flow into that kingdom.

As the gulph and river of St. Laurence and the coaſt of Labrador abound with whales, this would alſo prove one of the moſt ſubſtantial advantages of a ſettlement at Cape-Breton. The ſhips ſent on the whale-fiſhery might be loaded with French commodities, which they would leave at Cape-Breton, and there take in caſks to go a fiſhing, which is ſo much

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the eaſier, as it is done here in ſummer, and not in winter, the fiſhery ſeaſon in the north of Europe.

It has already been obſerved, that Cape-Breton affords abundance of maſts and timber fit for building, and might eaſily have more from Canada, which would very much increaſe the reciprocal trade between the two colonies, and afford very great conveniencies to the French for building of ſhips. They might get timber in that iſland, without being obliged to buy it of foreigners. They might ſend maſts and deal boards to the Antilles, which would greatly diminiſh the price of thoſe commodities in thoſe iſlands. Nay, what ſhould hinder the French from building ſhips at Cape-Breton, when they might eaſily get from Canada all that is wanting there for that purpoſe? Ship-building would coſt much leſs at Cape-Breton than it does in France, and the French might even furniſh veſſels to foreigners, from whom they now buy them.

To conclude: There is no place ſafer, as well as more convenient, than Cape-Breton, for all ſhips to put into, that come from any part of America, when chaced by an enemy, or forced by a ſtorm, or diſtreſſed for want of water, wood, or proviſions: Beſides that, in time of war, it would prove a ſpecial place for privateers, and greatly diſtreſs the trade of New-England. Finally, if it were furniſhed with as competent ſtrength, as it would be eaſy to procure there, the French might ingroſs the whole cod-fiſhery with a ſmall number of frigates, which would always be at hand to ſail into the harbour and out again, as neceſſity ſhould require."

Every reader, of the meaneſt capacity, may for once take a French jeſuit's word, and be fully convinced from hence, what France has loſt, and his own judgment will plainly inform him what Great-Britain has gained, by the late glorious expedition to Cape-Breton.

VIVANT VICTORES.

We ſhall give our Readers, from the laſt Volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, *which has already afforded them ſo many curious Articles, a Letter from Mr.* Abraham Trembley *to Dr.* Birch, *which contains the following Account of ſome curious Reſearches into natural Hiſtory, of Profeſſor* Donati, *of* Turin.

"MONS. Donati took laſt ſummer, according to his cuſtom, a journey, in order to proſecute his reſearches into natural hiſtory. He was accompanied by Dr. Aſcanius, fellow of the Royal Society, who was ſtill in doubt about coral's being a compoſition of animals. Monſ. Donati carried him to the ſea of Provence. He ordered coral to be fiſhed up in his preſence. He placed it in a large veſſel full of water, and carried this veſſel on ſhore, where he ſoon convinced Dr. Aſcanius, by his own eyes, that coral is a maſs of animals of the polype kind.

Monſ. Donati has written to me, that he has thoroughly ſatisfied himſelf by his laſt obſervations, that the polypes are fixed to their cells, of which he had before doubted. What he ſays afterwards of coral appears to me to expreſs with more truth and preciſion what we ought to think of this kind of animals, than any of the deſcriptions which have been given ſince the new diſcoveries have changed our ſentiments on that ſubject. Polype-beds, and the cells which they contain, are commonly ſpoken of as being the work of polypes. They are compared to the honey-comb made by bees. It is more exact to ſay, that coral, and other coralline bodies, have the ſame relation to the polypes united to them, that there is between the ſhell of a ſnail and the ſnail itſelf, or between the bones of an animal, or the animal itſelf. Monſ. Donati's words are as follow. "I am now of opinion, that coral is nothing elſe than a real animal, which has a very great number of heads. I conſider the polypes of coral only as the heads of the animal. This animal has a bone ramified in the ſhape of a ſhrub. This bone is covered with a kind of fleſh, which is the fleſh of the animal. My obſervations have diſcovered to me ſeveral analogies between the animals of kinds approaching to this. There are, for inſtance, keratophyta, which do not differ from coral, except in the bone or part that forms the prop of the animal. In the coral it is teſtaceous, and in the keratophyta it is horny."

The obſervations, which I have made upon ſome kinds of polype beds, lead me to think, that what are called polypes in thoſe bodies which are obſerved to come out of and return into the cells, are more than the heads of the animal. I have ſeen ſome, which had a bag, into which paſſed their food, which I ſaw them ſwallow; and another bag, into which paſſed the groſſeſt part of that food, after it was digeſted. This is the caſe, for inſtance, of the plumed polypes, which I deſcribed at the end of the third Memoir, in the work publiſhed by me on one kind of freſh-water polypes.

Monſ.

Monſ. Donati has obſerved divers very curious facts in the journey which he made into the mountains. He has, in particular, traced out an immenſe bed of marine bodies. This bed croſſes the higheſt mountains, which ſeparate Provence from Piedmont, and loſes itſelf in the plains of Piedmont.

He has likewiſe obſerved a maſs of rock, which forms the extremity of a pretty high mountain, the foot of which is waſhed by the ſea. This rock is, at a conſiderable height, entirely pierced by pholades, that ſpecies of marine ſhell-fiſh ſo well known, which dig cells in the ſtones. It appears from hence, that this rock was ſome time covered by the ſea. According to Monſ. Donati, the ſea has inſenſibly retired from the parts which were waſhed by it; and he thinks that there muſt have been a very conſiderable ſpace of time between that and the time, when this mountain, pierced by pholades, was covered by the waters of the ſea. He deduces his opinion from the following fact. There is in this rock, pretty near the ſurface of the ſea, a natural cavern filled with earth. In this earth have been found ancient Roman ſarcophagi and lamps. It follows from hence, that even in the time of the Romans this part of the rock, in which this cavern is ſituated, was not under water. As there is but a ſmall diſtance between the cavern and the ſurface of the water, it follows, that the water has ſunk but very little ſince the time of the Romans. If it has ſunk in the ſame proportion ſince the time when it covered the top of the rock, there is no doubt, but that the time when it was entirely covered by the ſea, muſt have been very diſtant. If the ſame manner of reaſoning be uſed, with reſpect to the bed of marine bodies, mentioned above, which croſſes the mountains that ſeparate Provence from Piedmont, we ſhall be obliged to preſume that the time when thoſe mountains were under the waters of the ſea, was at a very great diſtance from the preſent.

Monſ. Donati concludes from theſe facts, and the conſequences deduced from them, that the Mediterranean ſea is a very ancient, and not a modern one, as Monſ. de Buffon imagines.

Thoſe who explain all the phænomena of marine bodies, found out of the ſea, by an univerſal deluge, do not admit the conſequences drawn by Monſ. Donati from thoſe marine bodies now under conſideration. It is plain, that moſt of the naturaliſts, who have obſerved a great number of theſe marine bodies, are not of opinion that all thoſe phænomena can be explained by an univerſal deluge. Upon theſe ſubjects, before we undertake to judge, it is proper to be well informed of the nature of marine foſſile bodies, which are found in divers parts, and of their ſituation and arrangement. It is neceſſary likewiſe to be acquainted with the ſtate of thoſe which are found actually under the ſea, and the revolutions to which they are ſubject, while they are covered by it. It is ſtill farther requiſite to have an attention to the revolutions which have been and are conſtantly obſerved with reſpect to the ſea ſhores, which change their ſituation in ſeveral parts, ſome advancing upon the land, and others retiring. If all theſe different facts be compared together, it will not be doubted but there are actually under the earth marine bodies, which are found there only in conſequence of theſe ſlow revolutions, and not of an univerſal deluge. Perhaps this notion might be extended to the greateſt part of the marine foſſile bodies, which are known to us.

Monſ. Donati informs us, that he would be glad to preſent to the Royal Society an hiſtory of coral, if he thought that it would be agreeable to them.

Obſervations on an Evening, or rather Nocturnal Solar Iris. *By Mr.* George Edwards, *Librarian of the College of Phyſicians. From the ſame.*

To the Rev. Dr. Birch.

SIR,

ON Sunday evening, the 5th of June, 1757, being walking in the fields near Iſlington, about half a mile north of the upper reſervoir or baſon of the New River, I obſerved the ſun to ſink beneath the viſible horizon to the north-weſt, it being very clear in that quarter, except ſome thin clouds a little above the horizon, which were painted of fine red and golden colours, as is uſual when the ſun ſets in a calm, clear evening. But about 20 minutes after ſun-ſet, as near as I could judge, it then being darkiſh, I was greatly ſurprized to ſee an Iris in the duſky air, at a height greater than is ſeen at any time in the rainbow. It was in the contrary quarter of the heavens to the ſetting ſun, and fell on the ſmoke, miſts, and evening vapours ariſing from the city of London and its neighbourhood. The arch ſeemed to be a full half circle, tho' its lower parts fell ſome degrees ſhort of the horizon. It was very diſtinctly ſeen

for about 15 minutes. Its colours the same as in the rainbow, but fainter. The lower ends of the bow arose gradually higher from the earth, as the sun declined beneath the horizon, until the whole arch disappeared. The center of the arch was above the horizon at its first appearance. A What most perplexed me, was to find the cause of this painted arch. I could not believe that it proceeded from the sun-beams falling on rain, for there had been none that afternoon, nor was there any sort of signs of rain or rainy clouds to be seen; the wind being northerly, and the B air cool, and somewhat hazy in the quarter where the bow appeared; which was not near so bright as the rainbow appears to be in the day-time; and I believe, that it would not have been visible at all in the presence of the sun. I imagine it was formed on the gross particles of the C evening vapours, mixed with those of the smoke arising from the town; for had the sun-beams shot from beneath the horizon on falling rain, at a considerable height above the earth, I believe the darkness would have rendered the appearance of such a bow far brighter than it appears to D the sight in the presence of the sun: But this night or evening arch being reflected, as I suppose, from particles so minute as those of floating vapours, gave but little light and colour to the sight, and what would not have been visible had the sun been above the horizon. For the same E reason the moon and stars are visible in the absence of the sun, and, on the contrary, are unseen when the sun is present: And if we light a candle, and set it in the sun-beams, the flame is lost to our sight, tho' the same candle will give us a considerable share of light in the F night. As I have never before seen or heard of such an arch, I thought this account of it (imperfect as it is) might not be disagreeable to the Royal Society.

It could not be a lunar arch, the moon being then many degrees below the horizon, and the arch in a place where it G could not be affected by the moon's rays. The consciousness of my inability to give a proper account of such an uncommon appearance could not deter me from the attempt.

I think I have said all that is necessary on this subject; yet am ready to answer H any question for the farther illustrating of it. I am,

Reverend SIR,

Your most humble servant,

College of Physicians, London, June 6, 1757. *Geo. Edwards.*

A curious BILL *of* FARE, *in the Year* 1561. Temp. Eliz.

William Muigay, *Esq; Mayor of the City of* Norwich, *his Expences for a Dinner, at which he feasted the Duke of* Norfolk, &c *the Lords, Knights, and Gentry of the County.*

	£.	s.	d.
EIGHT stone of beef, at fourteen pound to the stone —	0	5	4
Two collars of brawn	0	1	4
Four geese —	0	1	4
Eight puits of butter	0	1	6
A fore-quarter of veal	0	0	10
An hind-quarter, ditto	0	1	0
Leg of mutton —	0	0	3
Loyn of mutton and shoulder of veal —	0	1	0
A breast and coast of mutton	0	0	7
Six plovers —	0	1	0
Four brace of partridges	0	2	0
Four couple of rabbits	0	1	8
Two Guinea pigs	0	1	0
Four couple of hens	0	2	0
Two couple of mallards	0	1	0
Thirty-four eggs —	0	1	0
Two bushell of flour	0	1	6
Sixteen loaves of white bread	0	0	4
Eighteen wheaten bread	0	0	9
Three loaves mashn, ditto	0	0	3
One barrel double beer	0	2	6
One barrel small, ditto	0	1	0
One quarter of wood	0	2	1
Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, and greens —	0	0	3
Four pound of barberys and sugar —	0	1	6
Fruit and almonds —	0	0	7
Sweet water and perfumes	0	0	4
Sixteen oranges —	0	0	2
Two gallons of white wine and claret —	0	2	0
One quart of sack —	0	0	9
One quart of malmsey	0	0	5
One quart of bastard	0	0	3
One quart of muscadine	0	0	6
	1	18	1

A Speech made by Johnny Martyn, *of* Norwich, *a wealthy, honest Man, after Mr. Mayor* Muigay's *Dinner. Found in the Collection of one* Turner, *of* Lyn Regis.

Maister mayor of Norwych, and if it please your worshipp, you have feasted us like a king, God bless the queen's grace. We have fed plentifully, and now whilest I can speak plain English, I heartily thank you maister mayor, and so do we all, answer boys, answer; your beer is pleasant and

and potent, and will ſoon catch us by the caput, and ſtop our manners. And ſo huzza for the queen's majeſty's grace, and all her bonny browe'd dames of honour! Huzza for maſter mayor, and our good dame mayoreſs! His noble grace, there he is, God ſave him and all this jolly company! To all our friends round county, who have a penny in their purſe, and an Engliſh heart in their bodies, to keep out Spaniſh dons, and papiſts with their faggots to burn our whiſkers.—Shove it about, twirl your cap caſes, handle your jugs, and huzza for maſter mayor, and his brethren their worſhips.

Our Fair Readers will bleſs the plain Stomachs of their Grand-dames, and wonder at their Appetites when they read the following.

An Order of King Henry VIII. *for the Supply of Lady* Lucy's *Table.*

HENRY, By the King.

WE wol and comaunde you to allowe dailly from henſforth, unto our right dere and wel beloved, the lady Lucye, into her chambre, the Dyat faire hearafter enſuyng:

Furſt, Every morning at brekefaſt, oon chyne of Beyf, at our kechyn, oon chete loff and oon mannchet at our panatrye barr, and a golon of ale at our buttrye barr:

Item, At dyner, a peſe of beyf, a ſtroke of roſte, and a rewarde at our ſaid kechyn, a caſt of chete bread at our panatrye barr, and a golon of ale at our buttrye barr:

Item, At after none, a mannchet at our panatrye barr, and half a galon of ale at our buttrye barr:

Item, At ſupper, a meſs of porage, a peſe of mutton, and a rewarde at our ſaid kechyn, a caſt of chete bred at our panatrye, and a golon of ale at our buttrye:

Item, At after-ſupper, a chete loff and a mannchet at our panatrye barr, a golon of ale at our buttrye barr, and half a golon of wine at our ſeller barr:

Item, Ev'ry morning, at our wood-yard, four tall ſhyds and twoo fagots:

Item, At our chaundrye barr in winter, ev'ry night, oon picket and four ſyſes of waxe, with eight candells, white lights, and oon torch:

Item, At our picker-houſe, weekly, ix white cuppas:

Item, At ev'ry time of our removal, oon hool carte for the carriage of her ſtuff:

And theſe our letters ſhall be your ſufficient warrant and diſcharge in this behalfe, at all tymes hereafter. Given under our ſegnet, at our manour of Eſthampſtede, the 17th day of July, the 14th yere of our reign.

To the lord ſteward of our houſhold, the treaſourer, comptroller, cofferer, clerks of the grene clothe, the clerks of our kechyn, and to all other our hed officers of our ſaid houſhold and to ev'ry of them.

The following curious Pieces give a true Repreſentation of Oliver Cromwell's *Character.*

To his highneſs the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The humble petition of Marjery, the wife of William Beacham, mariner,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner's huſband hath been active and faithful in the wars of this commonwealth, both by ſea and land, and hath undergone many hazards by impriſonment and fights to the endangering his life, and at laſt loſt the uſe of his right arm, and is utterly diſabled from future ſervice, as doth appear by the certificate annexed, and yet he hath no more than forty ſhillings penſion from Chatham, by the year:

That your petitioner having one only ſonne, who is tractable to learn, and not having wherewith to bring him up, by reaſon of their preſent low eſtate, occaſioned by the publique ſervice aforeſaid:

Humbly prayeth, That your highneſs would vouchſafe to preſent her ſaid ſonne Randolph Beacham, to be a ſcholler in Sutton's hoſpital, called the Charter-houſe.

OLIVER, P.

We referre this petition and certificate to the commiſſioners for Sutton's hoſpital.

July 28, 1658.

Copy of a Letter ſent by Oliver *to his Secretary, on the above Petition.*

You receive from me this 28th inſtant, a petition of Marjery Beacham, deſiring the admiſſion of her ſon into the Charter-houſe. I know the man, who was employed one day in an important ſecret ſervice, which he did effectually to our great benefit, and the commonwealth's. The petition is a brief relation of a fact, without any flattery. I have wrote under it a common reference to the commiſſioners, but I *mean* a great deal more, that it *ſhall* be *done*, without *their debate* or *conſideration of the matter*, and ſo do you privately hint to * * * * *.

I have not the particular ſhining bauble or feather in my cap, for crouds to *gaze at*, or *kneel to*, but I have power and reſolution for foes to *tremble at*; to be ſhort, I know how to *deny* petitions, and whatever I think proper for outward form to refer to any officer or office, I expect that ſuch my compliance with cuſtom ſhall be alſo looked upon as an indication of my will and pleaſure to have the thing done. See therefore that the boy is admitted.

Thy true friend,

July 28, 1656. OLIVER, P.

Dr. HILL *has lately publiſhed a curious Account of the* MUSHROOM STONE, *which is a Sort of Stone that, by being covered with Mould and watered, produces Muſhrooms; and therein he has given us an Account of the Growth of Muſhrooms in general, and of this, which he calls the Rock-Muſhroom, in particular, as follows.*

"THE courſe of nature in the production of muſhrooms has not been yet ſufficiently explained. Linnæus complains with reaſon, that the want of a due preciſion in their arrangement is the great *opprobrium* of the ſcience: Perhaps what is ſeen in this and the other parallel inſtances, may lead to the better underſtanding them.

That muſhrooms produce ſeeds is now well known; and they are in this peculiar ſpecies very conſpicuous. From thoſe ſeeds other muſhrooms are produced, as in all plants; and there is the ſame diſtinction among muſhrooms as other vegetables, ſome being annual, and others having perennial roots. As among plants, ſome will live only on a dry, and others on a moiſt ſoil; ſome on clay, ſome in water, and others among gravel; ſo among the muſhrooms each has its appropriated bed, out of which it will not grow; and even upon which it will not arrive at perfection without a concurrence of other circumſtances.

The annual muſhrooms riſe, and when they have perfected their ſeeds periſh like annual plants: No part of them remaining but the ſeed which retains the principle of life to the next ſeaſon. The perennial rooted muſhrooms riſe in the ſame manner from ſeeds, and perfect ſeeds again: The muſhroom then fades, but the root remains and grows, as is the caſe in the perennial plants. The firſt is obvious in many inſtances; and may be ſeen diſtinctly in every paſture ground in autumn.

But tho' there are certain muſhrooms of the earth which have alſo laſting roots; this is principally the caſe with thoſe which grow on ſtones and trees: And the reaſon is plain. It is but by mere chance a ſeed of a proper kind of muſhroom can be brought into ſuch a place; and nature therefore gives the plant a laſting principle of life that it may continue there.

The ſeeds of muſhrooms are very ſmall and light; they are produced in vaſt numbers; and they become the ſport of winds: They float in the air like thoſe atoms we ſee in a ray of light received into a dark room; and millions periſh for one which falls upon a proper place for growth.

A common agarick which ſtands to ripeneſs upon the trunk of an old tree produces many millions of theſe minute ſeeds; which being diſengaged from its ſpongy ſubſtance when ripe, ride thus in the air. The greateſt part are loſt, and often all of them: For none will ſtrike root unleſs it falls upon a part of a tree where there is rottenneſs and moiſture.

When a ſeed is received into ſuch a place it ſhoots principally outward; and a muſhroom, like the other, is produced. This may be eaſily pulled off from the tree; and there is ſo little baſis or root to be ſeen, that it appears wonderful how the great bulk was fed. This is the caſe in the agaricks of the firſt year; but it is otherwiſe afterwards: They adhere more firmly: They are difficult to be removed; and there appears abundant root for their nouriſhment.

In the generality of plants raiſed from ſeed, the part above ground, and the root increaſe proportionably to one another; and it is neceſſary they ſhould, ſince the root is to ſupply the nouriſhment: But it is otherwiſe in the muſhroom kind. They are nouriſhed in a great meaſure from the air, therefore leſs root is neceſſary; and this part which is ſmall at firſt, increaſes afterwards, becauſe its great uſe is to continue the principle of growth for ſucceeding productions.

When a new-ſown agarick has ſtood to ripen, and has decayed undiſturbed, the root immediately increaſes. As ſoon as the ſeeds are ripe no more nouriſhment being required to the plant, all is employed there: The fibres enlarge and thicken; they ſpread out in breadth, and inſinuate themſelves into every crevice of the wood; and wherever they become expoſed to the air, they enlarge into a tough firm, and irregular maſs, which bears the injuries of the weather, and at a proper ſeaſon ſhoots up new agaricks. Such

a fungous lump is always produced where the firſt agarick was rooted, and wherever elſe the expanſions of the root are naked; and in all theſe places agaricks riſe the ſucceeding ſeaſons; as alſo wherever the coat of bark is cracked or diſeaſed. This I have obſerved diſtinctly in two or three ſpecies of the true agaricks; and probably it will be found the ſame in all that kind.

If the variety of nature in the production of other muſhrooms be regarded, there will be leſs cauſe to wonder at theſe. Ray names a peculiar kind which never grows but on a dead horſe's hoof: The French Memoirs deſcribe another ſpecies growing on the bandages of wounds and ulcers in their hoſpitals: And the Ephemerides of Germany, a minute kind riſing from naked flint: Nor is the growth of miſletoe, a perfect plant, from the branch of a living tree, leſs wonderful. The rudiments of the common muſhroom are almoſt univerſal on the dung of horſes, tho' they will not riſe to maturity unleſs it be covered with earth, and kept moiſt and warm. The old Greeks ſay, they may be obtained the ſame way from the bark of the poplar; and mouldineſs, which conſiſts of muſhrooms, is in a manner univerſal. The difference in ſize is of little conſideration; for the diminutive muſhroom that grows on dead leaves is as perfect as the cart-load agarick of Hungary.

All theſe ſpecies owe their origin to ſeeds of muſhrooms of like kind, which are utterly loſt when they fall upon ſubſtances improper to nouriſh them; and when they are received on ſuch bodies as can ſupport them, under certain circumſtances, they yet remain in form of roots, or imperfect rudiments till thoſe accidents occur which favour their full growth.

It is no otherwiſe in this muſhroom of the rock, ſtrange as its origin appears: Seeds of the Imperial Muſhroom are received upon it, and like thoſe of the common kind, on the dung, of horſes they form a root; from which, in the ſame manner, when it is treated properly, perfect muſhrooms will riſe. What has given moſt the air of ſingularity to this is, that it was not obſerved muſhrooms might have perennial roots: But that is far from being peculiar to any one kind. Many of the muſhrooms which we ſee in woods, and which ſeem to riſe from the ground, grow really out of pieces of decayed wood under the ſurface; and theſe having perennial roots ſpread into the crevices of that dead wood, the ſame logs in thoſe circumſtances always produce them. While this dead wood lies on the ground, the ſeeds adhere to it, and ſpread their roots in it; but they do not grow perfect from it till it is buried.

Wood thus filled with the perennial roots of muſhrooms, may eaſily produce them, in the very ſame manner as the rock. A gentleman now in England aſſures me, he ſaw in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Trent at Rome, a piece of a root of a tree of the ſize of an ordinary billet, a preſent from the princeſs of Borgheſe, which being kept in a cellar and watered, produced every two or three days a crop of excellent muſhrooms. This is a parallel caſe: The kind of muſhroom indeed was not the ſame, nor was the ſubſtance the ſame wherein the roots were lodged; but the proceſs of nature in their growth is perfectly ſimilar."

"On this principle, and in this courſe, the growth of the rock muſhroom may eaſily be underſtood. As the proper ſeat of the agarick is in the cracks of rotting wood, that of the rock muſhroom is the cleft or crevice of a ſtone. One of theſe ripens upon the Piedmont hills, or elſewhere, where the proper ſtones are found: Its innumerable ſeeds are ſcattered in the air, and ſome of them lodge in the cracks of this ſtone.

From ſuch ſeed a muſhroom like the firſt is produced; which ſtanding its due time upon the ſtone decays. Then the root begins to grow; it ſpreads over the ſurface; it runs into the cracks; and, in fine, it covers the whole externally, and ſurrounds all the particles within, with a tough, ſpungy ſubſtance. This is the proper baſe of future muſhrooms of the ſame kind; and is in all reſpects like the roots of perennial plants, whoſe ſuperficial parts, ſtalks, leaves and the reſt, decay, but whoſe roots remain ready under proper circumſtances to produce thoſe plants again.

The ſtones may be carried into other parts of the world; and with tolerable care the root will remain unhurt, for it is very well defended: In this condition that was brought into England, which is now in poſſeſſion of the noble lady *, who gave me opportunity for theſe experiments; and the root being in a ſtate of growth, only a proper management is required to produce the muſhrooms."

A ſhort Account of the BRITISH COLONIES, *in the Iſlands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* WEST-INDIES: *Continued from p.* 396.

BUT they were ſo far from behaving in ſuch a manner, that in ſummer 1689,

* *The counteſs of Stafford.*

1689, they ſent a regiment of 700 men, under Sir Timothy Thornhill, to the aſſiſtance of our people in St. Chriſtopher's, who upon the war's breaking out had been attacked and reduced to great diſtreſs by the French inhabitants of that iſland, one half of which then belonged to France. And in 1690 many gentlemen volunteers of Barbadoes went on board the ſquadron ſent from England under commodore Wright, with a regiment on board, to ſerve in an expedition againſt the French in the Leeward Iſlands. But by this expedition we did much more harm to ourſelves than we did to the enemy; for many of the ſoldiers and ſailors having been taken from our naſty goals here in England, or preſſed, and cooped up in priſons or cloſe tenders for ſome time before their being embarked, they brought the goal diſtemper to Barbadoes, in which hot climate it ſoon became a moſt contagious plague or peſtilence, and raged ſo much both in the iſland and on board the fleet, that great numbers of the rich, as well as poor, died of it, and at laſt it became very difficult to find ſailors to replace thoſe that had died of it on board our ſhips of war, as many of the ſeamen that afterwards arrived at Barbadoes on board the trading ſhips, were infected with, and died of the diſtemper, which at the beginning of a war was a very great misfortune to the nation.

But this peſtilence, which we call the goal diſtemper, is a misfortune we have ſo often ſuffered by, that even humanity itſelf ought to induce us to prevent it, by providing proper and airy goals for the reception of priſoners in all parts of the kingdom, and putting thoſe goals under ſuch regulations as might enforce their being always kept ſweet and clean. The erecting and maintaining of ſuch a goal near the chief town of every county, would be no inſupportable expence to the nation in general; and they ought to be all built upon one approved plan, and made ſo large as to contain with eaſe and convenience all the priſoners we could ever have occaſion to put into them: To this I ſhall add, that if ever it ſhould become neceſſary to erect barracks in this kingdom for our ſtanding army, which it probably will, they ſhould in every county be built round the goal, with a large area between, divided in the middle by a ditch and paliſadoe, on the inner ſide of which the priſoners might ſafely be allowed to air and exerciſe themſelves in the day time, for it would be impoſſible for them ever to think of mutinying againſt the goalers, even tho' the priſon were, as every priſon ought to be, at ſome diſtance from the town.

The peſtilence I have mentioned continued to rage with great fury in Barbadoes for three or four years, and yet in A 1693 that iſland furniſhed two regiments under the command of col. Richard Salter and col. John Boteler, to join the forces ſent from England on board the ſquadron commanded by Sir Francis Wheeler, upon an expedition againſt Martinico, and the other French iſlands in that part B of the world. Accordingly the ſquadron, with 1500 land forces on board, arrived at Barbadoes, March 1, and being there joined by the two Barbadoes regiments, they ſet ſail, March 30, and came to an anchor at Cul de ſac Marine, in Martinico, April 1. The next day they landC ed 1500 men upon the iſland, but thought of nothing but ruining the poor inhabitants, by burning their houſes and deſtroying their plantations, which they did without oppoſition, both at that place and ſome other open parts of the iſland, as the people with their Negroes had fled D up to the woods, and all that were fit to carry arms had rendezvouſed at fort Royal and fort St. Pierre. On the 10th our troops were joined by a reinforcement from our Leeward Iſlands under colonel Codrington; and then it was reſolved to attack fort St. Pierre, for which purpoſe E the troops were reimbarked, and, on the 17th, they landed their whole force near that fort; but here they began to meet with reſiſtance, for as all the men of the iſland fit to bear arms had by orders aſſembled at this and the other fort, the garriſon that was to be beſieged was ſuperF rior in number to the beſieging army, and now our land commanders began to recollect, that they had neither battering cannon nor bombs, nor indeed any thing requiſite for attacking a regular fortification, therefore after having had above 120 killed, and above 160 wounded, beG ſides ſeveral made priſoners, and a great number fallen ſick, they, on the 20th, reſolved to give over their deſign, and the two following days the troops were all ſafely reimbarked under the protection of the men of war, after which the whole fleet returned to Barbadoes without making any other attempt againſt the enemy H in that part of the world.

By theſe two fruitleſs expeditions againſt the French, and by the mortality that had ſo long prevailed in Barbadoes, the number of white men in that iſland was ſo much reduced, that the Negroes were

again encouraged to form a conſpiracy for making themſelves maſters of the iſland, which conſpiracy was longer concealed, and better concerted, than any former had ever been; for they had reſolved that, upon the night agreed on, the governor ſhould be aſſaſſinated by his ſlaves, A that the Negroes chiefly intruſted in each plantation ſhould fall upon and murder their maſters and overſeers, and that all ſhould rendezvous at Bridgetown as ſoon as poſſible, with what arms, ammunition, and horſes they could ſeize, where they were to form themſelves into regiments, B the colonels of which, as well as their chief commander, they had agreed on. They had likewiſe contrived to make themſelves maſters of the fort, from whence they were to fire upon, and drive the ſhips out of the harbour; and alſo of the publick magazine, by means of a C Negro employed there under the ſtore-keeper, who was to have murdered his maſter, and to open the doors for his aſſociates to enter. And what ſeldom happens in any plot, tho' the execution was more than once by accident diſappointed, yet it remained concealed, till at laſt two D Negroes were by mere accident over heard talking together concerning it, and the perſon who over heard them being ſo wiſe as to go directly to inform the magiſtrate, the two ſlaves were immediately ſeized, and becauſe they would diſcover nothing of what they had been diſcourſing about, E they were condemned to be hung up in chains, till they ſhould be ſtarved to death. This cruel puniſhment they were ſo obſtinate, or ſo full of the hopes of being releaſed by their confederates, as to endure for four days; but as care had been taken to ſecure the ſlaves in every plantation, and the white men of the iſland had all taken arms, they at laſt began to deſpair, and not only confeſſed the conſpiracy, but diſcovered the chief conſpirators, who were all ſeized, and put to the moſt torturing ſorts of death, to the great loſs of the iſland; for in ſuch caſes the price of F the ſlave was by the law I have before mentioned, to be made good to the proprietor out of the publick treaſury, not exceeding 25l. for any one Negro.

Upon this occaſion a new law was made relating to Negroes, whereby a penalty was impoſed upon any perſon that ſhould H ſell rum or ſtrong liquors to any Negro ſlave, or to their uſe, or that ſhould buy any ſuch liquor for them. But notwithſtanding this new danger the people of this iſland had been expoſed to, the uſe of Negroes in every domeſtick, as well as plantation employment, ſtill increaſed, eſpecially as the people expected a more plentiful and cheaper ſupply than formerly, becauſe ever ſince the revolution a ſtop had been put to the ſeizing and confiſcating the ſhips of interlopers, tho' in this they were diſappointed; for theſe interlopers by their rivalling one another, as well as our African company, lowered the price of all European goods, and raiſed the price of Negroes upon the coaſt of Africa, which inconvenience was greatly increaſed by our throwing that trade entirely open, upon paying 10l. per cent. duty upon all goods exported to that coaſt, which was done by act of parliament in 1697; for the price of Negroes in all our plantations has very much increaſed ſince that time. This inconvenience, however, we could not guard againſt, for the ſame effect would have followed from other nations engaging in that trade, and we would certainly have been drove entirely out of it, had we continued the monopoly to our African company.

About the ſame time, that is to ſay, in 1697, or the beginning of 1698, whilſt Francis Bond, Eſq; preſident of the council, was governor, between the death of col. Ruſſel, their laſt, and the arrival of Ralph Grey, Eſq; their next governor, that act was paſſed which is ſtill ſubſiſting, entitled, *An Act for the better ſecuring the Liberty of his Majeſty's Subjects within this Iſland, and preventing long Impriſonment*. This act is a ſort of tranſcript of the *Habeas Corpus* act in England, and ſubjects the judges in Barbadoes to the ſame obligations, and under the ſame penalties, to which our judges are made liable by the *Habeas Corpus* act.

In 1702, the Negroes entered into a new conſpiracy for an inſurrection, which they were to begin by ſetting fire to Bridgetown, and ſeizing the forts whilſt the people were employed in extinguiſhing the flames; but the plot was diſcovered, and G the chief conſpirators executed in the uſual manner.

In 1703, upon Sir Bevil Grenvill's being appointed governor of Barbadoes by queen Anne, he was ordered by his inſtructions, not to receive or allow of any preſents being made him, by the people under his government; and, in compenſation for the loſs he was thereby to ſuſtain, his ſalary was enlarged from 1200 to 2000l. a year; which compenſation has been continued to every governor ſince his time, but I doubt if the inſtruction was ever renewed; at leaſt, I am ſure, that

for

for many years laſt paſt, it has never been obeyed. Before Sir Bevil's time, the governors of Barbadoes had, for many years, been allowed 500l. a year, wherewithal they were to hire ſuch a houſe for their reſidence, as they thought moſt convenient; but in his time, probably becauſe of the ſaid inſtruction, a plantation near Bridge-Town, formerly belonging to one Pilgrim, was purchaſed, and a houſe built for the reſidence of him, and all future governors, which houſe has ever ſince been called Pilgrim-Houſe; a very proper name, as the inhabitant generally travels thither to atone for his former ſins of extravagance, or to obtain an indulgence for future.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Extract from the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of the States General of the United Provinces.

Veneris, 11 *Die Auguſti*, 1758.

"MR. Pick de Zoelen, and other deputies of their high mightineſſes for foreign affairs, having, purſuant to the reſolution of the 1ſt inſtant, conferred with Mr. York, miniſter plenipotentiary of his majeſty the king of Great-Britain, they reported, That they had delivered to Mr. York the reſolution taken by their high mightineſſes, upon a letter written to them by the directors of the Amſterdam company, concerning the hoſtile treatment, and the robberies [*Brigandages*] committed by Engliſh privateers, in the veſſels, and on the ſubjects of their high mightineſſes, in the Weſt-Indies, and the iniquitous proceedings of the courts there, relative to this conduct; intreating him, that he would be pleaſed to ſupport and ſecond, by his good offices, the contents of this reſolution:

That he, Mr. York, had thereupon declared, That he ſaw with uneaſineſs, the continual complaints which their high mightineſſes found themſelves obliged to make, in favour of their ſubjects; and that the king his maſter had commanded him to make known, wherever it ſhould be proper, that his majeſty would moſt readily concur in every method that ſhould be propoſed, for giving ſatisfaction to their high mightineſſes, with whom he had always ſtudied to live in the moſt perfect union: But that the king had, at the ſame time, authoriſed him to declare, That his majeſty was determined not to ſuffer the trade of the French colonies, in America, to be carried on by the ſubjects of other powers, under the ſpecious pretext of a Neutrality; or words to be interpreted as a licence to carry on a trade with his enemies, which, though not particularly ſpecified in the articles of contraband, was nevertheleſs rendered ſuch in all reſpects, and in every ſenſe, by circumſtances. That they, the gentlemen deputies, would ſee, that the orders he communicated to them, and which he had received from his court a few days before, authoriſed him to repreſent to them, That as long as the licit commerce of the ſubjects of their high mightineſſes, to which his majeſty never intended to give the leaſt interruption, was confounded with that commerce which his majeſty regarded as wholly illicit, all their repreſentations would be fruitleſs; the rather as the method of proceeding, in ſuch caſes, was ſettled by treaty; and the crown could not take cognizance of facts, the examination of which belonged to the ordinary courts.

The ſaid report being taken into conſideration, meſſieurs the deputies of the provinces of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, of Zealand, Utrecht, and Frieſland, took a copy of the ſaid report, that they might communicate it to their conſtituents. And moreover it was thought good to order, that a copy of the ſaid report ſhould be delivered to Mr. Fagel, and other deputies of their high mightineſſes, for the affairs of the navy, that they might peruſe and examine it, and afterwards report their opinion thereupon to the aſſembly of their high mightineſſes." (See p. 327, 390.)

The humble REMONSTRANCE *of the* MOB *of* Great-Britain, *againſt the Importation of* FRENCH WORDS, *&c.*

IT is with infinite concern that we behold an inundation of French words pouring in upon us, and this at a time too, when there is ſome ſort of merit in deteſting every thing that is French. In regard to ourſelves, we are daily inſulted, by ſome of the fineſt lips in the world, with the opprobrious term of *Canaille*: We cannot reſent the inſult from them, as they are too ſacred for our unhallowed hands; beſides, they are ſufficiently puniſhed, by the mirth they afford to their *Mademoiſelles*, when they attempt to pronounce the uncouth word; for *Canaille*, from Engliſh lips, ſounds *Canal*; but as moſt things are pardonable to the pride of the creation, we ſhould readily excuſe THEM, if the infection had not ſpread among the officers of our army; and as we chiefly compoſe the numerous ſquadrons that are to guard the liberties of Britain, we cannot conceive that we ought to have any more to do with their language,

guage, than we have with their religion. All our buſineſs is to beat them, and that we can do in plain Engliſh: If our officers order us to form a line, we can do it; but if they call that line a *Cordon*, we muſt be obliged to apply to the chaplain for a *Denouement* of the myſterious word. —*Coup de main*, and *Manœuvre*, might be excuſable in marſhal Saxe, as he was in the ſervice of France, and perfectly acquainted with both; but we can't ſee what apology can be made for our officers lugging them in by head and ſhoulders, without the leaſt neceſſity, as a ſudden ſtroke might have done for one, and a proper motion for the other.——*Reconnoitre* is another favourite word in the military way; and as we cannot find out that it is much more ſignificant than *take a view*, we beg leave it may be ſent home again. We ſhould not have troubled the publick with this addreſs, if we had not received a freſh inſult by the papers of Saturday laſt, in a ſuppoſed letter from Germany, where the ingenious author tells us, ſpeaking of the intended operations of war, that the general's intention remains *Perdu*; which, we are informed, ſignifies *loſt*. In what ſenſe we are to underſtand this gentleman, we cannot ſay; his meaning indeed ſeems *Perdu*; he may perhaps give us to underſtand, by printing the word in Italicks, that the army and treaſure ſent to Germany, is all *Perdu*; the word then wants a little *Epaulment* to ſupport it, or rather a little *Eclairciſſement*; for, in the preſent application of it, it is dark and myſterious.

We muſt beg the gentlemen of the army pardon, if next to them we ſhould take the liberty of mentioning the barbers; a ſet of gentlemen very uſeful in their ſtation, but under no abſolute neceſſity of hanging out falſe French upon their ſigns: It may indeed become a French *Friſeur*, to acquaint the publick that he makes a *Tete de Mouton*, or ſimply a *Tete*; but we are a little offended when an Engliſh tonſor, under the ſign of a thing, which in ſome countries might be called a perry-wig, ſhall write ladies *Taits*, or *Tates*, or *Taets*, or *Taites*, or *Taites*'s made here; it looks as if they meant a reflection upon the ladies of Great-Britain, by acquainting the publick, that their heads were made in barbers-ſhops, and to be had either in Middle-Row or Rag-Fair. Now their intended purpoſe of ſerving the community would certainly be better anſwered, if they would ſuffer their ſigns to ſpeak plain Engliſh, and inform the world that SHEEPS HEADS (which, we are told, is the meaning of the three French words above) were ſold there, as by that means they would bid fair to ſerve gentlemen as well as ladies, who were not already provided.

Je-ne-ſçai-quoy, though of French extraction, we ſhall not preſume to find fault with, becauſe it has been naturalized, and productive of infinite good in England; it has helped many an unfortunate girl to a huſband, has indeed ſometimes parted man and wife, but has ſoon brought them together again; ſeldom fails of healing up the breaches it had made between friends; has fitted out fleets and armies, and brought them home again; has been a theme for orators, in velvet and in crape, and has furniſhed matter for many volumes.

Chicane, we dare not meddle with, as we are told the lawyers have taken it under their immediate protection; but as quirks and tricks are as foreign to their profeſſion, as ambition and avarice to that of a more venerable order, we ſuppoſe the charge is without foundation.

Bagatelle, or *trifle*, we ſhall leave to the ſmarts, as it would be a pity to rob them of the chief object of their ſtudy.

Pet-en-l'air, may ſuit very well with French *Effronterie*; for if the ladies of that country make no ſcruple of watering their *Rueiles* before the gentlemen who attend their *Levees*, I ſee no reaſon why they ſhould be aſhamed of a f—t; but as no ſuch offenſive wind is ever ſuppoſed to blow from fair Engliſh b—ms, we could wiſh they had found a name of a little more delicacy for this garment.

We therefore humbly pray, that French words, as well as French dreſs and French manners, may be laid aſide, at leaſt during the continuance of the preſent war; for we are apprehenſive, ſhould their language and cuſtoms deſcend to us, we ſhould be taught by their example, on the day of battle, to *f——te le camp*.

For theſe reaſons we pray as above; and ſhall, as in duty bound, hold them in everlaſting abhorrence. LEGION.

(See our laſt Vol. p. 330.)

The RESTORATIVE JELLY.

TAKE hartſhorn ſhavings, three quarters of a pound; iſinglaſs, candied eringo root, of each an ounce and half; ſnails, a pint and half; boil them in five quarts of water to a ſtrong jelly, then add the juice of one Seville orange, half a pound of ſugar-candy, and half a pint of beſt Liſbon white wine. Take half a pint, warm, three times a day.

It is beſt to boil the ſnails by themſelves; let them be wall-ſnails, the ſhells taken off, and the ſnails bruiſed.

If Seville or Liſbon oranges are not to be had, boil a lemon, and uſe a little of that juice.

A young man was cured by this reſtorative jelly, who had been in a conſumption ſome years, and his lungs were thought to be ulcerated.

If Amicus's friend (ſee p. 420.) receives any benefit from this receipt, it is hoped he will ſignify it in your Magazine.

I am, your conſtant reader, &c.

A LETTER *from a Country Gentleman to his Neighbours.*

AS you have been choſen, by ballot, in the preſence of the high-conſtables, in the moſt fair and impartial manner, to ſerve in the militia, it may not be improper to ſet before you the nature of that ſervice which the ſafety of your country requires from you, by ſtating faithfully thoſe parts of the act which relate to you immediately. You will then perceive how much you may have been deceived by the idle ſuſpicions of ſuch as have never read or underſtood the bill, or by the falſhood of others who choſe to miſrepreſent it. And ſeeing this, I truſt, my neighbours, you will then chearfully ſecond the firſt gentlemen of rank and character in your neighbourhood, in a meaſure which is calculated for your own and your country's preſervation.

The act ſays, the private militia men are to be enrolled to ſerve for the ſpace of three years, either for themſelves, or by ſubſtitute, who are to take the following oath.

I A. B. *do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majeſty King* GEORGE, *his heirs and ſucceſſors. And I do ſwear that I am a proteſtant, and that I will faithfully ſerve in the militia within the kingdom of Great-Britain, for the defence of the ſame, during the time for which I am enrolled, unleſs I ſhall be ſooner diſcharged.*

You will obſerve there is nothing in this oath which engages you to ſerve *abroad*, on the contrary, it expreſsly ſays, that it is for the defence only of your native country, when it ſhall be expoſed to the rapine and devaſtation of our indefatigable enemies the French. But as a further ſecurity, obſerve what the law ſays in another place, which law the king and his miniſtry are as much governed by as yourſelves. It ſays,

"Provided alſo, that neither this act nor any matter contained therein, ſhall be deemed or conſtrued to extend to the giving any power for the tranſporting any of the militia of this realm, or any way compelling them to march out of this kingdom."

To this ſolemn ſecurity of an act of parliament, I will mention one more, which is, that you will have for your officers the principal gentlemen of your neighbourhood who are perſonally known to you, whoſe eſtates and houſes and families lie amongſt your own. You are to go no where but where they go. They are to command you, and to ſhare in the ſame hardſhips, if any ſhould ariſe in this country. They have generouſly offered their ſervice, becauſe they know how neceſſary it is, at this hour, that you ſhould be armed for the ſafety and protection of every thing that ought to be dear to them and to you. Nay, ſo far is it from being in the power of any body to ſend you abroad, that you cannot be called out into actual ſervice, in defence of your country, by any thing leſs than our enemies actually invading, or preparing to invade it, as appears by the following part of the act.

"And be it further enacted, that in caſe of an actual invaſion, or upon imminent danger thereof, or in caſe of rebellion, it may and ſhall be lawful for his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors (the occaſion being firſt communicated to parliament, if the parliament be then ſitting or in being, or declared in council, and notified by proclamation if the parliament be not ſitting or in being) to order his and their deputy-lieutenants, &c. with all convenient ſpeed, to draw out and embody all the regiments and battalions of the militia of their reſpective counties, ridings, or places, and direct them to be led by their reſpective officers to any part of this kingdom, for the ſuppreſſion of ſuch invaſions and rebellions."

You now ſee what may be your ſituation, when you may be called out to defend your native country from that ruin and deſolation which the French are now ſpreading in many countries at this very hour. I will now inform you, what is your ſituation as militia men, by the act, during that ſervice which you are to perform, in order to enable you to reſiſt them, inſtead of being plundered and butchered by them. It is only to aſſemble one day in a fortnight for eight months, and three days ſucceſſively in the Eaſter holidays, and ſix days in the Whitſuntide, to learn your exerciſe; for which you are regularly to receive one ſhilling a day. You may be kept ſix hours on theſe days, perhaps leſs if you are expert at it.

By

By this means you are to be taught the use of arms, and be enabled to act together with success and confidence. It is as easy to learn your exercise, however difficult some (who have private views by discouraging you) may represent it, as to play at fives, or any other diversion used A in this country. Those who wish to see you sober, brave, and free, and to learn that which will defend yourselves and families, and save you from the expence of larger standing armies and higher taxes; these will wish to see you know how to handle a firelock, they will instruct you B in the use of it, they will head you when your native country is attacked, and take care that the arms intrusted to you for her defence, shall be applied to that purpose only.

Your officers have also a power to chuse from among you corporals, who are to C have six-pence per day of exercise above the shilling. They may also fill up the future vacancies of serjeants from among you, whose pay is a shilling per day the whole year, and a liberty to follow their work when not wanted for the militia duty. The militia men cannot, on any D days but these before mentioned, be interrupted in following their different callings by any one whatever. The militia act expressly protects you from being pressed into either the land or the sea service. Nothing therefore can interrupt you or oppress you, but your enemies who E may invade your native country, and then we must all be either soldiers or slaves; and happy will that man be, on that day of distress, who is prepared; who being, or having been in the militia, shall know how to defend himself, his family, and his property.

But it has been said, how are our wives and children to be supported when we shall be assembled and marched against the enemy that invades these kingdoms? God knows the French will take every thing from us here, as they have done every where else, but your families are G not to want. The act has declared they shall be supported, for it says,

"Every militia man shall receive one guinea upon being ordered out into actual service.

The families of militia men in actual service shall be maintained by the county.

A militia man falling sick on his march, H shall be provided for;—militia men shall have their cloaths at the end of three years service;—militia men shall do no highway duty,—nor serve as parish officers,—nor be liable to be pressed into either service;—and substitutes having been in actual service, are equally with persons serving for themselves, entitled to set up any trade in any place whatever.

Militia men, if maimed or wounded in actual service, are entitled to the provision of Chelsea hospital.—A militia man being above the age of thirty-five years, may at the expiration of two years service have his discharge.

If ballotted to serve, you must either serve personally, or find a substitute; and having once served, or found a substitute, you are, after your or his three years service, exempted from being ever ballotted for again until every person in the parish shall have served in his turn," so that it is almost impossible you should serve a second time, unless you offer, as many do, to serve as substitutes for others, or as volunteers.—"Parishes may offer volunteers instead of ballotted men, which volunteers or substitutes may be received, if the deputy-lieutenants approve of them.—A discharge for just cause or circumstances that deserve relief, may be given by the deputy-lieutenants upon application of the militia men.

The deputy-lieutenants have also a power to transfer a month's exercise from any months which interfere with harvest to the Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter holidays."

It has been said likewise, that the militia would never be paid. The act which passed for regulating your pay says, that the money shall be issued four months in advance to your officers, who will themselves see it delivered, or cause their serjeants to deliver it regularly to you, at the following rates: One shilling to every militia man on the day of exercise; and also one shilling and six-pence to every corporal on the day of exercise; one shilling a day the whole year to every serjeant; and six-pence a day the whole year to every drum boy. These may be taken from among your children, and cloathed, and will be permitted to work at their usual business when off their duty.

The purport of the act I have faithfully laid before you (as you will find by looking into it) and I hope not without success; for I hear the benefits of a militia are already so well understood, and the examples you have before you have so just a weight, that many intend to offer as volunteers when the deputy-lieutenants meet again.

By this conduct you will rescue your country from the precarious situation she is in, and instead of being in perpetual alarms she will be able to defend her

own poſſeſſions, and your fellow ſubjects abroad, without incurring the leaſt danger at home. Our enemies have before defeated our armies, the ſame may happen again: Accidents may loſe or retard our fleets, but who ſhall bring men enough to conquer Great-Britain, when the people are armed for her defence? And when inſtead of twenty or thirty thouſand men to decide her fate, ſhe can (when attacked at home) produce a million of fighting men. The war will neither be long or burthenſome, when you can pour your whole regular force into *France*, with a militia *at home* for your defence. On the contrary, ſhould you neglect this ſalutary meaſure ſo eaſy to execute, you will yourſelves be the cauſe of all thoſe meaſures which muſt be followed to recruit or augment the only defence you will bear, A ſtanding army; for your country muſt be defended; and if this ſhould (as the preſent ſtate of affairs ſeem to threaten) be inſufficient, you are anſwerable for all the calamities which a ſilly people deſerve, and may receive from an imperious inſatiable enemy. Add to this, that when others neglect their duty, thoſe who do their part honeſtly and nobly deſerve the more honour, and will reap the greater ſatisfaction. (See p. 357.)

An Addreſs to the Gentlemen qualified to ſerve as Officers in the Militia, but who have neglected to tender themſelves for ſuch truly honourable Employments.

GENTLEMEN,

IT muſt be with the greateſt concern that all good Engliſhmen obſerve the backwardneſs you ſhew for the ſervice of your country, on one of the moſt neceſſary and important occaſions that could poſſibly happen; the protection of the lives, liberties, properties and religion of yourſelves and the whole nation.

Surely this reluctance to engage in defence of yourſelves and the publick, cannot in ENGLISH gentlemen proceed from cowardice: Were that the caſe, how ill would you deſerve the name of Britons, and what a ſcandal would you be to your families, your anceſtors, and your country!

Perhaps then, moſt of you being unacquainted with the uſe of arms, and military diſcipline, may render you diffident of taking upon you a military command. Or you are apprehenſive that the common people, who are to compoſe the militia, will not behave well under your conduct.

The firſt objection may very eaſily be removed, by procuring a ſerjeant, or ſome other officer of the regular troops, to inſtruct you in what is neceſſary to be learned: And if ſeveral gentlemen in the ſame neighbourhood would meet for this purpoſe, the end might be better, and with more facility anſwered. In the time of the laſt rebellion, this method was practiſed with ſuch ſucceſs by many private gentlemen, that they became excellent proficients in the military exerciſe. And pray how much more honourably employed would you be in acquiring ſuch uſeful knowledge, than in gaming, drinking, or hunting? And how much better a figure will you make in the eyes of your neighbours in general, and of the ladies in particular, when they ſee you are qualified and determined to protect them and yourſelves from your country's enemies?

As to the ſecond objection:—Why ſhould not a militia behave as well as regular troops? The advantage that it is pretended the latter have over the former, conſiſts principally in being more expert in their exerciſe, and having been more uſed to danger. But it being very poſſible to train a militia to as great perfection in this part of military duty as any other ſoldiers can acquire; and as very few of our regulars ever ſaw the face of an enemy till lately, and many of them never were, and it is very likely never will be in an engagement, upon whom nevertheleſs we depend in part at leaſt for our defence, this objection therefore evidently appears to have no force.

It may be urged that militia have frequently behaved ill: So have ſtanding forces. Could any behave worſe than they did in the late rebellion at Preſton-Pans, and at Falkirk? At both theſe places they moſt ſcandalouſly ran away, and were defeated by a militia, and a deſpicable one too.

Surely thoſe who deſpiſe a militia do not reflect, that when the Greeks overcame thoſe almoſt innumerable armies of Perſians by whom they were invaded; and when the Romans, during the time of the commonwealth, ſubdued ſo many warlike nations, they had no troops but militia; neither had we any other when we conquered France. To come down to this very time:—Was not the only victory we have obtained over the French in America during the preſent war, gained by the provincials, and under a commander of their own? And this againſt regular troops, conducted by an old, brave, and an experienced general. And did not theſe ſame provincials, in the laſt mad attempt at Ticonderoga, behave with the utmoſt intrepidity?

In former times, how ready were the gentlemen of our nation in taking arms to decide the private and ſenſeleſs quarrels of the tyrannical barons? To determine whether Engliſhmen ſhould become the ſlaves of a Daniſh, a Norman, or a Saxon tyrant? Nay, even for that ridiculous project of conquering the Holy Land? And which of you, gentlemen, if challenged, would refuſe to fight a duel? Or if affronted by your deareſt friend would not endeavour to kill him, and riſque your own life for that barbarous purpoſe? Yet how unwilling are you to arm in the juſteſt and moſt laudable cauſe?—that of preſerving the moſt ſubſtantial benefits we can enjoy; indeed of every thing which makes life of any value to us? Is not this prepoſterous conduct!

Your unaccountable behaviour has already occaſioned the carrying the militia act into execution, to be deferred, in moſt counties, till next year. Alas! how do you know what may happen in the mean time? Before another year comes, it may be out of your power to do any thing for your defence.

The French will burn with impatience to revenge, in kind, the damage we have done them in their own country. And as ſuch numbers of our beſt troops have been ſent abroad, what force have we, if they ſhould land here, ſufficient to withſtand them? As for you, gentlemen, inſtead of taking the moſt effectual methods, by bravely preparing to defend yourſelves, of deterring our enemies from invading us, you are by your puſillanimous conduct giving them the greateſt encouragement ſo to do. And when deſtruction comes like a whirlwind, it will be with this terrible aggravation to you.—We have brought it upon ourſelves.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

THERE is not a reader of common underſtanding, who does not perceive that affairs are now in ſuch a ſituation upon the continent, that no power in Europe has any thing to hope or to fear, but from England. This vaſt, but late growth of importance, calls for all her caution, as her ſmalleſt failure of conduct, may be fatal to her allies. Even hiſtory and experience are but of little uſe upon this emergency, becauſe the balance of power, which our anceſtors were ſo careful to maintain, no longer exiſts in the ſame manner as heretofore, and a new ſyſtem has taken place all over Europe, and how much it is in favour of England, will appear from the following conſiderations.

The Ruſſians, next to the houſe of Auſtria, ſeem to intereſt themſelves the moſt againſt his Pruſſian majeſty. They have poured their armies into his dominions, and, like locuſts, they have devoured the fruits of the earth. Notwithſtanding this, it is viſible, that their counſels at home are irreſolute, from the backwardneſs of their armies. To what is this backwardneſs owing, but to their dread of the reſentment of Great-Britain, who has maritime force enough to undo, in one ſeaſon, all that the Great Peter, and his ſucceſſors, have been labouring at for upwards of half a century. This is a dread, that no other power but England can affect that mighty empire with. It is proof againſt all the combined force of the north; and yet the ableſt counſellors of her Czariſh majeſty are ſenſible, that a ſquadron of Britiſh ſhips, acting in earneſt, could reduce them to the ſame unimportant ſtate they were in before Peter the Great took the reins of government into his own hands. Notwithſtanding all the high ſounding liſt of the Ruſſian fleet, it is well known that all their empire cannot furniſh ſailors enough to man two ſhips of the line; and that the moſt valuable branches of their commerce muſt become precarious, as ſoon as they ſhall provoke Great-Britain to declare againſt them. Add to this, that extenſive, nay, populous as the dominions of her Czariſh majeſty are, ſhe is not able to march and maintain 10,000 men, for three months, out of her own dominions, ſo that they muſt ſubſiſt, either upon ſubſidies, or by putting the country, where they are, be it friends or enemies, under contribution.

Almoſt the ſame obſervation holds good with regard to the Swedes, who likewiſe have put in for their ſhare of the ſpoils of the houſe of Brandenburgh. They lie, indeed, more convenient for annoying his Pruſſian majeſty, and they have hitherto proceeded with more ſpirit, or rather with leſs caution, than the Ruſſians have done; but, with all the poverty of the Ruſſians, they have the misfortune of being governed by a faction, that has wreſted all power from their king, and ſeem to follow no dictates, but thoſe of blind revenge and deſpair. In what a condition then muſt ſuch a government be, ſhould the greateſt maritime power in the world take advantage of the diviſions that now rend their country, and have forced their king to act a part, that is directly the reverſe of his intereſt, inclination, and honour?

Upon the whole, therefore, it appears, that as ſoon as his majeſty ſhall be of opinion,

nion, that the intereſt of his dominions, or allies, call upon him to declare as a principal in the war upon the continent, the weight both of Ruſſia and Sweden muſt be taken off from the king of Pruſſia. But matters are not yet come to that extremity, as the ill management of the Swedes, and the backwardneſs of the Ruſſians render, hitherto, ſuch a ſtep unneceſſary. As to Denmark, the third northern potentate, he has, ſince the beginning of the preſent troubles in Europe, given too many proofs of his deſire not to break with Great-Britain, for us to be under the ſmalleſt apprehenſion of his falling in with the views of France. The protection of that commerce which he ſo carefully cheriſhes, calls aloud for his cultivating friendſhip with us; and ſhould France ſucceed in her ambitious views, all the favour he could expect could be but that which the giant indulged Ulyſſes in, of his being the laſt he would devour.

The principal object then of the conſideration of Engliſhmen, at this time, is the conduct which the Dutch may obſerve; a ſtate intimately connected with England, by every tye that gratitude, intereſt, or the common ſenſe of publick liberty can form. The very baſis of their exiſtence, as a free people, may be ſaid to have been cemented by the blood of Engliſhmen, and their proſperity was owing to the indulgences ſhewn them by England, often to the prejudice of her own welfare. Yet this very people, who, during the late war, pretended to be unable to fit out a ſingle ſhip of the line, inſtead of twelve which they had agreed to furniſh, now talk of protecting a contraband colluſive trade, which muſt deprive us of all thoſe advantages, our ſuperiority by ſea gives us over our enemy.

Their pretences that they are the ſole owners of the ſhips and cargoes which the Engliſh have ſeized as contraband, and that they have by treaties a right to protect French property in their bottoms, are equally ridiculous. The preſerving all the nations who had poſſeſſions in America, their entire and ſeparate right to trade to and from thoſe poſſeſſions, was one great object of the treaty of Munſter, in 1648, which has been the baſis of all commercial treaties ever ſince, and the Aſſiento ſhip, which the Engliſh with great difficulty got leave to ſend to New Spain, is the only inſtance of a national deviation from that great maxim, though other deviations undoubtedly have been made from it, and winked at.

Every one knows, who can recollect the tranſactions of a few years paſt, that when England entered into a war with Spain, France would have been extremely glad to have continued to carry on the commerce of Spain in her bottoms; and they undoubtedly had as good a right to do that, as the Dutch have to carry on the trade of France, during this war, in their bottoms. But the Engliſh foreſaw under what diſadvantages, in that caſe, they muſt make war, and therefore forced France from her neutrality. But the tenderneſs with which England has ever treated the ſubjects of the ſtates general, and the remembrance of paſt friendſhip, does not admit of her proceeding to ſuch extremities with them. Nay, our government exerts itſelf, with indefatigable zeal, to diſcover all inſtances of violating the rights of real neutrality, that the offenders may be brought to condign puniſhment.

The Dutch, however, not contented with this, inſiſt upon ſatisfaction for the French property, which has been ſeized on board their ſhips; which is the ſame thing as ſaying to France, "Take you no concern about your trade, you ſhall have all the benefit of it without any riſk, and ſo you will have the more men, money, and ſhipping, to employ againſt the Engliſh at home." They have even gone ſo far as to affront, in the moſt groſs manner, every friend of the Engliſh government, who dares to remonſtrate againſt thoſe colluſive practices; and, if certain accounts from thence are to be depended upon, their inſolence has been aimed at r—l perſonages.

But, that I may return to the purport of this paper, what has England to fear, ſhould the Dutch be mad enough to proceed to violent meaſures? Was ſhe to imitate their ſpirit, has ſhe not every thing to hope from the ruin of their trade, or the engroſſing to herſelf all its moſt valuable branches? And let me add another very ſhort queſtion, What has England in the preſent ſtate of her navy to fear, though all the naval power, that all the reſt of Europe can muſter up, ſhould declare againſt her?

It is therefore to be hoped, that the Engliſh government will never ſuffer themſelves to be either bullied or cajoled out of the firmneſs they have hitherto ſhewn, but ſtick to the ſpirit of treaties, which is as repugnant to ſuch colluſive practices, as it is to open piracies. (See p. 327, 390.)

As

An Explanation of the Words, Character, Carricatura, *and* Outré, *in Painting and Drawing.*

Annexèd to Mr. Hogarth's *new Print, entitled,* The BENCH.

"THERE are hardly any two things more eſſentially different than *Character* and *Carricatura*: Nevertheleſs, they are uſually confounded and miſtaken for each other: On which account this explanation is attempted.

It has ever been allowed, that when a *Character* is ſtrongly marked in the living face, it may be conſidered as an index of the mind; to expreſs which, with any degree of juſtneſs in painting, requires the utmoſt efforts of a great maſter. Now, that which hath, of late years, got the name of *Carricatura*, is, or ought to be, totally diveſted of every ſtroke that hath a tendency to good drawing: It may be ſaid to be a ſpecies of lines that are produced, rather by the hand of chance, than of ſkill: For the early ſcrawlings of a child, which do but barely hint an idea of an human face, will always be found to be like ſome perſon or other; and will often form ſuch a comical reſemblance, as, in all probability, the moſt eminent *Carricaturers* of theſe times will not be able to equal with deſign; becauſe their ideas of objects are ſo much more perfect than children's, that they will unavoidably introduce ſome kind of drawing: For all the humourous effects of the faſhionable manner of *carricaturing*, chiefly depend on the ſurprize we are under, at finding ourſelves caught with any ſort of ſimilitude, in objects abſolutely remote in their kind. Let it be obſerved, the more remote in their nature, the greater is the excellence of theſe pieces. As a proof of this, I remember a famous *Carricatura* of a certain Italian ſinger, that ſtruck at firſt ſight, which conſiſted only of a ſtraight perpendicular ſtroke, with a dot over it.

As to the French word *outré*, it is different from the foregoing, and ſignifies nothing more, than the exaggerated outlines of a figure, all the parts of which may be, in other reſpects, a perfect and true picture of nature. A giant, or a dwarf, may be called a man *outré*. So any part, as a noſe, or a leg, made bigger or leſs than it ought to be, is that part *outré*. Which is all that is to be underſtood by this word, ſo injudiciouſly uſed to the prejudice of *Character*."

Character and *Carricatura* are thus defined by an ingenious French writer.

Caractere. On entend généralement par ce terme dans la peinture, la touche & la maniere qui ſervent à marquer la difference & comme l'eſprit de chaque choſe.

—*Carricatures*, c'eſt-à dire des portraits, qui en conſervant la reſemblance d'une perſonne, la repréſente avec un air ridicule.

As many People are unacquainted with the Family of the late brave Lord Viſcount Howe, *the following Advertiſement may inform them, that he left two Brothers, the Commodore, now Lord* Howe, *and Lieutenant-Colonel* Howe, *at preſent with his Regiment at* Cape-Breton. *So extraordinary an Addreſs, from the Mother of theſe truly noble Brothers, muſt ſtrike every one with mingled Grief and Pleaſure, and no doubt will have a due Effect upon the Perſons to whom it is addreſſed.*

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Burgeſſes of the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham.

AS lord Howe is now abſent upon the publick ſervice, and lieutenant-colonel Howe is with his regiment at Louiſbourg, it reſts upon me to beg the favour of your votes and intereſts that lieutenant-colonel Howe may ſupply the Place of his late brother as your repreſentative in parliament.

Permit me, therefore, to implore the protection of every one of you, as the mother of him, whoſe life has been loſt in the ſervice of his country.

CHARLOTTE HOWE.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

Lyndon, in Rutland, Aug. 15, 1758.

SIR,

DR. Halley, in his Aſtronomical Tables, remarks, that the comet of 1682, having paſſed in its deſcent not remote from Jupiter, might poſſibly be in ſome meaſure affected by its attraction. But it is remarkable, that both Saturn and Jupiter were then ſo ſituated, that the comet approached them, both in coming down to, and going up from the Sun; as the four calculations I have ſubjoined will ſhew. The maſters of the doctrine of gravity can beſt judge, whether ſuch large bodies would at that diſtance ſenſibly alter the comet's orbit and preſent period. I had not obſerved this circumſtance when my pamphlet on comets was publiſhed, or ſhould have mentioned it more particularly. However, as I there made ſeveral variations

variations in Sir Iſaac Newton's Problem, the reducing which to a trigonometrical calculation, is, I believe, no where elſe publiſhed; as alſo in Dr. Halley's calculation of a comet's place, and table of a parabola; I ſhould be glad if ſome ſkilful perſon would ſomewhere ſhew, how far they are proper or not. I am, &c.

THO. BARKER.

Places of the Comet of 1682, *as ſeen from* Saturn *and* Jupiter.

From Saturn: 1680, May 21, ♈ 6°. 56. S. 54. 27′ C. D. 2.27 — 1685, Feb. 5. ♊ 0. 31. S. 60. 26 C. D. 3.71 From Jupiter: 1681, Aug 8, ♈ 6°. 14. S. 42°. 50′ C. D. 1.32—1683, Oct. 31, ♐ 9°. 16. S. 82°. 18′ C. D. 1.77.

The following Letter was wrote by Prince Ferdinand *of* Brunſwick, *to M. de* St. André, *Lieutenant-Colonel in the* French *Carabiniers, who having been made Priſoner in the Action of the* 23*d of* June, *was treated, ſays a* French *Letter Writer, with the higheſt Civility and Politeneſs by that Prince, who has permitted him to return upon his Parole, and whoſe Behaviour, in every Reſpect, is as laudable, as his Valour and military Skill are well known.*

SIR,

"I HAVE been favoured with your letter. What I have done for you is no more than what your merit, and my perſonal eſteem for you required of me. I could not but admire the bravery with which you, and all your gentlemen, fought in the battle of the 23d. Having the higheſt eſteem for ſuch brave men, I could not forbear giving them ſome ſenſible marks of the reality of thoſe ſentiments, by anticipating the deſires of you, Sir, and the other gentlemen with you in your preſent ſituation, by granting you permiſſion to return to France, firſt engaging your word of honour not to reſume the functions of your office, till an exchange be made of priſoners, and to keep at a diſtance from your army; you know, Sir, the conſequence. I have too much confidence in your generoſity, to make the leaſt doubt of your complying with what I require. I have the utmoſt compaſſion for the fate of the poor wounded. It would give me the utmoſt pleaſure to find an opportunity to mitigate their pains, as I naturally eſteem a nation which has always impreſſed my mind with this ſentiment, and which ſo juſtly deſerves it."

Believe me to be, &c.

AS we have obliged our readers with a Plan of the bloody battle between the Heſſian troops under the prince of Iſenbourgh, and the vanguard of the prince of Soubiſe's army under the duke de Broglio; for a full account of that battle we refer them to our laſt Magazine, p. 431.

To the MONITOR.

SIR,

WHILE the world rings with the victories obtained by the Pruſſian hero, and with the atchievements of the Britiſh arms upon the coaſt of France, it can be no impropriety to attempt an illuſtration of the meaſures by which a ſovereign, who has neither trade, nor revenue, nor an extent of dominions, to enable him to maintain an army ſufficient to contend with the ſuperior force and riches of France, triumphs over the united force of the moſt powerful nations on the continent: And by a ſpecimen of Engliſh chivalry in the reigns of Edward the Third, and Henry the Fifth, to ſhew that there is no need of numerous armies to chaſtiſe the inſolence of the French: And that our preſent armaments are not inferior to thoſe, which have eternized the fame of the Britiſh ſoldiery at Creſſy, Poictiers, and Agincourt.

The king of Pruſſia, by his conduct, makes up what he wants in his exchequer. He diſcovered a confederacy to deprive him of his dominions, and to reduce him to a ſtate of abjection and contempt; which made it neceſſary for him to appear at the head of his armies in perſon. By this he inſpires his troops on all occaſions to make the laſt effort; and retrenches all thoſe ſuperfluities, which only ſerve for ſhow, and do not contribute to victory, when the campaign is committed to officers, who vye with each other in their military equipments.

As this warrior's ultimate view, in all his actions, is to give a luſtre to majeſty, by his good conduct and valour, he reduces all magnificence to a warlike preparation; admitting no expence in his armies, that is not neceſſary to inſpire reſpect for his perſon, and to throw a dread upon his enemies.

He abhors the cuſtom of thoſe countries, where the army ſwells with ſuperfluous equipages, which ruin the officers, conſume the neceſſary forage, multiply uſeleſs mouths, and enhance the price of proviſions: And he is particularly careful to baniſh from the camp every thing that carries the appearance of voluptuouſneſs, affectation,



A Camp of P.r Ysemburg before the Action. B. the position of the Corps between Bushes. a. & the Wood of Ellenbach. b. upon an Eminence whereon lay large Stones. c. d. Hessian Infantry. e. Cannons. f. Dragoons. g. Hess.: & Hanov: Hunters on Horseback with the Hussars. h. & Hunters on foot. C. Approach of the French Army. D. their Infantry through Cassel. E. their Cavalry round the City. F. their first forming a line of Battle. G the Second line. i. the Infantry. k. Dragoons. l. rest of the Cavallry. m.


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affectation, and ſoftneſs. He had rather his officers ſhould breathe onions and garlick, than evaporate thoſe perfumes, which indicate an effeminate ſpirit, and enervate the organs of martial courage.

The tables of his general officers are allowed to be ſpread with plenty of wholeſome food; but with ſuch proviſions only as are ſuitable to the hardſhips of a ſoldier's life, for ſtrength and not for luxury; to comfort and raiſe the ſpirits, not to intoxicate the head. And in that, he himſelf is the firſt example. His own table admits of nothing rare nor extravagant: All is plain, good in its kind, and recommends moderation in meat and drink.

Where a contrary uſage has prevailed, no nation could ever ſupport the extravagances of the army, and no army could long maintain the character of brave, reſolute, and undaunted: Where luxury prevails, we muſt not look for courage, nor hope for ſucceſs. The man that ſtudies his appetite, becomes an eaſy prey to the enemy, as Tacitus remarks of Vitellius, of whom he writes: *Ventre et gula, ſibi ipſi hoſtis.* Therefore the advantages gained in this part of his conduct by the king of Pruſſia over his enemies, are very conſiderable, both as to the expence for the maintenance, and to the means for preſerving good diſcipline, and for inſpiring his forces with true ideas of martial glory. By this means he curbs that ſimple ambition, which prompts young people to diſtinguiſh themſelves by a falſe politeneſs, and by addicting themſelves to vices, which deſtroy the ſpirit of a ſoldier: And he ſtems that torrent of profuſion, which in other armies conſumes, in a few months, what he makes to ſerve for ſeveral years.

His royal attention then paſſes to the magnificence of dreſs and furniture; which he regulates ſo, as not to be hurtful to his army. Men that take the field dreſſed like women, debauched with uſeleſs gold and ſilver, may therewith encourage the enemy to puſh hard for victory, as the Iberians fought againſt the Medes covered with golden ſhields; but cannot defend themſelves therewith. It is iron, and not gold, that is of moſt ſervice in the hand of a warrior. Thus the Pruſſian hero is diſpleaſed with vain ſplendor; recommends the care of arms, horſes, tents, and whatever is neceſſary to cover his men from the inclemency of the weather; and values the officer that prefers his duty to pleaſures, and is ambitious only to give proofs of his capacity and courage.

His preſence prevents many frauds in the ſupport of his army. Companies and battalions frequently run ſhort when left to commiſſaries and inſpectors, whoſe intereſt or private advantage tempts to increaſe the troops upon paper, whereby the ſtate is charged with real expences for imaginary men, and the ſervice is diſappointed. The proviſions, cloathing and ſhoeing of the army, are ſubject to many deceits: And if they are with held or diſpenſed in a fraudulent or negligent manner, the publick money is waſted; and murmurings, and ſometimes deſertions, diſpirit and weaken the army. But neither negligence nor avarice will dare to diſtreſs them, where the commiſſaries or agents know that their exactneſs lies under the prince's immediate inſpection. And his perſonal enquiry into the manner in which ſick ſoldiers are treated in the military hoſpitals, contributes to the increaſe of his power, as thereby he preſerves the life of many a brave veteran, and ſecures his affections. It is bad policy that drooping ſoldiers ſhould be neglected: That the lives of men ſhould be reckoned of ſo little conſequence as they are in ſome armies; and that there ſhould be more propenſity for raiſing bad recruits, at a great expence to the ſtate, than for preſerving thoſe ſoldiers who are inured to war, at leſs charges. By a ſtrict attention to the bad conſequences of this evil, and taking care to prevent them, we may aſcribe many advantages and great ſavings in the Pruſſian army.

In a word, he takes care that nothing appears in his general conduct, but what is great, premeditated, ſerious and conformable to the ſervice he is engaged in. He baniſhes the pleaſures and diverſions that might interrupt the cares occaſioned by his command; and which cannot be at all ſuitable to a prince, who is marching againſt an enemy, and knows not but that in a few days ſome of his moſt faithful ſervants ſhall be ſacrificed in his ſight for his defence. His invincible courage, in the midſt of his loſſes; his wiſdom to extricate himſelf out of difficulties, and to keep up the ſpirit of his forces; and his juſtice, compaſſion, and his liberality, ſupply the deficiency of his finances. For, what army will ever deſert a prince, who, like Adrian, baniſhes all effeminacy out of his camp; like Trajan, Severus, and Veſpaſian, gains the hearts of his ſoldiers, by eating, drinking, and cloathing in a kind of military ruſticity; and like Probus, and other emperors, takes care of the proviſions, cloathing, and health of the common men?

Such an army requires no new taxes for its ſupport. They follow their prince with chearfulneſs, and he leads them on to victory, and to collect whatever is neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence from the enemy's territories; which not only ſupplies the deficiency of their maſter's revenue, but is the readieſt way to force an ambitious enemy to equitable terms of peace. A policy, which has been always purſued with ſucceſs; and not peculiar to Frederick the Great, as might be exemplified by the ſeveral invaſions of France under the auſpicious conduct of our own kings. Amongſt which I ſhall only ſelect ſuch expeditions, as may, in ſome meaſure, animate our preſent operations on the French coaſt.

When Edward the Third, in the year 1346, invaded France, he marched up almoſt to the walls of Paris, with only 30,000 foot, and 2500 horſe; and with a detachment of 9000 foot, his ſon, the prince of Wales, about ſixteen years old, gained a compleat victory over 120,000 French commanded by their king in perſon.

Edward in his way to Paris, in defiance of one of the greateſt armies that ever had been ſeen in France, revenged the blood of ſeveral noblemen, whom the French had put to death, by beheading the chief actors in that bloody ſcene, and plundering and burning all that ſtood in his way. And in his return towards the coaſt, being obliged to ford the Soame, defended by 6000 regulars, he entered the river firſt, and ſo animated his men, by crying out, He that loves me, let him follow me, that he forced a paſſage, and opened a way to the plains of Creſſy, where the French king was defeated by the prince of Wales. Which victory was followed by the reduction of Calais.

But this is far inferior to the expedition, which the prince of Wales undertook in 1356, who, with an army of no more than 8000 well diſciplined ſoldiers, penetrated into the very boſom of France, to the gates of Burgeſſe in Berie; and from thence fetched a circumference thro' Turenne, Poictou, to Bourdeaux in Santoin; and being met near the city of Poictiers by a French army of 60,000 men and upwards, commanded by their king in perſon, he not only routed them entirely, but ſlew 6000 common men, and took 100 pair of colours, 2000 knights and gentlemen, one archbiſhop, five earls, many other great lords, the king himſelf, and his ſon Philip.

The conqueſt of France, by Henry the Fifth, was undertaken with an army that conſiſted only of 6000 ſpearmen, and 24,000 gunners. He firſt ſecured a retreat at Harfleur, which he made a place of arms, and then marched with 2000 horſe, and 13,000 foot, to beſiege Calais. In this march he paſſed thro' a country, from whence the enemy had carried off all ſorts of proviſions, and torn up the roads, ſecured all the paſſes, and laid many ambuſhes in the woods, by which he was continually harraſſed, and his ſoldiers were obliged, for twelve days, to feed upon roots, nuts, and berries, and to drink ditch water. However, he purſued his rout towards the town of Calais, tho' he was ſure of meeting with 150,000 horſe, which ſtopped him in an advantageous poſt near Agincourt, in the county of St. Paul, under the conduct of the conſtable of France. Being forced to fight, this Britiſh hero, neither daunted by the feebleneſs of his men, nor by the advantageous ſituation of the enemy, nor yet by the vaſt ſuperiority of their numbers, diſpoſed his little army with ſo much conduct, and ſo animated them with his preſence and behaviour, that they gained a compleat victory, having ſlain 10,000 common men and 8000 princes, nobles, knights, and gentlemen, with the loſs of about 400 men only, and two general officers.

Thus we may obſerve, that the battle is not always to the ſtrong, and that the way to power is not to run into immenſe expences for equipages and uſeleſs commodities, when we go out to battle; but to obſerve ſuch a conduct as to retrench the ſuperfluities and vices of our military equipments; to gain the hearts of the ſoldiers by good uſage; and ſo to manage the operations, as to draw from the enemy's territories a large ſhare of the charges of the campaign. And from hence we may eaſily form an idea of the courage and ſtrength of the French, when attacked in their own country, and of the ſucceſs we have reaſon to expect from the preſent meaſures executed againſt their coaſts. If the ſucceſs of the Pruſſian arms is owing to the conduct of their ſovereign; and if the victories gained by our kings over the French in their own country were the fruits of their wiſdom and courage, let our armies follow thoſe great examples, and we need not doubt of the like ſucceſs.

To the CITIZEN.

SIR,

VERY great riches in private men are always dangerous to ſtates, becauſe they create greater dependence than

than can be conſiſtent with the ſecurity of any ſort of government whatſoever; they place ſubjects upon too near a level with their ſovereigns; make the nobility ſtand upon too great an inequality in reſpect of one another; deſtroy amongſt the commons that balance of property and power which is neceſſary to a democracy, or democratical part of any government, overthrow the poiſe of it, and indeed alter its nature, tho' not its name: For this reaſon, ſtates who have not an agrarian law, have uſed other means of violence or policy to anſwer the ſame ends. Princes often, either by extraordinary acts of power, by feigned plots and conſpiracies, and ſometimes by the help of real ones, have cut off theſe excreſcent members and rivals of their authority, or muſt have run the hazard of being cut off by them. Ariſtocracies put them upon expenſive embaſſies, or load them with honorary and chargeable employments at home, to drain and exhauſt their ſuperfluous and dangerous wealth; and democracies provide againſt this evil, by the diviſion of the eſtates of particulars after their death amongſt their children or relations in equal degrees.

We have inſtances of the firſt in all arbitrary monarchies, as well as in all the Gothick governments formerly, and in Poland at preſent, which are conſtant ſtates of war or conſpiracy between their kings and nobles; and which ſide ſoever gets the better, the others are for the moſt part undone. By doing the ſecond, the nobles of Venice keep up their equality; and Holland, Switzerland, and the free ſtates of Germany, make the proviſions laſt named, which, as I have ſaid, anſwers, in ſome meaſure, the purpoſes of an agrarian law: But by waiting for the diviſion of overgrown ſubſtance in private hands, other ſtates have been undone; and particularly Florence was enſlaved by the overgrown power of the houſe of Medicis.

And as great riches in private men is dangerous to all ſtates, ſo great and ſudden poverty produces equal miſchiefs in free governments, becauſe it makes thoſe, who by their birth and ſtation muſt be concerned in the adminiſtration, neceſſitous and deſperate; which will leave them the means, and give them the will, to deſtroy their country: For the political power will remain ſome time in their hands, after their natural power and riches are gone; and they will ever make uſe of it to acquire that wealth by violence and fraud, which they have loſt by folly and extravagance. And as both of theſe extremes are certainly true of particular men, ſo they are more dangerous in numbers of men joined together in a political union; who, as they have more wealth than any particular men ever had, or can have, ſo they have the ſeparate intereſt of every individual to aſſiſt them, ariſing from the dependance of friendſhip, relation, acquaintance, or creatures, without that emulation and envy which will always be raiſed by the ſudden and exorbitant riches of private men. It is certain, that they both make too violent an alteration in property, and almoſt always produce violent convulſions in government.

Now companies bring all theſe miſchiefs upon us; they give great and ſudden eſtates to the managers and directors, upon the ruin of trade in general, and for the moſt part, if not always, bring ruin upon thouſands of families, who are embarked in the ſociety itſelf. Thoſe who are in the direction and the ſecret of the management, beſides all other advantages, draw out and divide all their principal, and what they can borrow upon their credit; perſuade innocent and unwary people to believe that they divide only the profits of their trade, and, by a thouſand other artifices heightening their advantages, draw them into a ſhare in them; and when they have wound up the cheat to the higheſt pitch that it can go, then, like rats, leave a falling houſe, and multitudes of people to be cruſhed by it. This was the caſe of the Eaſt India and African companies formerly, whoſe ſtock ſold for 300 per cent. when it was not worth a groat; and how far it is the caſe of the preſent Eaſt-India company, their members are concerned to enquire.

What ruin, deva[illegible]tation, and havock of eſtates! What publick miſery, and deſtruction of thouſands, I may ſay millions, have we ſeen by the eſtabliſhment and wicked intrigues of the South-Sea company, only to make a few unſhapely and monſtrous members in the body politick! What has that company done for the benefit of trade, which they were eſtabliſhed, forſooth, to promote? They have ſuffered numbers of our manufactures to rot in their ſhips, hindered private traders from carrying on an advantageous commerce to the lower parts of America and the South-Sea; and, like the dog in the manger, will neither eat themſelves, nor let any one elſe eat.

The benefits ariſing by theſe companies, generally, and almoſt always fall to the ſhare of the ſtock-jobbers, brokers, and thoſe who cabal with them; or elſe are

the rewards of clerks, thimble-men, and men of nothing, who neglect their honeſt induſtry to embark in thoſe cheats, and ſo either undo themſelves and families, or acquire ſudden and great riches, then turn aukward ſtateſmen, corrupt boroughs, where they have not, nor can have any natural intereſts; bring themſelves into the legiſlature with their peddling and jobbing talents about them, and ſo become brokers in politicks as well as ſtock, wanting every qualification which ought to give them a place there.

Your's, &c. T. A. B

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE famous Puffendorf, in his Introduction to the Hiſtory of Europe, ſtates this queſtion, Whether the pope, with all his adherents, be ſtrong enough to reduce the proteſtants under his obedience by force? Upon which he remarks, as follows.

"The proteſtants in Germany are ſo conſiderable, that they may be eſteemed equal in ſtrength to a great and flouriſhing kingdom. But their being divided under ſeveral heads, and thoſe of different intereſts, much abates their ſtrength. The emperors within the ſpace of a hundred years, have twice reduced them to that extremity, that both their religion and liberty (which are ſo linked together, that one cannot be loſt without the other) ſeemed to be near gone, if France and Sweden had not prevented it. It is true, there has of late years a new maxim been ſet up, viz. that the proteſtants of Germany are now in a capacity to maintain themſelves without the aſſiſtance of the two above mentioned crowns, and that the elector of Brandenburgh is the moſt fitly qualified to be their head, and to have the direction among them: And as it is the intereſt of the houſe of Auſtria to uphold them in this belief, ſo Brandenburgh and Lunenburgh make uſe of this ſuppoſition, to cover their deſigns of getting into their poſſeſſion thoſe provinces that were given to Sweden, as a recompence for having been ſo inſtrumental in preſerving the religion and liberty of the proteſtants of Germany. But ſuppoſe they ſhould compaſs their deſign, it is moſt certain that thoſe two houſes, by the addition of thoſe countries, would be much leſs formidable to the emperor, than they were at that time when they were upheld by Sweden. And it is a great miſtake if they perſuade themſelves that what aſſiſtance they may expect from Denmark and Holland, can countervail what they had from France and Sweden. If the emperor ſhould obtain his ends, and drive thoſe two nations out of Germany, and reſtore the Spaniſh intereſt, and then tire out the circles by keeping up great armies, it would be a very difficult queſtion, who would be able to oblige the emperor in ſuch a caſe to diſband his victorious forces? Whether the emperor might not, under ſome pretence or other, keep his army on foot, and oblige the circles to provide for them in their territories? Whether Brandenburgh and Lunenburgh would be able by themſelves to oppoſe the emperor's deſign? But if the proteſtant ſtates ſhould find themſelves not ſtrong enough to reſiſt his power, it would be a queſtion, whether theſe crowns would be immediately ready at their demand, or whether the circumſtances of their affairs would be ſuch, as to be able to undertake ſuch a taſk? Or whether at the time of imminent danger ſuch a one as Guſtavus Adolphus, would be ſent down from heaven, who could act with the ſame fortune and ſucceſs? For he that believes, that the reformed religion is ſufficiently ſecured by ſeals and deeds, or that the emperors have laid aſide all thoughts of making themſelves ſovereigns of Germany, if an occaſion ſhould preſent itſelf, eſpecially ſince religion and the recovery of the church poſſeſſions furniſhes them with ſo ſpecious a pretence, muſt needs have loſt the memory of all paſt tranſactions. But the laſt peace made at Nimeguen has ſufficiently convinced the world, that ſuch deſigns could not be put in execution: Thoſe proteſtant ſtates therefore that are independent on other princes, need not fear the power of the Roman catholicks. For, as two ſtates that are of the ſame religion, differ in ſtate intereſts, and are jealous of one another, which is plainly to be ſeen betwixt France and Spain, and betwixt England and Holland; ſo, tho' ſtates are of a different religion, it is not from hence to be concluded, that if a potent prince of the Roman catholick perſuaſion ſhould attempt to ruin a proteſtant ſtate, the other Roman catholick ſtates would not prevent it, if it was for their intereſt to ſee the proteſtant ſtate preſerved.

The beſt way then to preſerve the proteſtant religion is, that each of theſe ſtates take effectual care how the ſame may be well preſerved in their reſpective territories. And this may be done without any crafty inventions, ſuch as the Roman catholicks are obliged to make uſe of, to

only by plain and ſimple means. One of the main points is, that both the churches and ſchools may be provided with perſons fitly qualified for that purpoſe; that the clergy, by their wholſome doctrine and a good life, may ſhew the way to the reſt. That the people in general, but more eſpecially ſuch as in all likelihood one time or another may have a great ſway in the ſtate, be well inſtructed in the true and fundamental principles of the proteſtant religion, that thereby they may be proof againſt the temptations of the court of Rome, eſpecially when they are to travel in popiſh countries. That the clergy may be ſo qualified as to oppoſe the devices and deſigns of their enemies, who every day buſy themſelves in finding out new projects againſt them."

In the preſent circumſtances of Europe, this remark of Mr. Puffendorff's is worth our notice; and as many of your readers may not be provided with the book, you may, perhaps, think it worth a place in your Magazine. I ſhall only add, that notwithſtanding the many ſignal victories obtained by the Swedes, in conjunction with the French, during that war, the houſe of Auſtria found means to defend itſelf, and to continue the war, from July, 1630, when Guſtavus Adolphus entered Germany, until near the end of the year 1648, when the war was ended by the treaty of Munſter.

I am, &c.

An authentick Relation of the Proceedings of the Army under the King of Pruſſia, *continued from p.* 414.

OUR laſt relation contained a detail of the retreat of the king's army to Konigſgratz. We ſhall now add the march into Bohemia, and the events that followed.

When lieutenant-general Retzow had beat the corps under general St. Ignon, which attacked them near Holitz, and joined again the king's army near Konigſgratz, his majeſty detached lieutenant-general Fouquet with ſixteen battalions and fifteen ſquadrons, to occupy the poſt of Nachod, and the gorges of the county of Glatz. The king himſelf marched to Oppotſchna, from whence general Laudon was driven, with the loſs of a captain and 100 Pandours, whom we made priſoners. The 22d of July marſhal Daun formed his camp on the hills of Libiſchau: A camp equally inacceſſible by its front and on its wings. Several reaſons, the conſequences of which will quickly appear, obliged the king to quit Bohemia, and repair to Sileſia. This march was made in the following form: The army left the camp of Konigſgratz the 25th in the night. The regiment of Pannewitz, which occupied the ſuburb on the other ſide of the Elbe, was attacked by a body of Pandours: General Saldern and colonel Blanckenburgh, who were appointed to make the diſpoſitions for the retreat, had the misfortune to be killed at the firſt diſcharge; and the other officers, not knowing all the poſts, could not withdraw them in due order, and forgot one, in which were two pieces of cannon and 28 men, who fell into the enemy's hands. Excepting this, the retreat was performed without loſs. The Auſtrians detached about 3000 men after our rear-guard, but they were kept in awe, and we even drove them from the riſing ground at Lobelitz, where they wanted to form.

The 28th the army paſſed the Metau; our Huſſars made 50 priſoners, and we encamped at Jaſſena, where nothing remarkable happened. Lieutenant-general Retzow was detached towards the hills of Studnitz, from whence he drove general Jahnus.

The 1ſt of Auguſt the army marched as far as Skalitz. The next day general Laudon, with 8000 men, attacked a hill on our right, which was occupied by Le Noble's independent companies; but the latter being reinforced by a battalion of grenadiers, repulſed the Auſtrians, and took four officers, with 67 private men, priſoners.

The 6th the army encamped near Wiſoca, the next day at Politz, and the 9th at Landſhut, without ſeeing any of the enemy's troops. The 11th the king ſet out from Landſhut with a detachment, in order to join the army under the command of lieutenant-general Dohna. The 22d his majeſty arrived at Franckfort on the Oder.

The GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, *of* Sept. 8, *continues the Account of the glorious Proceedings of his* Pruſſian *Majeſty to the* 27th *of* Auguſt.

Whitehall, Sept. 8. THE day before yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at the earl of Holderneſſe's office, with letters from Mr. Mitchell, his majeſty's miniſter to the king of Pruſſia, now at the Pruſſian army on the frontiers of Poland, of the 26th and 28th of Auguſt, confirming the account of the victory obtained by his Pruſſian majeſty over the Ruſſian army on the 25th paſt *; and with the following general relation of that important event.

"On the 22d, the king arrived at Frankfort upon the Oder, by the way of Ziebigen,

* *See the Chronologer.*

Ziebigen, with the reinforcement which he brought from Silesia. In the two last marches his majesty was on the same side of the river as the Russians; but they did nothing to interrupt his march.

On the 21st in the morning, the king went with his Hussars to count Dohna's camp, and was followed that night by the remainder of his corps, so that the whole army was assembled at Gorgas the 22d, at seven o'clock in the morning; and the junction being made, they marched on at ten o'clock at night.

On the 23d his majesty caused a bridge to be thrown over the Oder at Gataviſe; which was done with so much dispatch, that the whole army passed the river the same day, and his majesty took up his quarters at Goltzin.

The 24th, the king let the army, which was very much fatigued with the long and toilsome march they had made, rest till one o'clock in the afternoon, after which he marched to Dirmitzel, where he encamped, and made his dispositions for attacking the enemy the next day.

The 25th, the army marched in four columns, three of infantry and one of cavalry, lieutenant-general Manteuffel, at the head of ten battalions, forming the vanguard; and though they were obliged to cross the little river Mitzel, over one single bridge, the whole arrived, in presence of the enemy, at eight o'clock in the morning, and immediately formed in order of battle.

The action began at nine o'clock, near the village of Zorndorff, and lasted till seven o'clock at night. The fire of the artillery was terrible and uninterrupted till towards the end. The Russian infantry made a great resistance, so far, as to render the action, for some time, doubtful on our left; where their right wing, endeavouring to improve its advantage, lieutenant-general Seidlitz hastened up thither, at the head of his own regiment of the gardes du corps, and the gendarmes; and, after having routed the Russian cavalry which covered it, he fell upon the infantry, broke them, and recovered the affair. The Russians, forced at last to quit the field of battle, formed themselves into a square, in order to cover the remaining part of their baggage, and passed the night in that position. The king also remained that night, upon the field of battle, with his whole army, and took the necessary measures to improve his advantage.

The 26th, his majesty advanced again towards the enemy, and the cannonading was renewed; but it did not last long, for the enemy were forced to continue their retreat, abandoning their artillery, and a great number of colours, standards, &c. The king did not give them time to recover, but caused them to be harrassed on all sides during the whole day; and the slaughter was very great. For however desirous his majesty was to prevent the effusion of so much blood, the cruelties of all sorts committed by the enemy, and the sight of all the villages round about, which the Russians had set on fire, had irritated the soldiers to such a degree, that it was almost impossible to put a stop to their fury. However, a number of prisoners have been taken; amongst whom are several general officers, namely, generals de Soltikoff, de Chernichew, Manteuffel, Tieremhausen, Chivers, &c. General Brown, the second in command, having refused quarter, was killed by the Prussian dragoons; and the fate of his highness prince Charles of Saxony is not known. According to the enemy's own confession, several others of their generals are killed.

The king, being unwilling to require more from his infantry without giving them some rest, made them encamp on the 26th in the evening, and ordered his cavalry and Hussars to continue to pursue and harrass the enemy; and, on the 27th, his majesty marched as far as Tamsel.

General Fermor is in the most critical situation, being in want of provisions and ammunition, and obliged to retreat before our victorious army, the van-guard whereof, commanded by prince Maurice d'Anhalt Dessau, gives him no manner of rest; so that it is impossible to say, how he will accomplish his retreat.

The slaughter of the enemy has been very great; and, if they had not sullied their bravery by horrid excesses, we should, with the greater pleasure, have done them the justice, which is due to the firmness and courage of their infantry.

We have already taken their military chest, containing about nine hundred thousand rubles (222,500l. sterling) seventy-three pieces of cannon; and a great number of standards and colours.

We compute our loss at about six hundred killed, and not eleven hundred wounded; among the first, are two of his Prussian majesty's aids de camp. And we return thanks to God, who has so visibly protected us on this important occasion, in preserving his majesty's precious life, for which the whole army have so often trembled.

The

The further detail of this great event will be given as ſoon as poſſible, our time being too much taken up, at this juncture, to enter into more particulars."

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

IT was believed in former ages, that nations, as well as individuals, had their tutelar ſpirits or guardian angels, who ſtruggled for their welfare, and contended for their proſperity and happineſs; and from ſuch perſuaſion, the preſent ſaints of each particular kingdom in Europe, as St. George for England, St. Denis for France, &c. had, I ſuppoſe, their origin: How, or from whence, the belief, that each nation had its particular guardian angel, aroſe, except from the ſacred writings, we cannot conjecture; but in them, it muſt be acknowledged, there are ſeveral paſſages that ſeem to countenance ſuch an opinion; and particularly in Daniel, chap. x. where the angel ſpeaking to Daniel, ſays, ver. 13, 20, 21. "But the prince of the kingdom of Perſia withſtood me one and twenty days: But lo! Michael, one of the chief princes, came to help me, and I remained there with the king of Perſia. Then ſaid he, knoweſt thou wherefore I come unto thee? And now I will return to fight with the prince of Perſia; and when I am gone forth, lo! the prince of Grecia ſhall come. But I will ſhew thee, that which is noted in the ſcripture of truth; and there is none that holdeth with me in theſe things, but Michael your prince."

To believe there are angels of different degrees, and powers continually exerciſed in doing the will, and fulfilling the decrees of the Almighty, is certainly conſonant to the holy Scriptures; but how far they preſide over the affairs of nations, and influence the fate of kingdoms, we cannot pretend to ſay: But, ſhould we be inclined to believe, that each kingdom hath its particular guardian angel, we ſhould undoubtedly think, that of Pruſſia was a moſt powerful one. Indeed, if we conſider the confederacy of ſo many mighty powers to overwhelm one prince of ſuch ſmall territories, as his Pruſſian majeſty, and the reſiſtance he hath hitherto made againſt them, and the many victories he hath obtained over them, we cannot but confeſs, that he hath done more than could be expected, or well imagined from a mere mortal being; and that he ſeems to be, in a particular manner, guarded and aſſiſted by the Divine Power.

The Auſtrians, French, Imperialiſts, Saxons, and Swedes, were all before beat by this illuſtrious monarch; and now the Ruſſians have felt the force of his invincible valour: The total defeat of the huge Ruſſian army, with ſo little loſs to his Pruſſian majeſty, ſeems to me to amount almoſt to a miracle; for, when was there ſo great and compleat a victory gained over ſuch a numerous hoſt before, and ſuch a multitude ſlain, except where the hand of the Almighty was, in a particular manner, aſſiſting? The putting ſuch barbarians to the ſword, can by no means be conſtrued cruelty; no, it was but fulfilling the Divine Law, and executing juſtice upon murderers: And the great ſlaughter made at this battle will, it is to be hoped, be a warning to all preſent and future armies to behave with humanity.

Soldiers ſhould always remember their duty as ſoldiers, but never forget they are men; they cannot fight too fiercely againſt the enemies of their king and country, who reſiſt them; nor be too humane to the unreſiſting: Let armies fight as ſoldiers, but as men be merciful; they cannot be too brave in battle, nor too humane before and after it.

Humanity is ever conjunct with true courage, as cruelty is with cowardice; and ſurely no ſoldiers could ever have behaved with ſuch cruelty, as the French did in Hanover, and the Ruſſians in Pomerania, but the moſt cowardly ſavages. War, carried on in the moſt humane manner, ever falls heavy enough upon the unhappy ſubjects; they are always ſure of feeling the weight of it ſufficiently, without being treated with ſuch exceſſive barbarities: Whatever country is invaded, the innocent ſubjects of it are almoſt ſure, let the enemy be ever ſo generous, of having their eſtates ruined, and fortunes exhauſted; and therefore none but barbarians would augment their miſeries by ſuch inhuman maſſacres.

It is very apparent, that Divine vengeance doth, generally ſpeaking, in a remarkable manner, purſue and overtake ſuch blood-thirſty miſcreants. Did not the French army, who ravaged, without any colour of reaſon, his majeſty's electorate, and without mercy burnt the little innocents in the hoſpitals there, leave the greateſt part of their bodies to dung the ground of that country they had ſo inhumanly abuſed? And of the prodigious Ruſſian army that entered Germany with fire and ſword, and all the horrible exceſſes of war, how few, how very few, will ever ſee again their native country?

May

May the ſame fate always attend the ſame barbarities!

The' ſin and folly are ever united, yet the fooliſhneſs of ſin doth not always appear ſo plain as in the inhuman conduct of an invading army; for the army that ravages, burns, and lays waſte the country it invades, doth certainly cut off its own ſubſiſtence, and, in effect, diſtreſs, if not deſtroy itſelf.

The way for an army never to want ſubſiſtence in an enemy's country, is to behave as our forces did on the coaſts of France; where, far from injuring the lives and properties of the people, they not only paid for every thing they had of them, but, to the immortal honour of this nation, his majeſty's grandſon, and commanders, gave liberally to the poor of the place: By ſuch generous behaviour they were doubly victors; they conquered the enemy's forts by their valour, and their hearts by their humanity: And we cannot doubt, if we have a right ſenſe of an over-ruling Power, but ſuch conduct will call down a bleſſing on our arms, and procure the protection of Divine Providence. I am,

SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

BRITANNICUS.

A new QUESTION, *propoſed by* THOMAS CRABTREE, *of* Colſton-Baſſet, *in* Nottinghamſhire.

SUPPOSE the equatorial diameter of the earth 7974, and the polar axis 7940 miles; it is required to find the latitude of that particular place, where a heavy body, deſcending by the force of gravity from the ſurface, ſhall arrive at the center thereof 1″,5 ſooner than another, at the ſame time, from the equator?

A new QUESTION. *By* HENRY GREEN, *of* Nottingham.

REQUIRED, a general method for finding the point (in a triangular room, whoſe ſides are 15, 21, and 24 feet reſpectively) where a candle may be placed, ſo that the light caſt from thence, into all the three corners, may be the greateſt poſſible?

A new QUESTION. *By Mr.* MARMADUKE NELSON, *of* Burton *upon* Humber, *in* Lincolnſhire.

GIVEN, the perimeter of a right angled triangle = 120, and the three perpendiculars falling from a point within the triangle upon the three ſides thereof, equal to 8, 10, and 13 $\frac{1}{3}$, to determine the ſides?

Two new MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS. *By Mr.* P. ANTROBUS, *Schoolmaſter, at* Great Budworth, *in* Cheſhire.

QUESTION I.

THERE is a triangular field, the ſum of the three ſides of which are 250 poles, and the product 549486 poles: Query each ſide ſeparately, and the area in acres?

QUESTION II.

WHAT time in the forenoon, on the 20th of June, 1758, was the Sun's altitude exactly alike, in the latitudes of Edinburgh and London?

[*The reſt of the pieces, received from our* Mathematical Correſpondents, *will be inſerted in due time.*]

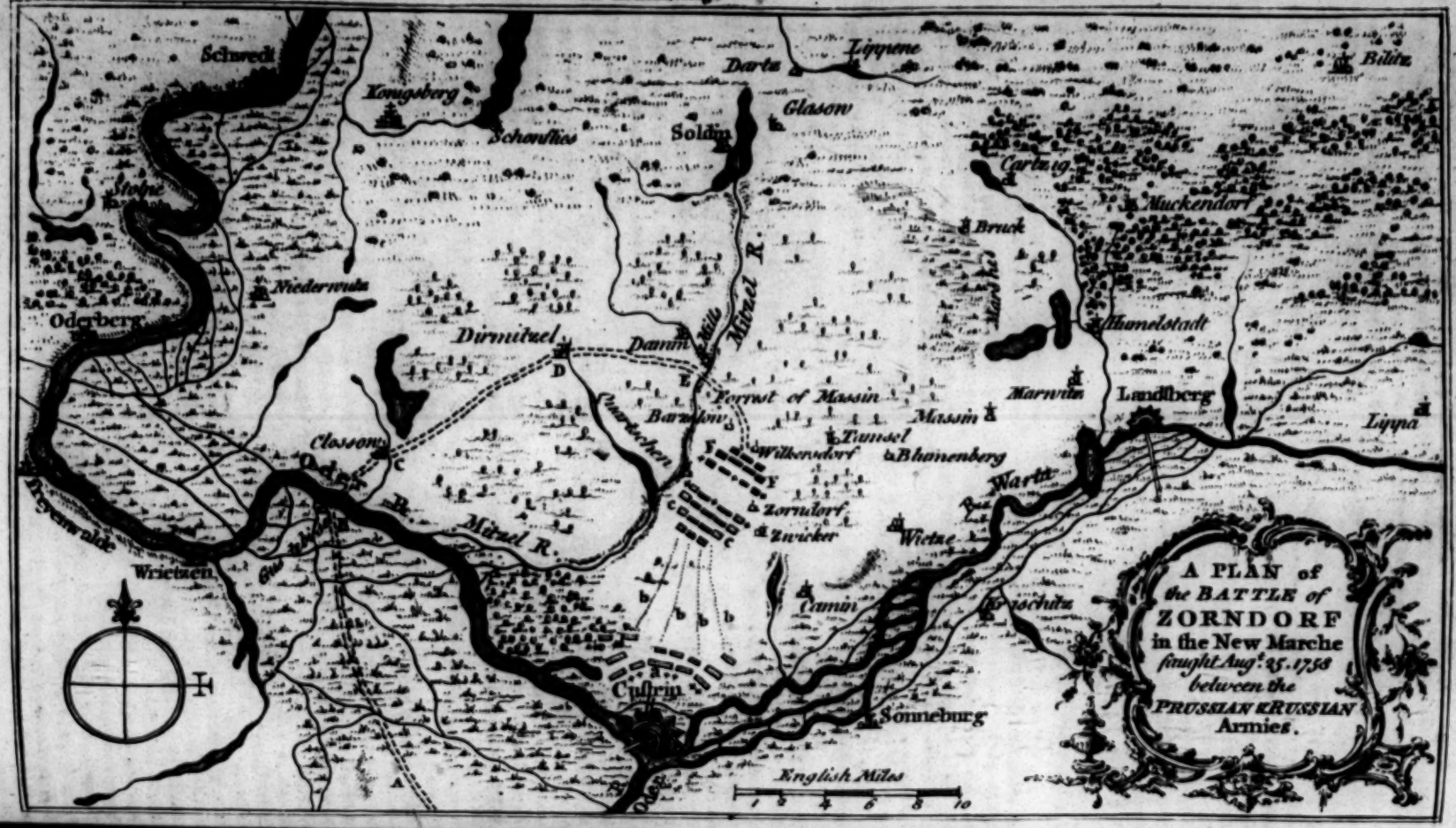
☞ *We have obliged our Readers with the following beautiful* PLAN *of the Battle between the* Ruſſians *and the* Ruſſians, *of which they have the foregoing Account, at p.* 46.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken from the* French, *continued from p.* 251.

CIGALE privateer, from Breſt, of 16 guns and 50 men.
Penelope, from Rochelle, for Canada.
Merlin ſloop retaken.
A Daniſh ſhip; lading wine and brandy.
M. Pompadour, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.
Petit Richarde, from ditto, for ditto.
M. de Conſians, from St. Domingo, to Rochelle.
Salvadore, St. Reine, St. Elmo, } From Bilboa, for Port l'Orient, with Eaſt-India goods.
A privateer of eight guns and 38 men.
Ditto of 10 guns and 88 men.
A brig from St Domingo, for Breſt.
Invincible privateer, of 16 guns and 100 men.
A privateer of 24 guns and 240 men.
A ſnow from Martinico.
L'Heureuſe, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
Victoire, from Port Louis, for ditto.
A privateer of 24 guns and 300 men.
M. Martyres, for Havre.
A privateer of 16 guns.
Providence, Nov. Conſtant, } With ſtores for Quebeck.
Three large ſhips for St. Domingo.
Hermione, from Dieppe, for Dunkirk.
L'Hiver, a privateer of ſix guns.
A large ſhip from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
A privateer of 18 guns and 200 men.
Bon Rencontre, Amiable Jean, St. Reine, } From St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
A brig from ditto, for ditto.

A ſrigate


10
45
FEB


Schwedt
Konigsberg
Schonfliess
Soldin
Dartz
Ligzene
Glasow
Bilitz
Carlzig
Muckendorf
Bruck
Stolpe
Niederwutz
Oderberg
Dirmitzel
Damm
Mitzel R.
Barzdorf
Forrest of Massin
Massin
Marwitz
Landsberg
Lippa
Thumelstadt
Closson
Oder R.
Quartschen
Wilkersdorf
Thumel
Bhamenberg
Warthe R.
Zorndorf
Zwicker
Wietze
Mitzel R.
Reetzwalde
Wrietzen
Camin
Gorschütz
Custrin
Sonneburg
English Miles
1 2 4 6 8 10
A PLAN of the BATTLE of ZORNDORF in the New Marche fought Aug.t 25. 1758 between the PRUSSIAN & RUSSIAN Armies.

A frigate ſunk in the Mediterranean.
L'Avanturier, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
Five tranſports, with 1000 ſoldiers, near Cape-Breton.
Reine d'Hongrie, from Marſeilles, for Leghorn.
Fidelle, from Bourdeaux, for Louiſbourgh.
A Swediſh ſhip, with deals and ſteel.
A Humburgher, } From Stockholm, with
L'Egerton, } deals.
Eſcorboucle, of 16 guns and 110 men.
Parole Packet, from Louiſbourgh.
A frigate of 36 guns.
Surprize, from Rochelle, for Louiſbourgh.
Quatre Ames, from Cape François, for Bourdeaux.

[*To be continued.*]

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* French, *continued from p.* 251.

MErmaid, Pits, from Gallipoly, for London.
Diana, Smith, from ditto, for Briſtol.
Oſgood, Ederſton, from Jamaica, for London.
Ludwith, Peddle, from North-Carolina, for Plymouth.
Happy Return, Stewart, from Philadelphia, for London.
Hanover packet-boat, from Dover, for Oſtend.
Rainbow, from London, for Africa.
Phœnix, Gill,
James and Anne, Thompſon,
Charles and Peggy, Meaſon,
Gotha, Peiſe,
Providence and Sarah, Symonds,
Recovery, Daviſon,
} Coaſters.
A Dutch ſhip, with bale goods.
A Florentine, from Leghorn, for Dublin.
Revenge privateer, Smith.
Majeſty, Caſenan, from Jamaica, for London.
Fair Trader, Mayne, from Riga, for Leith.
Concord, Thompſon, from ditto, for ditto.
Peggy, Henry,
Happy Jennet, Lindſay,
Mercury, Little,
} Scotch ſhips.
Mary, Andrews, from Waterford, for Newfoundland.
A brig from Newfoundland, for Liſbon.
——, Dalrymple, from South-Carolina, for St. Kitt's.
Nancy, Threſher, from Pool, for St. Kitt's.
Prince George, M'Cleland, from Belfaſt, for Barbadoes.
Good Hope, Bray, from Gambia, for Antigua.
Merry Katherine, from New-York, for Amſterdam.
Colbert, Forreſter, from Gottenburgh, for Holy-Iſland.
An Iriſh ſnow, with 700 barrels of beef.
A ſhip with whale oil.
A ſloop, with ditto.
Fanny, for South-Carolina.
Two ſloops from the Leeward Iſlands.
Prince of Orange, Jackſon, from Rhode-Iſland, for London.
Jacobſon, Everſon, from New-York, for London.
Prince George, Wallis, from Virginia, for Briſtol.
Anna Maria, Hampton, from London, for Cette.
Fanny, Gardiner, from Philadelphia, for Barbadoes.

[*To be continued.*]

A REFERENCES *to the* PLATE *of the Battle of* Zorndorff, *which fronts the Title* *.

A March of the Pruſſian army to Guſtebiſel.— B Bridge over the Oder.— C Firſt night's encampment. — D Second night's encampment.— E Bridge over the Mitzel.— F F Pruſſian army drawn up in battle array. — a Ruſſian army beſieging Cuſtrin. — b b b b March of the Ruſſian army to the field of battle. — c c The Ruſſian army in battle array.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the King of Pruſſia *to his Miniſters at foreign Courts, dated* Aug. 26.

"I WOULD not defer for a moment giving you notice of the compleat victory which heaven has juſt granted to my arms over the grand Ruſſian army commanded by general Fermer (ſee p. 469.) The battle was fought yeſterday, the 25th, between Cuſtrin and Tumbſel. As I had to do with an army greatly ſuperior, and provided with a very numerous artillery, the engagement was long and obſtinate, and laſted till the cloſe of night; but the defeat of the enemy hath been the greater and more deciſive. Time will not permit me to enter into a detail of the circumſtances of this action: I ſhall reſerve a more ample account of it till next poſt. All I can tell you now is, that the loſs of the Ruſſian army is very great. I have taken three of their lieutenant-generals, many cannon, and their military cheſt. My troops fought with uncommon bravery, and like men who defended their country.

Theſe are the firſt circumſtances I can give you of this great event, which will give a new face to affairs; and in which heaven ſeems to have interpoſed ſo remarkably, in order to enable me to diſappoint the deſtructive projects which my enemies had formed for the devaſtation and ruin of my dominions."

Tranſlation of another Letter from the King of Pruſſia *to his Miniſters at foreign Courts, dated at* Luben, Sept. 5.

"I HAVE at length reaped the fruits of my laſt victory over the Ruſſians. Superior as they were in number, even after their defeat, they took an advantageous camp three leagues from the field of battle, where they halted till the 31ſt of Auguſt, to collect the runaways, and ſecure their retreat. On that day they at laſt took a reſolution to retreat towards Poland by Landſberg, after ſetting fire to the greateſt part of their baggage. I have ſent gen. Manteuffel in purſuit of them; and gen. Malchowſky hath already had an opportunity to fall upon their rear, and hath taken three pieces of cannon.

* *In binding the volume, it may be placed as directed, to front the foregoing page.*

cannon. You will see the particulars, together with a list of the Russian generals and officers, who were made prisoners in the battle of the 25th, in the enclosed paper.

Whilst I was employed against the Russians, marshal Daun, as well as the prince of Deux-Ponts, advanced with all their forces to the Elbe, to surround my brother Henry; which hath determined me to commit the further operations against the Russians to count Dohna, and again to turn myself against the Austrians. I left the camp at Custrin on the second instant, and am marching to Lusatia, bringing with me a good body of forces. I have reached Luben this day, the 5th; and I expect to arrive soon enough to disengage my brother Henry, and disconcert the vast projects of the Austrians."

Another ANSWER *to the* Law Question, *p.* 305.) *By Mr.* J. Hooley, *of* Tollerton, *near* Nottingham.

IT must be obvious to your readers, that the mother has a right to take up 2, as often as the son takes 3; the daughter 2, as often as the mother 3; and, as the nephew was to have $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole bequeast, he must needs be intitled to $\frac{1}{3}$ as much as the son.

Now, as there happened to be an unthought-of fourth person, that had an indisputable claim to part of the legacies, I take the liberty to make use of such a number for my divisor, that every party concerned may have a just proportion therein.

As, suppose the son's 18, the mother's 12, the daughter's 8, the nephew's six, being $\frac{1}{3}$ of the son's: These numbers, added together, make 44 for a divisor.

Then say, as 44 : 2000l. :: 18 : 818l. 3s. 9d. $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{24}{44}$ the son's part.

Then
- The mother must have - - 545l. 9s. 1d. $\frac{14}{44}$
- The daughter 363l. 12s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{40}{44}$
- The nephew 272l. 14s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{8}{44}$

And thus the wife's part will be two-thirds of the son's, the daughter's two-thirds of the wife's, and the nephew's one-third of the son's, according to the will of the testator.

The following little Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Lake George, July 11, 1758, *will well display the dreadful Carnage at* Ticonderoga. *(See p.* 426.)

"THE enemy, who were entirely under cover of a breast-work six feet thick, kept an incessant and heavy fire upon us from their swivels and small arms, mowing down our brave officers and men by hundreds. Major Proby was killed on the top of the trench, as were several other officers. About three o'clock, just as the regulars were retreating, our regiment, and those on the left, threw in a very heavy fire, intending to retire likewise very soon, and indeed some had already begun to retreat, which it is supposed the enemy observed; they then hoisted English colours, and clubbed their arms, shewed themselves on their breast-work, and beckoned to us; on which the whole advanced briskly; but coming within fifteen or twenty yards of the enemy, they struck their colours, and threw in upon us a most terrible and heavy fire, such as we had not yet experienced, which killed multitudes, and obliged us to retire, to recover ourselves from the disorder we were thrown in. Finding it impracticable to force the trenches, the whole were ordered to retreat; about five o'clock we retired to the strong grounds about the mills. We were then ordered to the advanced post where our battoes lay; and, on the 9th, at break of day, the whole army was ordered to reimbark, and return to their encampment on this side the Lake."

☞ Mr. Campbell, of Hereford, in answer to Amicus (see p. 420.) says, that, in general, a light nutritious diet, with asse's milk, and daily exercise on horseback, is very proper for his friend (see p. 457.). He thinks the case is not described with accuracy enough.

BILLS of Mortality from July 25. to Aug. 22.

Christ.	Males	537	1015
	Femal.	478	
Buried	Males	600	1171
	Femal.	571	
Died under 2 Years old			426
Between	2 and	5 —	143
	5 and	10 —	65
	10 and	20 —	45
	20 and	30 —	79
	30 and	40 —	101
	40 and	50 —	89
	50 and	60 —	73
	60 and	70 —	69
	70 and	80 —	64
	80 and	90 —	14
	90 and	100 —	2
	100 and upwards		1
			1171

Buried	Within the Walls	90
	Without the Walls	265
	In Mid. and Surry	536
	City & Sub. West.	280
		1171

Weekly, Aug.	1 —	301
	8 —	298
	15 —	290
	22 —	282
		1171

Increased in the Burials this Month, 5.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
1 Dr. 18. 10d.



3.

What can he be now a doing?
Is he with the laſſes maying?
He had better here be wooing,
Than with others fondly playing.

4.

Tell me truly where he's roving,
That I may no longer ſorrow?
If he's weary grown of loving,
Let him tell me ſo to-morrow.

5.

Does ſome fav'rite rival hide thee?
Let her be the happy creature:
I'll not plague myſelf to chide thee,
Nor diſpute with her a feature.

6.

But I can't and will not tarry,
Nor will kill myſelf with ſorrow;
I may loſe the time to marry,
If I wait beyond to-morrow.

7.

Think not ſhepherd thus t' upbraid me,
If I'm yours, away no longer;
If you wont another'll have me,
I may cool, but not grow fonder.

8.

If your lovers, girls, forſake ye,
Whine not in deſpair and ſorrow;
Bleſt another lad may make ye,
Stay for none beyond to-morrow!

A COUNTRY DANCE.

LUDLOW RACES.



First couple caſt off two couple, lead to the top, and caſt off, right hands acroſs at bottom, and left hands acroſs at top, whole figure top and bottom, right and left at top. Each ſtrain twice.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* SEPTEMBER, 1758.

CORYDON *and* LESBIA.

Matrnas agnoſcit aves, Lætuſque precatur:
Eſte duces, O, ſi qua via eſt curſumque per auras
Dirigite! ——————

VIRGIL.

WHEN in the zenith glow'd the radiant ſun,
Sick of her needle, Leſbia ſought the grove;
And thus her Corydon the maid begun,
To tax with fickle, or myſterious love:
"O, ſay ye pow'rs, for what unconſcious cauſe,
You doom a virgin a diſtracting flame?
Say, have my actions e'er infring'd your laws,
Or know I any wiſh I bluſh to name?
If ſo, unpity'd may my boſom pant,
Blaſt ev'ry grate, if aught this form can boaſt!
Let all my homely comlineſs grow faint,
And what I fear—e'en Corydon be loſt!
If virtue pleaſe, and only vice offend;
Why muſt the fickle one ſtill teaze my eyes?
Why at the eve to me that paſſion tend,
Which to my rivals in the morn he ſighs?
Tho' morn and eve to me he's often kind,
As ſummer eve ſerene, as morning gay;
Again a ſudden change as oft I find,
And the youth's gloomineſs o'ercaſts the day.
One while he ſwears he loves, and—would 'twere true!
Anon he'll frown, or laugh at love and me:
Place heav'n, this Proteus in his real hue,
And ſay, if Corydon my own ſhall be?
If Fate's arcana you refuſe t' impart,
If haply he but feign'd the flame he ſwore:
Then with juſt ſcorn and firmneſs ſteel my heart,
To think of love and Corydon no more!"
Scarce had her grief expreſs'd the anxious maid,
When, lo! a ſwain ſhe heard in mutt'ring mood,
Who ſtretch'd beneath a philoſophick ſhade,
Look'd like the muſing Druid of the wood.
That ſwain was Corydon, the damſel's theme
Who (with like doubts poſſeſs'd, frequenting here,
To tell the trees, and carve thereon her name)
O'erheard her ſigh her ſadly-pleaſing care.
Not with more rapture from her leafy bed,
Did Procris ſeek her injur'd ſhepherd's breaſt;
Than Corydon to fainting Leſbia fled,
To ſhew himſelf, and make the maid as bleſt.
O thou, my only love (begun the youth)
Thou dear companion of my conſtant ſoul!
Ceaſe, Leſbia, to upbraid, nor doubt that truth, [troul,
Which all thy coldneſs never could con-
That coldneſs blame, if e'er you found the fire,
With fainter light within my boſom glow;
E'en Phœbus' beams but languidly tranſpire,
When Boreas checks them with his winter ſnow.
The dial, I, hid from my Phœbus, you,
Might haply feign your ſhade when Delia ſhone;
But ſtill, when Leſbia ſmil'd, to Leſbia true,
The horizontal line was her's alone.
What wonder, if by turns now joy and care,
Start o'er my ruffled viſage, once ſerene,
That Corydon the face of Proteus wears
And the true lover is ſo ſeldom ſeen?
To this, his inconſiſtent acts impute,
His frolick will, and wayward liſtleſneſs,
The cold obſervance of a parent mute,
The jealous leer, the ſceptical addreſs:
To interruptions of that moment's bliſs,
With you alone, which ſtill my paſſion croſs'd: [kiſs,
You, who ſcarce deign'd the nectar of a
Or if you did—what ſtruggles has it coſt!
To this impute his obſervations ſtale:
(To ſweeter converſe ſince ſo great the bar)
To this the muſty antiquary's tale:
And the dull cant of *weather* and of *war*.
Now,

Now, Venus, say! say all ye pow'rs above!
Say Lesbia! whose the greatest cause of blame?
To tax with *fickle*, or *mysterious* love?
To doubt the fervour of a mutual flame?

If Corydon was pleasing to your sight,
Why was that cold neglect so often shewn?
If e'er the shepherd's accents gave delight,
Why ne'er with Corydon—with him *alone*?

Never with him (bear witness ev'ry glade,
Thro' which in silent sadness he has stole!)
Was Lesbia seen, no, never skreen'd a shade,
With him 'till now, the object of his soul.

Say, did'st thou fear he'd drag thee to the cave,
Where Dido's chastity receiv'd a shock?
What, lost to honour would the brutal slave,
Thy spotless innocence and virtue mock?

Must lovers ne'er with soft endearments meet,
Without to pall their joys some envious ear?
Ne'er seek apart the lawn or cool retreat,
Nor breathe a wish but what the world must hear?

While Lesbia must be storm'd in Danae's tow'r,
While dragons her Hesperian orchard rove;
Untouch'd must lie the dear forbidden store,
For Corydon's, nor Hercules, nor Jove.

No longer then with prudish tyranny,
Insult the honour of my gen'rous mind:
See, yon two doves! with some remorse, yes. see!
How undissembling each, and each how kind!

With these soft emblems you, fair goddess! charm [chair,
The truest hearts, and yoke them to your
Then let these emblems, Lesbia's bosom warm!
And join with them another happy pair!

She blush'd assent, well pleas'd Idalia heard:
The harness'd Doves obey her high commands: [steer'd,
And quick to church the airy carriage
Where Venus gave, and Hymen join'd, their hands.

Sept. 1758. S. OCTHAI.

An EPITAPH. *Intended for Mr.* JABEZ CRUTTENDEN, *late of* Rothers-bridge, *in* Sussex.

1.

THE youth within this dust enclos'd,
No more to life's rough storms expos'd,
Has well escap'd all latent ills;
Yet when our busy mem'ries trace,
His social worth, and modest grace,
Our vital stream cold sorrow chills.

2.

A father's moans attend his hearse,
A friend laments in runic verse,
A master's silent bosom heaves:
But if his actions we review,
And search his many virtues through,
No room for grief reflection leaves.

T. B. B.

To Mr. A———N, *of* L———R, *on his* MARRIAGE.

THE wise and just have still confess'd,
A wife, if good, to be the best
Of sublunary things:
And Horace, tho' himself a rake,
Extols the matrimonial state,
Where, in his ode, he sings;
"Thrice happy those and more, we find,
Whom mutual fond engagements bind
In lasting bonds of peace;
Whose constant harmony and joy,
No strife, or discontent annoy,
Nor, until death, will cease."
May you, dear Sir, this blessing know,
May long experience clearly shew,
The justness of this thought:
May such as shall attempt to prove
The folly of connubial love,
By you be set at nought.
When Sol each annual course has run,
May all your friends together come,
To celebrate the day;
The sparkling glass pass gaily round,
Brisk mirth and jollitry abound,
And musick sweetly play.
Your lovely wife, still charm'd to please,
Delighted, you consult her ease;
May we in you revere,
A happy pair, compleatly blest,
Of fortune's choicest gifts possest,
Ungall'd by pain or care.
When time, that foe of human race,
Has mark'd his furrows on your face;
To glad the closing scene,
May you behold a beauteous line,
In whom their parents virtues shine—
Such is the wish of

August, 1758. G******.

EPIGRAMS.

I.

Upon a malicious *and* illiterate PLAGIARY.

POOR Scorpio might pass for wise and a wit,
And a nonsuch in rhyme and in prose,
If he really had wrote, what he boasts to have writ,
And did *not* say and do what he *does*.

II.

Upon the SAME.

BY the temper of Probus, poor Scorpio is fretted:
And he hates it, as stubborn and vile,
For just the same cause, that the viper so hated,
The temper and cast of the file.

III.

On a beautiful COQUETTE.

MAriana's sov'reignty in feature,
Doubtless many slaves confess;
But, her empire would be greater,
If the bright nymph thought it *less*.

A. B.

ANACREON,

ANACREON, ODE LIV. *imitated.*

Ὅτ' ἐγὼ νέων ἤκουον, &c.

WHEN I the lads and laſſes ſee,
With tuneful pipe and merry glee,
All hand in hand, dance o'er the plain,
Methinks I'm growing young again!
So briſk I am, I ſcarce know where
It is I tread, on earth or air.
I'm old, indeed, but blithe and gay,
As ſeatly foot it too as they.
Prepare, Cubeba; roſes get;
For I muſt wear a coronet.
Hence, hoary creeping age, be gone,
With youths, I'll youthful airs put on;
With ſprightly wine I'll chear my ſoul,
The jolly god ſhall fill the bowl.
Come on, brave hearts, you'll quickly ſee,
How jovial the old blade can be,
Who well knows how to tope and ſing,
And be as great as any king;
Can rant and revel all the day,
And with a grace the mad-man play.

G. S.

MARTIAL, Book I. Epigr. xiv.

Caſta ſuo Gladium, &c.

WHEN Arria to her Pœtus gave the dart,
Which ſhe had drawn juſt wreaking from her heart;
Believe me, ſhe ſaid, from this no pain I feel;
That wound kills me, that does my Pœtus kill.

Auguſt 26, 1758. G. S.

To a CLUB, *at a Loſs to make their Number* Apoſtolical.

THO' *Sodom* ſo ſinful was, good had ſo few in,
That ten were not found to preſerve it from ruin;
Yet who cou'd have thought that the *genius* of W——n,
Cou'dn't twelve, that were fit for ſociety, muſter:
Her ſons may be poor; and, with her, 'tis a rule,
That ev'ry man, poverty-ſtruck, is a fool;
Yet, one more may be found, who would ſuit you full well; BELL.
Ev'n *Wiſdom* herſelf, wou'd approve of a WORCESTER.

The LONG VACATION.

By JEMMY COPYWELL, *of* Lincoln's-Inn.

Hei mihi!——

1.

MY *lord* now quits his venerable ſeat,
The ſix clerk on his padlock turns the key;
From buſ'neſs hurries to his ſnug retreat,
And leaves vacation, and the town to me.

2.

Now all is huſh'd, aſleep the eye of care,
And *Lincoln's-inn* a ſolemn ſtillneſs holds,
Save where the porter whiſtles o'er the ſquare,
Or *Pompey* barks, or baſket-woman ſcolds.

3.

Save that, from yonder pump, and duſty ſtair,
The mopeing ſhoe-black, and the laundry-maid,
Complain of ſuch, as from the town repair,
And leave their little quarterage unpaid.

4.

In thoſe dull chambers, where old parchments lie,
And uſeleſs draughts, in many a mould'ring heap,
Each for parade to catch the client's eye,
Salkeld and *Ventris* in oblivion ſleep.

5.

In theſe dead hours what now remains for me,
Still to the ſtool, and to the deſk confin'd,
Debarr'd from autumn ſhades, and *liberty*,
Whoſe lips are ſoft as my *Cleora*'s kind.

6.

Hail, beauteous nymph! how does thy preſence gild
The brow of care, and mitigate my pains!
With thee (ſuch ecſtacy thy beauties yield)
Bondage is free, and hugs thy pleaſing chains.

7.

Bleſt in thy love, ſincerely I deſpiſe
The *quibble*, warmly urg'd with many a frown,
Hear each opinion of the learn'd and wiſe,
Nor envy *Cato*'s wig, or *Tully*'s gown.

The PLAN. *A* SONG.

NO laſs on fam'd Hibernia's plains,
Where beauty all triumphant reigns,
Dear Jenny can outvie:
Her artleſs charms, no Muſe can tell,
Nor can the riſing ſun excel,
The radiance of her eye.
Unnumber'd graces round her move,
At once inſpiring awe and love,
How heav'nly is her ſmile:
With what a ſweet bewitching mien,
"Not to be told or ſafely ſeen,"
She can the hours beguile.
Good nature, chearfulneſs, and eaſe,
Improve the fair one's pow'r to pleaſe,
Which no vain pride deſtroys:
While meaner beauties, gain by arts,
Of vulgar growth, the coxcombs hearts,
She ſcorns the worthleſs toys.
Be bold, my Muſe, and tell the fair,
No tinſel charms can e'er enſnare,
A heart that's worth the pains:
A ſhort-liv'd flame, indeed, may raiſe,
Which rapid as it grows decays,
And ſcarce a day remains.
But wou'd you fix the real love,
Of ſwains of worth and ſenſe approve,
Purſue my Jenny's plan:
No other way you can ſucceed,
For tho' you may the *monkey* lead,
You'll ne'er ſecure the *man*.

Wrote on the Orford's *Quarter-deck.* May 16, *on a near Survey of the* French *Men of War and Fortifications at* LOUISBOURG.

SEE! Louiſbourg with martial charms,
To greet you warmly, ope's her arms.
Let ſuch a ſight your breaſt inſpire
To *woo* the town in *ſmoke* and *fire*:
And come all thund'ring to the place,
Like *Jove* to *Semele*'s embrace.

VAL. NEVILL.

☞ *It was not practicable to oblige many of our correſpondents this month: A number of curious and ingenious pieces, in proſe and verſe, are therefore deferred, which ſhall, however, be duly and gratefully inſerted, taking them in the order of their dates, or coming to our hands. The ſecond part to the ſame tune, in our next.*

To the RUSSIANS.

On their DEFEAT *by his* Pruſſian *Majeſty.*

YE Ruſſians ſay, what inauſpicious ſtar
Could bid ye march, to certain death, ſo far?
'Twas raſh, not firſt to weigh the mighty odds:
What chance have *bears*, when combating with GODS?

ISLINGTON.

REBUS.

TAKE one fourth of good liquor, three fourths of a yard,
It will give you the name of a maid I regard.

Preſton, July 24, 1758. JUVENIS.

The TURTLES. *A* FABLE.

SAY, why, companion, thus confin'd,
And to your fortune ſo reſign'd?
Venus, to whom I did belong,
Gave me to Damon for a ſong,
Where, artleſs, in his humble lays
Adonis he attempts to praiſe.
In ſport by Chloe, t'other day,
From Damon I was ſtole away:
The ſhepherd begs, and prays, and fain
Wou'd have her give me back again;
But Chloe I to him prefer,
And wiſh, to lead my life with her;
For here I ſport, and feed at will,
And think, I dwell with Venus ſtill.
On her fair hand I ſit, and eat;
'Tis ſhe herſelf prepares my meat;
When I wou'd drink I mount, and ſip
Pure nectar from her fragrant lip;
Then overjoy'd, I ſpread my wings,
Soon as ſhe talks, or plays, and ſings,
But when ſhe ſleeps I take my reſt
Upon her warm, and downy breaſt.
Wou'd you not give, for her careſs,
The ſavage freedom you poſſeſs;
The muſty grains which chance muſt yield
On mountain tops, or in the field;
Amidſt alarms of guns and kites,
Expos'd to cold and ſtormy nights?
Adieu, companion, I'll away;
It may not here be ſafe to ſtay:
I own, you are a happy dove,
While you your gilded cage can love;
Yet give me ſtill my muſty grains
On barren hills, and fallow plains,
With danger, cold, and ſtorms of wind;
But let my flight be unconfin'd.

On the DEATH *of Lord* HOWE.

BRITANNIA triumphs; yet her eyes o'erflow!
With tender tears to grace the fall of Howe.
Could valour, honour, fortitude, repel
The hand of death, the hero had not fell!
France ſtill had trembled when he grac'd the plain [ſlain;
Tho' now ſhe ranks him with the mighty
While her proud ſons in glowing raptures tell
Their liſping infants where the hero fell:
HOWE is no more! the glad Pariſians cry;
HOWE is no more! the Louvre's walls reply.
In dreams I view the hero I revere;
Methinks I ſee him graceful on the bier:
His mother ſhews to all her children round,
The purple ſtream that iſſues from his wound:
'My ſons! your brother dy'd in honour's cauſe,
'Obey'd its dictates, and fulfill'd its laws;
She ſinks! ſhe falls upon the purple floor!
Grief fills the breaſts which courage fill'd before; [ſcend,
Faſt down the warrior's cheeks the tears de-
They mourn the beſt of brothers! beſt of friends! [tain's foe,
Graſp their try'd ſwords, and threaten Bri-
View the pale corps, majeſtick in their woe.
At the luxurious bier the ſiſters ſtand,
Preſs his cold lips, and kiſs his icy hand.
Yet boaſt not France of this ſucceſsful day;
Brave RICHARD's acts, his brother's debt ſhall pay;
The thunderbolt that's kindling in his hand,
Shall rage with vengeance o'er your guilty ſtrand!
Your childrens children, ſhall with horror tell,
Where HOWE his vengeance launch'd! and thouſands fell!

Birmingham. HYACINTH.

To Mr. GRENVILLE *on his intended Reſignation. By* RICHARD BERENGER, *Eſq;*

A Wretch tir'd out with Fortune's blows,
Reſolv'd at once to end his woes;
And like a thoughtleſs ſilly elf,
In the next pond to drown himſelf:
'Tis fit, quoth he, my life ſhould end,
The cruel world is not my friend;
I have not meat, nor drink, nor cloaths,
But want each joy that wealth beſtows;
Beſides, I hold my life my own,
And when I pleaſe may lay it down;
A wretched hopeleſs thing am I,
Forgetting, as forgot, I'll die!
Not ſo, ſaid one, who ſtood behind;
And heard him thus diſcloſe his mind;
Conſider well pray what you do,
And think what numbers live in you:
If you go drown, your woes to eaſe,
Pray who will keep your lice and fleas?
On yours alone their lives depend,
With you they live, with you muſt end.
On great folks thus the little live,
And in their ſunſhine baſk and thrive:
But when thoſe ſuns no longer ſhine,
The hapleſs inſects droop and pine.
Oh Grenville, then, this tale apply,
Nor drown yourſelf leſt I ſhould die:
Compaſſionate your louſe's caſe,
And keep your own to ſave his place.

VERSES *occaſioned by ſeeing a* GROTTO *built by nine Siſters.*

SO much this building entertains my ſight,
Nought but the builders can give more delight,
In them the maſter-piece of Nature's ſhown,
In this I ſee Art's maſter-piece in ſtone.
O! Nature, Nature, thou haſt conquer'd Art;
She charms the ſight alone, but you the heart.

N H.

THE

THE Monthly Chronologer.

SUNDAY, Auguſt 27.

A Meeting-houſe, at Brigſtock, in Northamptonſhire, with an adjacent building, were burnt by lightning: It being in time of divine ſervice, one woman was killed by the flaſh, and three perſons much hurt.

MONDAY, 28.

Lord Howe, with his fleet and tranſports, returned to Portland Road, being driven back by contrary winds. (See p. 427.)

WEDNESDAY, 30.

A remarkable carriage ſet out from Alderſgate-ſtreet for Birmingham, from which town it arrived the preceding Thurſday full of paſſengers and baggage, without uſing coomb, or any oily, unctuous, or other liquid whatever, to the wheels or axles; its conſtruction being ſuch as to render all helps of that kind uſeleſs. The inventor has cauſed to be engraven on the boxes of the wheels theſe words, *Friction annihilated*, and is very poſitive that the cartiage will continue to go as long and as eaſy, if not longer and eaſier, without greaſing, than any of the ſtage carriages will do with it. This invention, if really anſwerable in practice, is perhaps the moſt uſeful improvement in mechanicks that this century has produced.

The braſs cannon, &c. taken at Cherbourg, arrived at the Tower, in waggons, from Portſmouth. (See p. 125.)

THURSDAY, 31.

Lord Howe, with the fleet and land forces, ſailed from Portland Road, to the weſtward.

SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Whitehall. This morning a meſſenger arrived at the earl of Holderneſſe's office, with letters from his majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary at the Hague, dated laſt Thurſday morning, giving an account, that the ſame morning early an expreſs was arrived there from the king of Pruſſia's army on the frontiers of Poland, with authentick advice, dated from the field of battle, that on the 25th paſt, at nine o'clock in the morning, his Pruſſian majeſty had attacked the Ruſſian army, and, after an engagement, which laſted till the evening, had entirely defeated them; that 15,000 Ruſſians had been left on the field of battle; and that their military cheſt, all their artillery, and three lieutenant-generals, had been taken. The Pruſſians had loſt about 3000, killed and wounded: And the only general officer on their ſide, who had any accident, was major-general Kahlden, who was ſlightly wounded. The king of Pruſſia had detached all his cavalry in purſuit of the enemy.

A particular relation of this important event is hourly expected. (See p. 469.)

A fire broke out among ſome new cordage, very near the ſtorehouſe, in Deptford yard; but by the activity of the artificers of the yard, and the prudence of their officers, it was ſpeedily extinguiſhed.

TUESDAY, 5.

At a common hall, Alexander Maſter, Eſq; was elected a ſheriff of this city, &c. in the room of Mr. Liſle. (See p. 428.)

WEDNESDAY, 6.

Whitehall. The king having been pleaſed to order that the colours taken at Louiſbourg, which were lately brought to the palace at Kenſington, ſhould be depoſited in the cathedral church of St. Paul; and this day being appointed for that purpoſe, proper detachments of horſe and foot grenadiers were ordered to parade at Kenſington at ten o'clock, and marched before his majeſty (who was pleaſed to ſee them paſs by) in the following order.

A ſerjeant, and 12 horſe grenadiers. A field officer, and officers in proportion. A detachment of fourſcore of the horſe grenadier guards. Then eighty of the life guards, with officers in proportion, with their ſtandard, kettle drums, and trumpets. Then a ſerjeant and twelve grenadiers of the foot guards. Then eleven ſerjeants of the foot guards, carrying the eleven French colours, advanced. Then the four companies of grenadiers of the foot guards cloſed the march. In this manner they proceeded from Kenſington, thro' Hyde-Park, the Green-Park, into St. James's-Park, and thro' the Stable-Yard, St. James's, into Pall-Mall, and ſo on to the weſt gate of St. Paul's, where the colours were received by the dean and chapter, attended by the choir; about which time the guns at the Tower, and in St. James's-Park, were fired. The ſaid colours are to be put up in ſome publick part of the ſaid cathedral church, as a laſting memorial of the ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms, in the reduction of the important fortreſs of Louiſbourg, and the Iſlands of Cape-Breton and St. John.

FRIDAY, 8.

Sixty three men and women tranſports, were ſent from Newgate on board the ſhip Trial, bound to Maryland: Next day 45 tranſports of both ſexes were ſent on board the ſame veſſel, from the New Goal, Southwark.

The 21 pieces of battering cannon and two mortars, taken at Cherbourgh, were drawn from the Tower to Hyde-Park, and placed at the ſouth ſide of the eaſt end of Kenſington gardens, guarded by a party of the train of artillery. The concourſe of people was very great till the time of the removal to the Tower, to ſee ſuch unuſual, welcome ſpectacles. On each braſs cannon are the

mottos: *Ultima ratio Regum*, i. e. The ultimate reason of kings: And *pluribus nec imber*, a march for many. On the two mortars, *Non Solis radios sed Jovis fulmina*; not the rays of the Sun, but Jupiter's thunder. Each piece is finely ornamented with the arms of France, and other hieroglyphicks, such as trophies, &c. finished in a masterly manner; their names, exact weight, and nearly their bore, are as under.

In the FRONT.

The Union flag flying, with French colours under.

In the first line of ordnance,

Two large mortars, weight not expressed.

Cannon.	Weight.	Inches in Bore.
Hecube	4090	6
Nitocris	4080	ditto
Emerillon	5320	ditto
Temeraire	5680	ditto
Augusta	5770	ditto
Antonin	5740	ditto
Insensible	5660	ditto
Malfaisant	5500	ditto
Vainqueur	5670	ditto
Juste	5490	ditto
In the second line.		
Ulysse	2353	4½
Foudroyant	3311	5
Renomme	3167	ditto
Laborieux	3302	ditto
Diligence	3960	ditto
Moresque	3980	ditto
Sage	4346	ditto
Violente	4150	ditto
Furieuse	4160	ditto
Imperieuse	4130	ditto
Devineresse	4000	ditto

Note, The French take not their weight as the English by the long weight, but by the gross number of pounds.

SATURDAY, 9.

One of the lower powder-mills, on Hounslow Heath, blew up, and greatly alarmed the adjacent towns and villages. (See p. 425.)

SUNDAY, 10.

Near 20 houses were consumed by fire at Gun Dock, Wapping.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

Advice was received that the fleet under lord Howe had arrived on the coast of France, and that the troops under general Bligh had landed without opposition in the bay of St. Lunaire, in Brittany.

Four houses were consumed by fire at Limehouse.

A very bad accident happened on board his majesty's ship Torbay at Portsmouth; after her powder had been taken out, and they were sweeping up the loose powder, by some means it took fire, killed four men, wounded ten or a dozen, burst the bulkhead, blew up part of her deck, and the ratings, and did other considerable damage to the ship; one man was blown thro' a gun-port into the water. The wounded men were sent to Haslar hospital.

THURSDAY, 14.

His majesty's ships Kingston and Burford, with nine transports, having on board part of the late garrison of Louisbourgh, arrived at Plymouth. Since which the Dublin, Northumberland, and Terrible, are arrived at Portsmouth, with the remainder of the said garrison. They left Louisbourgh August 16.

SATURDAY, 16.

The brass cannon and mortars (see the 8th day) were drawn from Hyde-Park, thro' the city, to the Tower, by 231 horses, guarded by a detachment of the train of artillery.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to Thursday the 28th of this month, was further prorogued to Tuesday the 14th of November, on which day it is to sit for the dispatch of business. (See p. 424.)

The bounties to seamen and landmen, who shall voluntarily enter themselves in his majesty's navy, were continued, by royal proclamation, till the 18th of November next. (See p. 424.)

The prohibition to export gun-powder, salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, or to carry the same coastwise without licence from the government, is continued for six months longer, reckoning from the 29th of October.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Thomas Head, for a robbery committed in a dwelling-house; Richard Spencer and Mary Bulger, for a robbery near Chick-Lane; John Reed, for a highway robbery; and John Downs, for housebreaking, received sentence of death: One to be transported for 14 years; 28 for seven years; five to be whipped, and two were branded.

TUESDAY, 19.

Admiralty-Office. Yesterday the Right Hon. lord Anson, with part of his majesty's fleet under his command, arrived at Spithead; as did likewise commodore lord Howe, and lieut. gen. Bligh. (See p. 435.)

Extract of a Letter from Captain Pallyser, *of the* Shrewsbury, *at Sea, to Lord* Anson, *dated* Sept. 14, 1758.

"On the 12th instant, in the forenoon, I joined the Unicorn and Lizard. In the afternoon, standing in shore, the Lizard being a-head, and the rest of the ships following, got sight of a great number of small coasting vessels, under convoy of the Thetis and Calipso frigates and an armed snow, working between the passes of Fontenoy and Toulinguet towards Brest, with the wind northerly; the greatest part of them got into the pass of Toulinguet, where nothing could get at them. Capt. Hartwell, of the Lizard, ran all risks to cut some of them off, and accordingly got between the Toulinguet and the frigates, and part of the convoy, on which they bore away for the south shore. Capt. Hartwell came up with, and engaged both the Thetis and Calipso

alone very bravely, for above two hours; then the Thetis ſheered off, and ran in for the rocks at the mouth of the river Poul Davit. A little before dark the Caliſo, and about 20 ſail of the ſmall craft, run on ſhore upon the rocks, at or near a place called Point de Leven, where capt. Hartwell concludes ſhe would break up, it being the lee ſhore, ſhe laying upon a large heel, and, with the ſwell of the ſea, ſtriking very hard upon the rocks, with her yards and ſails, &c. ſhot to pieces. The Lizard had one man killed, and eight wounded, and received ſome damage in her hull, maſts, yards, &c. At ten at night I anchored between the rocks called Lebouc and Baſſe Vicille, and lay there till the Stirling Caſtle, Unicorn, and Lizard, who were within us, came up.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

A farm houſe was conſumed by fire near Dunmow, in Eſſex.

THURSDAY, 28.

The parliament was further prorogued to Tueſday, Nov. 14, then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

James Dandridge, and Alexander Maſter, Eſqrs. were ſworn into the office of ſheriff of London and Middleſex.

FRIDAY, 29.

Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and alderman, was choſen lord mayor of this city for the year enſuing.

Several ſailors are in cuſtody, charged with committing acts of piracy, &c. on the high ſeas, under colour of commiſſions of reprizals. One of their accomplices is admitted an evidence.

Lately, upon opening the body of a horſe in lord Bruce's kennel, for the uſe of the hounds, a large ſtone of twelve pounds weight was taken out of the great gut, exactly in the ſhape of a ſhoe-maker's lap-ſtone of the greateſt ſize.

At the ſeat of the lord Ducie, at Tetworth, in Glouceſterſhire, there is now growing an Engliſh cheſnut, which meaſures 51 feet about, at the height of ſix feet above the ground. This tree divides itſelf at the crown into three limbs, one of which meaſures 28 feet and a half in the girt, and five feet above the crown of the tree. The ſoil is a ſoft clay, ſomewhat loomy. The ſituation is the north-weſt ſide of a hill. This tree was ſtiled in king John's time, the Great or Old Cheſnut-tree at Tetworth; ſo it is ſuppoſed to be now above 1000 years old.

Sad accounts have been received of the ill uſage of the poor Engliſh priſoners in France; and it is moſt to be wiſhed an exchange could be obtained to reſtore ſo valuable a part of his majeſty's ſubjects, and ſave numbers of families from miſery and ruin.

At the aſſizes for the Iſle of Ely, five received ſentence of death, and for the city and county of Exeter five, one of them for the murder of his ſon, who was executed as uſual; two of the other four were reprieved. (See p. 428.)

His majeſty was pleaſed to make a preſent of 500l. to the captains Amherſt and Edgecumbe, who jointly brought the news of the taking of Cape-Breton; and to order a further ſum to each of thoſe gentlemen, to buy a ſword and a ring.

The whole fleet of the ſociety's buſſes returned ſafe to Southwold, from Shetland, after having met with great ſucceſs there, and without any loſs of anchors, cables, and ſcarce any nets.

Addreſſes of congratulation to his majeſty on the taking of Louiſbourgh, and the late ſucceſſes of his arms, have been preſented from Briſtol, York, Lincoln, Cheſter, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Berwick upon Tweed, Exeter, Norwich, Cambridge univerſity, New Sarum, Glaſgow, Dorcheſter, Shaftſbury, Bath, Dublin, and Tewkeſbury, Newcaſtle town, and the Trinity-houſe and company of merchants adventurers there.

By a Portugueze ſhip arrived at Liſbon from Bengal in 113 days, there is advice, that admiral Pocock was well with his ſquadron at Madraſs the 11th of March, and expected to be joined by commodore Stevens every day. (See p. 371.)

Many houſes were conſumed lately by a dreadful fire at Llanvair, in Montgomeryſhire.

There are about 200 men at work at Milford-Haven, and a guard-ſhip lies there to prevent any obſtruction that might be given. (See p. 333.)

The parliament of Ireland is prorogued from the 29th of this month to the 4th of April next.

The Jamaica fleet is happily arrived at their ſeveral ports. About eleven ſail are miſſing.

A poor labouring man going through a wood near Lincoln, to work, ſaw a hare ſcarce able to ſtir, knocked her down with his ſtick, and took her up; ſoon after which the hounds came up, ſeized upon the hare, threw the man down, and tore him in a terrible manner, and would, in all probability, have devoured him, had not the huntſman came to his aſſiſtance.

The Days of tranſferring at the publick Offices being altered, are now as follow, viz.

Bank ſtock, Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday.

Reduced annuities, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.

Three per cent. 1726, Conſolidated annuities, Three per cent. 1757. } Ditto.

Three 1-half per cent. 1756, Three 1-half per cent. 1758, } Tueſday and Thurſday.

South-Sea ſtock, Monday and Friday.

Old annuities, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.

New annuities, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

Three per cent. 1751, Tueſday and Thurſday.

India ſtock, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

India annuities, Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, *dated* Aug. 14.

"Laſt Friday a veſſel arrived here from Pyall, bound for Bremen. She ſailed from Rio de Janeiro in January laſt, and was there in October laſt, when general Lally, with five men of war and two frigates, put in there, in his way to the Eaſt-Indies. His fleet had loſt above 1000 men ſince their ſailing from France, and was then ſo ſickly, that general Lally was heard to ſay, that he could not undertake any thing againſt the Engliſh ſettlements without a reinforcement.

On his proceeding from thence, he left an officer behind him, who took his paſſage in the above ſhip for Europe, and died on the voyage; when on examining his papers, a large packet of letters were found, directed for the French ambaſſador at Liſbon, to be forwarded to Verſailles, which letters were laſt night forwarded to the lords juſtices of this kingdom." (See p. 259)

New-York, July 20. Brigadier general Forbes, after much labour and aſſiduity, marched the laſt diviſion of his forces from Philadelphia on Friday, June 30. The ſame day the general himſelf ſet out for Carliſle, at which place he arrived on Wedneſday, July 5. He has a fine army in high ſpirits, the rear of which is by this time advanced upwards of 100 miles on their march. He has likewiſe a very conſiderable body of Indians with him, and we have every reaſon to expect all poſſible ſucceſs from his known valour, vigilance, and experience. No general was ever more beloved by the men under his command.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. HON. John Forbes, Eſq; was married to lady Mary Capel, ſiſter to the earl of Eſſex.

31. Sir Randal Ward, of Bixley, near Norwich, Bart. to Miſs Durrant.

Sept. 1. Hon. and Rev. Mr. Keppel, canon of Windſor, to Miſs Walpole, eldeſt daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the Bath.

2. Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and alderman, member for Chippenham, to Miſs Brudenell.

7. William Rookes, of Gray's-Inn, Eſq; to Miſs Stansfield.

8. John Spooner, Eſq; to Miſs Margaret Hankey, daughter of Sir Joſeph Hankey, Knt. and alderman.

10. John Plumtre, Eſq; to Miſs Glover, eldeſt daughter of the late Phillips Glover, of Wiſpington, in Lincolnſhire, Eſq;

14. Right Hon. lord John Murray, brother to the duke of Athol, to Miſs Dalton, of Banners-Croſs, near Sheffield, with a fortune of 40,000l.

15. Corbin Morris, Eſq; to Mrs. Wright, with a fortune of 20,000l.

21. Thomas Groſvenor, Eſq; member for Cheſter, to Miſs Skynner, of Walthamſtow.

Sept. 1. Lady of the Hon. John Spencer, Eſq; was delivered of a ſon and heir.

10. —— of Spencer, Compton, Eſq; of a daughter.

22. —— of Charles Cottrell, Eſq; of a daughter.

24. —— of Edward Elliot, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

25. Counteſs of Plymouth, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Aug. 27. REV. Benj. Groſvenor, D. D. an eminent diſſenting miniſter.

Sept. 2. Right Hon. Henry Howard, earl of Carliſle; ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his only ſon Frederick, lord viſc. Morpeth, now earl of Carliſle, a minor.

Robert Henley, Eſq; uncle to the lord keeper.

6. William Wharton, Eſq; aged 79, in the commiſſion of the peace for Weſtminſter.

7. Mr. Charles George Blakiſton, only ſon of alderman Blakiſton.

Lady Boſworth, relict of the late chamberlain of London.

8. Matthew Sargent, of Chertſey, in Surry, Eſq; ſome years ſince high ſheriff of that county.

9. Mr. Arthur Pond, F. R. S. an eminent painter.

Mrs. Evans, of Burbaſe, near Saliſbury, aged 107.

11. Alexander Roſs, of Arbol, in Roſsſhire, Eſq;

13. Hon. Henry Haſtings, brother to the earl of Huntingdon.

Nathaniel Hills, Eſq; a governor of Greenwich Hoſpital, aged 78.

14. Edmund Eſtcourt, Eſq; aged 60.

16. Henry Voght, of Bull's Croſs, Enfield, Eſq;

James Graham, of Poplar, aged 102.

Mr. John Sloane, of Scrabby, in Cavan county, in Ireland, aged 101.

18. Mr. Bonnor, bookſeller, at Cambridge.

James Clarke, of Moulſey, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Surry.

19. Right Hon. the counteſs of Errol.

Mrs. Talmaſh, wife of Mr. George Talmaſh, of Red Lion-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, an eminent attorney at law.

20. Thomas Hill, Eſq; ſecretary to the board of trade.

21. Right Hon. Anna Maria, counteſs of Bath,

Rt. Hon. the counteſs dowager of Burlington, mother to the dutcheſs of Devonſhire,

23. Rt. Hon. the earl of Upper Oſſory, of the kingdom of Ireland, member for Bedfordſhire; ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, lord Gowran, now earl of Upper Oſſory, a minor.

24. Colin Campbell, Eſq; a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms in Scotland.

28. Francis Crayeſtein, Eſq; an eminent merchant.

Sir John Armitage, member for York, of the wounds he received at St. Cas bay. (See p. 435.)

William Aynſley, Eſq; chief juſtice of New-Jerſey.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Richard Roberts, B. A. was preſented to the rectory of Sedgcombe, in Somerſetſhire. — Mr. Darling, to the vicarages of Laurence Waltham, and Wargrave, in Berks. — Mr. Bentley, to the rectory of Sapworth, in Cambridgeſhire.—Mr. Richard Neale, to the vicarage of Lys, in Glouceſterſhire. — Mr. Thomas Herbert, to the vicarage of Albury, in Hertfordſhire.—Mr. Cox, to a prebend of Briſtol. — Mr. Barton, to a canonry of Exeter. — Mr. Thomas Marſh, to the vicarage of Upton, in Leiceſterſhire. — Mr. John Copeman, to the rectory of Abbots Loaders, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Joſeph Burton, to the rectory of Limbrey, in Staffordſhire. — Mr. Phillips, to the rectory of Buſsley-Court, in Hampſhire. — Mr. Millechamp, to the vicarage of North-Wooton, in Berkſhire.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals to enable Richard Fawcett, D. D. to hold the rectory of Church Eaton, in Staffordſhire, with the rectory of Grinden, in Warwickſhire, worth 360l. per ann. — To enable James Launder, LL. B. to hold the rectory of Wingfield, in Wilts, with the rectory of Addington, in Bucks. — To enable William Hale, M. A. to hold the third portion of the rectory of Burford, in Shropſhire, with the rectory of Staunton, in Worceſterſhire, worth near 300l. per ann.—To enable William Williams, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Tew and St. Eva, in Cornwall, with the rectory of Gurrans, in the ſame county, worth together 320l. per ann.—To enable Abel Ward, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Ann, in Manchester, with that of Dodleſtone, in Cheſhire.—To enable William Pigott, M. A. to hold the rectory of Egmond, in Shropſhire, with that of King's Swinford, in Staffordſhire —To enable William Jennings, B. D. to hold the vicarage of Barkway, with the rectory of Steed, in Staffordſhire. —To enable Matthew Wake, M A. to hold the vicarage of Yatten, with the rectory of Brockley, in Somerſetſhire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHitehall, Auguſt 29. The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint his grace Charles duke of Marlborough, to be general over all and ſingular the foot forces, employed or to be employed in his majeſty's ſervice.

———, Sept. 5. The king has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed, under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant to Sir Charles Burton, of the city of Dublin, Knt. and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baronet of the ſaid kingdom.

———, Sept. 23. The king has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed, under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto William Cooper, of the city of Dublin, doctor of laws, and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baronet of the ſaid kingdom; and, in default of ſuch iſſue, to the heirs male of Thomas Cooper, Eſq; deceaſed, brother of the ſaid William Cooper.—To conſtitute and appoint Francis Mowatt, Gent. to be adjutant to the weſtern battalion, and Thomas Holland, Gent. to be adjutant to the eaſtern battalion of the Norfolk militia, commanded by the right Hon. George earl of Orford.

From the reſt of the Papers.

William Wilkinſon, Eſq; is appointed lieut. col. to the regiment commanded by col. Hodgſon.—Guy Carleton, Eſq; lieut. col. to the regiment of foot, commanded by his grace Charles duke of Richmond.—John Ingram, Eſq; capt. in lord Charles Manners's regiment of foot; William Marſhall, Eſq; to be capt. lieut. and Richard Wilſon, Gent. to be lieut in the ſaid regiment.—Robert Roſs, Eſq; major to col. Webb's regiment of foot.—John Handfield, Eſq. lieut. col. of gen. Hopſon's regiment of foot.—Chriſtopher Aldridge, Eſq; major, and John Mompeſſon, Eſq; lieut. col. to gen. Wolfe's regiment of foot.

Bankrupts.

FRANCIS Mercer, of St. Martin's le Grand, merchant.
Joſeph Cohan, of Ruſſel-ſtreet, jeweller, dealer and chapman.
William Rougheſedge, of Preſcott, in Lancaſhire, ſhoemaker.
Richard Hinckeſman, of Mancheſter, chapman.
Joſeph Pemberton, of Great Queen-ſtreet, vintner.
Samuel Ware, of Whitechapel, ſilk-thrower.
Samuel Moore, of Bearbinder-lane, haberdaſher.
Cornelius Gardiner, of Glouceſterſhire, merchant.
Joſeph Standerwick, of Taunton, linen-draper, grocer, and chapman.
William Davis, otherwiſe Davies, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, ſhip-ſcraper.
William Knutton, of Kingſton upon Hull, ſoapboiler.
Bartholomew Nelſon, of Stoake, in Norfolk, merchant.
John Neale, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, watchmaker, broker, and chapman.
William Henry Shute, of Cornhill, hatter, ſword-cutler, and chapman.
John Sandel, of Chriſt-Church, in Middleſex, dyer.
John Jones, of Llandeevil, in Merionethſhire, boſier.
Richard Morgan, of Old Fiſh-ſtreet, taylor.
Barton Hoſe, of Addle-ſtreet, corn-chandler.
George Parker, of Sunderland, grocer.
Robert Warter, of Bradford, money-ſcrivener.
William Stevens the elder, and William Stevens the younger, of Little Trinity-lane, malt-factors and partners.
John Evans, of Carmarthen, merchant.
Thomas Bradford, of Wood-ſtreet, haberdaſher.
John Cuttell, of Gracechurch-ſtreet, grocer.
Stephen Le Bas, of St. Giles in the Fields, brewer.
George Mercer, of Liverpool, merchant.
William Champion, of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, merchant.
Samuel Kightly, of Stoke Godlington, in Bucks, wheelwright, dealer and chapman.
Pleaſant Penn, of Eaſt Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight, ſhipwright.

COURSE of EXCHANGE, London, Saturday, September 30, 1758.

Amſterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uſance	—	30 3-16ths.

Bourdeaux,

Bourdeaux,	ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	—	49
Liſbon	—	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th
Porto	—	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	—	7 3-qrs.

Bills of Mortality from Auguſt 22. to Sept. 19.

Chriſt.	Males	520	1025
	Femal.	505	
Buried	Males	606	1203
	Femal	597	
Died under 2 Years old			518
Between 2 and 5		—	122
5 and 10		—	44
10 and 20		—	32
20 and 30		—	61
30 and 40		—	102
40 and 50		—	90
50 and 60		—	67
60 and 70		—	93
70 and 80		—	54
80 and 90		—	16
90 and 100		—	4
			1203

Buried		
Within the Walls	80	
Without the Walls	309	
In Mid. and Surry	582	
City and Sub. Weſt.	232	
		1203

Weekly, Aug. 29	—	268
Sept. 5	—	316
12	—	327
19	—	292
		1203

Increaſed in the Burials this Month 32.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 2s. 1d.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE for Auguſt and September, 1758.

Divinity and Controversy.

1. CHriſtianity neither Antinomianiſm nor Legality, pr. 3d. Fuller.

2. A Survey of the Search after Souls. By Caleb Fleming, pr. 4s. Noon.

3. Remarks on the Tenets and Principles of the Quakers. By D. Gittins, LL. B. pr. 5s. Withers.

4. The Nature, Deſign, Tendency, and Importance of Prayer. By William Weſt, pr. 4s. Griffiths.

5. Impartial Remarks on Dr. Warburton's Attack on Dr. Taylor, pr. 1s. Cooper.

Biography.

6. Dr. Jortin's Life of Eraſmus, 4to. pr. 15s. Whiſton.

Physick, &c.

7. The Conſtruction of the Nerves, and the Cauſes of nervous Diſorders, explained. By C. Uvedale, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

8. A Defence of the Remarks on Mr. Douglas's Treatiſe on the Hydrocele. By Mr. Jaſtamond. Woodgate.

History.

9. A compleat Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs, &c. of the Navy of England, pr. 1s. Cooper.

Poetry and Entertainment.

10. Alpha and Omega. By Lewis Jones, B. A. pr. 2s. Davy and Law.

11. Contemplations. By Richard Pearſall. Vol. II. Buckland.

12. Madrigal and Trulletta: A Mock Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Reeve.

13. A Collection of all the new Songs, pr. 1s. Withy.

14. The Britiſh Genius revived by Succeſs. By Mr. Howard, pr. 6d. Hope.

15. The Maid of Orleans, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Pye.

Arts and Sciences.

16. The Hand Maid to the Arts. Vol. II. Nourſe.

17. The Builder's Companion. By William Payne, pr. 16s. Sayer.

Miscellaneous.

18. The Importance of the African Expedition. By M. Poſtlethwayt, Eſq; pr. 2s. Say.

19. A congratulatory Letter to the People, pr. 6d. Thruſh.

20. A Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Standards of Weights and Meaſures, pr. 3s. 6d. Whiſton.

21. An accurate Deſcription of Cape-Breton, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

22. A Letter to Dr. Lowth, in Vindication of the Fellows of New College, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

23. A Vindication of the Revolution. By Tho. Comber, B. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Robinſon.

24. De Sectionibus Conicis. Tractatus Geometricus. Johnſton.

25. The Remonſtrance of Harris, Pimp-General, pr. 1s. Fleming.

26. Robertſon's Hebrew Grammar, pr. 5s. Wilſon and Durham.

27. Things ſet in a proper Light, pr. 1s. Pridden.

28. A new Deſcription of the Pictures, &c. at Wilton. By J. Kennedy, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

29. Woman, a Fragment, pr. 1s. Withy.

30. Authentick Account of the laſt Attempt on the Coaſt of France, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

31. Thoughts on the Plan for a Magdalen Houſe, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

32. A ſerious Addreſs to the Publick, on Inoculation, pr. 6d. Cooper.

33. Some Enquiries concerning the firſt inhabitants,

Inhabitants, &c. of Europe, pr. 6s. Rivington and Fletcher.

34. An Account of the Muſhroom-ſtone. By Dr. Hill, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 452.)

35. An Eſſay on Monopolies, pr. 6d. Dodſley.

36. The Political Touchſtone, pr. 1s. Coote.

37. A Letter to Mr. G——k on the Opening of the Theatre, pr. 6d. Coote.

SERMONS.

38. At the Ordination of Mr. Rotherham. By S. Lowthion, pr. 1s. Waugh.

39. The glorious firſt of Auguſt, &c. By G. Benſon, D. D. pr. 6d. Fenner.

40. Occaſioned by the Death of Dr. Groſvenor. By J. Barker, pr. 6d. Owen.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

HAVING already given the Pruſſian account of the battle on the 25th and 26th ult. between them and the Ruſſians *, we ſhall next give the Auſtrian account, which is as follows.

Vienna, Sept. 6. The King of Pruſſia, at the head of between 55 and 60,000 men, attacked on the 25th the Ruſſian army, with the utmoſt fury, and chiefly the right wing, which the nature of the ground would not permit to be properly ſuſtained, but were expoſed to be taken in flank by the cavalry: Notwithſtanding which, it made a moſt obſtinate defence, and repulſed the enemy ſeveral times.

However, by reaſon of the diſadvantage we mentioned in its poſition, and the exceeding ſuperiority of the enemy (for the Ruſſian army did not exceed 38,000) this right wing was at laſt obliged to give way: It was even ſeparated from the left wing, and purſued to a moraſs that was behind it. As it grew towards evening, they continued firing the whole night, and rallied in ſuch a manner, that they could rejoin the reſt of the army: So that on the 26th, in the morning, the battle began again, and continued the whole day, with ſuch ſucceſs, that gen. Fermor regained all the ground he loſt the day before, and found himſelf exactly in the very ſame poſition he was in at the beginning of the firſt battle.

On the 27th, what remained of the two armies, reſted over againſt each other. The ſame day gen. Romanzow joined gen. Fermor, with four regiments, the reſt of his corps being hourly expected. And the next day gen. Fermor's intention was to end the affair by attacking the Pruſſians.

Theſe two battles muſt have been very bloody, ſince ſome private letters dated the evening of the 7th, aſſure us, there were not above 8000 foot and ten ſquadrons of horſe left of the Pruſſians, who halted over againſt the Ruſſian army; and the ſame day 600 Pruſſian deſerters were arrived at the city of Landſberg only.

The Coſſacks of Don came up the day of the firſt battle, and had the happineſs of cutting to pieces a whole regiment of Pruſſian Cuiraſſiers.

Gen. Fermor is ſlightly wounded, but gen. Browne and gen. de Czernichew, with ſome other officers, are dangerouſly wounded.

On the ſide of the Pruſſians, among thoſe that are mortally wounded, is prince Maurice of Anhalt-Deſſau.

Our readers may eaſily judge which of theſe accounts ſeems to be the moſt probable, and the Pruſſian ſeems already to be confirmed by the conſequences; for we hear nothing of the Ruſſians renewing the ſiege of Cuſtrin; and in a few days after this battle, the king of Pruſſia, with 24 battalions and a great part of his cavalry, ſet out for Dreſden and purſued his march with ſuch diſpatch, that on the 5th inſtant, he arrived at Torgau, from whence he proceeded without ſtopping, as his brother prince Henry was in danger of being ſurrounded and overpowered by the armies of count Daun, and the prince of Deux-Ponts, both of which were then approaching Dreſden, but muſt now both retire, otherwiſe we may ſoon hear of another battle, at leaſt as bloody as the laſt.

The French army under marſhal de Contades, and the allied army under prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, have for ſome weeks continued pretty quiet, the former in their camp between Recklinghauſen and Dortmund, and the latter in their camp between Coesfield and Dulmen; but on the 10th or 11th inſtant, the French army under the prince of Soubiſe, retook poſſeſſion of Gottingen, and advanced as farſas Eimbeck, near to which the allied army under the prince of Iſembourg is encamped, and both ſides ſeem to be preparing for action; for which purpoſe marſhal Contades has detached prince Xaverius of Poland, with the 10,000 Saxons and two brigades of horſe, to Unna, as ſuppoſed, to march and join the prince of Soubiſe, and prince Ferdinand has detached 10,000 men to Lipſtat, with deſign, that if there ſhould be occaſion, they may march and join the prince of Iſembourg.

Hague, Sept. 12. The States of Holland have reſolved, Firſt, To make ſerious repreſentations to England, on the depredations committed by their veſſels on thoſe of the republick, and endeavour to find out ſome medium, by means of which the differences might be compoſed that have riſen relating to the navigation and commerce of the Hollanders in America.

Secondly, To have a conference with Mr. Yorke, who is already authoriſed by the Britiſh court for that purpoſe: And,

Thirdly, To carry this reſolution immediately to the aſſembly of their high mightineſſes, and alter ſome expreſſions in that which was taken by the ſtates of Holland the 25th of laſt June.

It is upon this account that the cities of Amſterdam, Rotterdam, Dort, and Haerlem,

* *See before, p.* 469.

lem, have insisted on their members staying here till the convocation of the next assembly, which meets on Wednesday sev'night, that they may have an eye upon what passes among the states general. As to the rest, every thing has been transacted in the assembly of the states of Holland, with the greatest harmony and unanimity. But as there is no mention made in the above resolution of the augmentation of the land forces, &c. it is likely that affair will again be brought on the tapis.

In the particular assembly of the clergy held lately at Toulouse, for chusing their proctors or delegates to the general convocation of the clergy of France, it was resolved, that their delegates should insist on, First, The archbishop of Paris's being recalled and reinstated. Secondly, The re-establishment of the Bull *Unigenitus*: And, Thirdly, The reinstating the bishops in all their rights.

The retreat of our troops from the coast of France, and the little ruffle they met with at embarking, has occasioned a holiday at Paris, where it was given out, that they had killed or taken at least 5000 men of the English; and the news was published by a discharge of all the canon at the bastile, the invalids, and the town-hall, after which there were great rejoicings among the mob of the city; but those who could think, could not help reflecting on Zorndorff and Cape Breton.

Madrid, Aug. 28. Her catholick majesty departed this life yesterday morning about four o'clock, at Aranjuez.

The following Letter is the most distinct, and the most Soldier like Account of the Battle between the Prussians *and* Russians, *of any we have yet seen (see p. 469) because it seems to point out the Incidents upon which the Fate of that Day chiefly turned; for the Fate of a Battle generally depends upon the immediate taking, or the neglecting to take Advantage of those Accidents which it is impossible to foresee; and the taking a proper Advantage of such Accidents, is what constitutes the superior Excellence of a Commander in Chief, who upon such Occasions has no Time to consult any of his inferior Officers.*

A genuine Letter from a general Officer in the Prussian *Army.*

Damm, Aug. 27, 1758.

"AGreeable to an order received from Custrin, I repaired to the king's army, which I found encamped the 24th at Dermitzel, while general Fermer changed the situation of his army before the place, extending his right to the village of Zicker, and his left to that of Quartschen. Between two and three in the morning, the king broke up his camp and marched forward, in order to wind round the enemy's left flank. The army passed the small river Mitzel, as well as the currents which supply the mills of Damm. Afterwards it filed off by the forest of Massin and the village of Bazelo into the plain, where both infantry and cavalry spreading themselves on the left flank till they arrived at Zorndorff, we then thought ourselves ready to come upon the back of the enemy; and orders were given for the attack.

Perhaps our generals flattered themselves that these manœuvres, no less fatiguing than wisely conceived and happily executed, would throw the Russians into confusion; but they were mistaken. Their numbers made up for what they wanted in point of situation, and as the ground would not permit them to extend themselves, we found them in four lines, forming a front on every side, and surrounded by cannon and chevaux de frize. The village of Zicker covered their right flanks, beyond which their cavalry reached. Prince Maurice commanded our first line under the king; lieutenant-general Manteuffel the left wing of infantry; and general Seydlitz conducted the cavalry of that wing. The infantry began the attack of the village, under favour of a discharge of 30 pieces of cannon of six and twelve pounders, which col. Muller had placed very advantageously; and a brigade of 2200 grenadiers were advancing to make the assault; but all on a sudden, about half after ten, when we already saw the enemies getting together their artillery in order to make a retreat, this brigade, on which we so much depended, wholly gave way, without our being able to discover the reason, and were not rallied without great difficulty. This occasioned a considerable opening, not only between the cavalry, but in the infantry, whose flank became hereby uncovered.

The enemy's cavalry lost this favourable moment. Two things concurred for us, to prevent disorder. One was, the Russians perceiving their advantage too late; the other, general Seydlitz's bringing up his cavalry just in the interim.

The king, informed of the rebuff of his grenadiers, immediately ordered the regiment of Brunswick-Bevern, Kalkenstein, and of the prince of Prussia, with two battalions of grenadiers, to march to that place. Five squadrons of dragoons of Czetteritz, as many squadrons of gens d'armes, and three of the body guards, were to support the attack. It began towards noon, and general Seydlitz, after routing the Russian cavalry, fell so *a propos* upon the enemy's flank, that at the issue of the combat, pretty well sustained by the cannon, the village was carried, with the military chest and baggage, which was found assembled behind the houses.

Notwithstanding the confusion the enemy's whole right wing was now in, they obstinately persisted in not quitting the ground; which occasioned a horrible slaughter as well by sword and bayonet as by our cannon, charged with cartridge shot, and the enemy's being, in a manner, close to their mouths. The loss of the Russians was very considerable; ours trifling. Fifteen thousand

thouſand of their men covered the field of battle; but while we thought ourſelves ſure of victory, they were yet preparing to diſpute it. The remains of this right wing having fallen down to the left, we ſaw them both, with the corps de reſerve, aſſembling about the village of Quartſchen.

The king's troops, far from being diſpirited by the fatigues of the day, thought of nothing but ſignalizing themſelves by their bravery. Animated more and more, they ſurmounted all difficulties, and at length overcame the obſtinacy of the enemy. The ſetting-ſun terminated to our advantage, the laſt maſſacre, by a ſhower of bullets and an attack with the bayonet fixed at the end of the muſquet. Then the great ſuperiority of the enemies only ſerved to augment their loſs; and really but a very ſmall number of them would have eſcaped, if towards the decline of day one of their generals, with a choſen troop, had not made an effort upon the king's right wing. That officer loſt the greateſt part of his men; but the attempt had this advantage, that in drawing our attention to that ſide, the broken remains of the enemy's infantry had leiſure to withdraw from the ſide of our left wing, and to take a new poſt in the night for rallying with the reſt of their army. On our ſide, we paſſed the night under arms, and the next morning, the 26th, began again to cannonade the enemies, who yet ſtood it the whole day. The 27th they ſeemed to have a deſign to engage in a new combat; but, inſtead of advancing, they ſoon turned off, and took the road of Landſberg. Immediately all the Pruſſian army put in motion to purſue them. As it was impoſſible for them to reach the city under the eyes of our troops, they turned towards Vietzel, and poſted themſelves between that village and the river Warte. This was, perhaps, the worſt ſtep they could have taken, ſince, being deprived of bridges, they had no retreat, nor ſubſiſtence but for a few days.

Our loſs is very moderate, conſidering what a great victory we have gained. In all the liſts we ſee but 30 officers killed, and 87 wounded, 768 ſoldiers killed, 1372 wounded, and 358 miſſing. But the Ruſſians left 20,000 of their men on the ſpot, excluſive of the ſlightly wounded, whom they carried off. In the night between the 25th and the 26th, we made 1200 of them priſoners, including 60 officers, amongſt whom there are ſeven generals of different ranks. The number of priſoners encreaſed conſiderably the next day, and this day (the 27th) we have 2000. As many of their wounded as were judged curable, have been taken off the field of battle by the king's orders. In ſhort, one might wonder at the diſproportion of the loſs on both ſides, had we not obſerved that the enemy's artillery was ſo ill ſerved, that the balls went ten or twelve feet over our heads, only a few cannon, charged with cartridge ſhot, did ſome execution againſt us; and, moreover, they are ſo awkward in handling their arms, that they give us more trouble in killing than overcoming them; for a ſhot thro' the body is not ſufficient to make them leave off fighting, unleſs the vital parts are touched.

Our trophies are 104 pieces of cannon, 12 mortars, 37 colours, five ſtandards, ſome kettle-drums, &c. the whole ranged before the king's tent, and expoſed to the view of the army, &c."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A YONNG gentleman in this neighbourhood, in a ſimilar caſe with Amicus's friend, was, after trying ſeveral other remedies, perfectly cured in a very ſhort time, by taking two or three large tea ſpoonfuls of the ſyrop of nettles, night and morning, and whenever the cough was troubleſome. If the perſon finds any benefit by the trial of it, I hope he will let me have the ſatisfaction of knowing it by your means; or if he deſires any farther particulars, he may direct for J. G. to be left at the poſt-houſe in Cirenceſter. (See p. 420.)

Your, &c.

Cirenceſter, Sept. 22, 1758.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

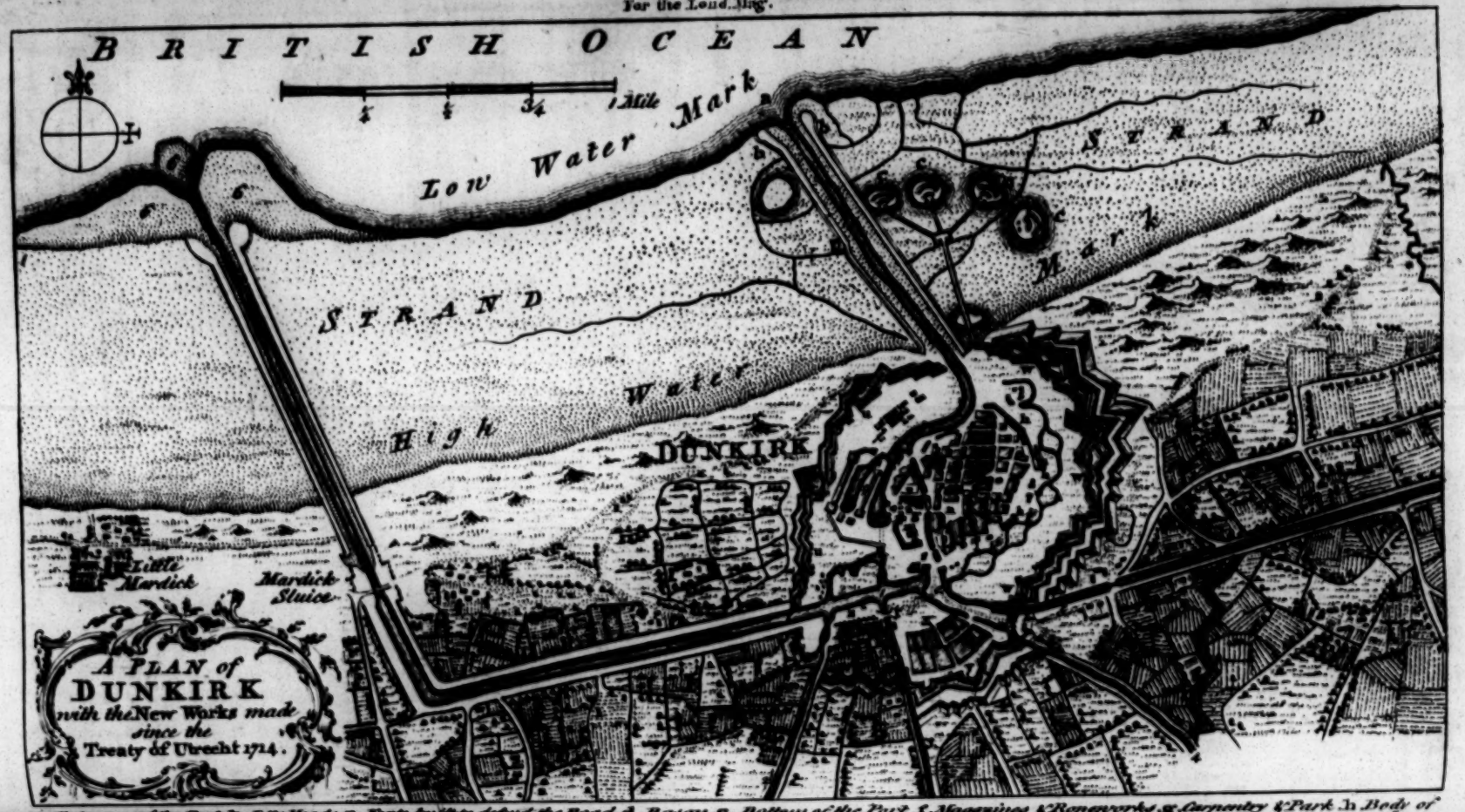
THE hiſtory of the patient given by Amicus (ſee p. 420.) is by no means ſufficiently accurate for me peremptorily to determine, whether he has an ulcer in his lungs or not: The purulent pulſe, and the ſemipellucid yellowneſs of complection not being mentioned. As alſo whether he was in his early youth troubled with ſore eyes, a ſwelled upper lip, or tumors along his neck? If he had previous to this indiſpoſition any piercing pains in his breaſt or ſides? Or if any of his relations have died conſumptive?

If he is not conſumptive, the following medicines will, in all probability, cure him: And I believe will do him no miſchief, if he is. Let him loſe ſix ounces of blood in the morning, at night let him take ſix grains of calomel, made into a bolus with conſerve of hips. The ſucceeding morning give him three ounces of the common infuſion of ſenna, with half an ounce of manna diſſolved in it. Let this bolus and purge be repeated three or four times, three whole days intervening betwixt each. On the days he does not take the purging draught, let him have the following pills. Mix gum galbanum and gum ammoniacum, of each two drachms, and powder of dried ſquills half a drachm, into a maſs, with balſam of giliad, or copaiva, and make 54 pills; of which take four, morning and afternoon. On one of the days between the ſecond and third purge, I would alſo adviſe a vomit.

I am, &c. LICHAS.


10
45
FEB

For the Lond. Mag.



A. Entrance of the Port. B. Piers Heads. C. Forts built to defend the Road. D. Basin. E. Bottom of the Port. F. Magazines & Ropeworks. G. Carpentry & Park. H. Body of

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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VII. Strange Effects of a Storm.
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IX. Life of Charles Lord Whitworth.
X. Account of the Calmucks and Coſſacks.
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XV. The great Number of Alehouſes pernicious.
XVI. Account of the late Expedition.
XVII. Cauſes of our Miſcarriage.
XVIII. Sufferings of Leipſick.
XIX. Cruelties of the Ruſſians.
XX. General State of the Foundling-Hoſpital.
XXI. Moon's Eclipſe, 1759, calculated
XXII. Remarks on the Anſwers to the Law Queſtion.
XXIII. Produce of one Barley-Corn.
XXIV. Remedies for decayed Health.
XXV. Fortifications of Plymouth defective.
XXVI. Brave Exploit of Capt. Forreſt.
XXVII. Hiſtory of Betty Broom.
XXVIII. Fort Royal deſcribed.
XXIX. Of the Chart of the Channel, &c.
XXX. Oxford Addreſs.
XXXI. Captures on both Sides.
XXXII. Bills of Mortality.
XXXIII. POETRY. The Lover cured; the Second Part, to the ſame Tune; Epiſtle to Mr. Dodſley; Jockey to his Maſter; a Deſcription; a new Song ſet to Muſick, and a Minuet, &c. &c.
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XXXV. Epitaph on Sir John Armitage.
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XXXVII. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.
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☞ *The Subſcribers to our* GENERAL INDEX, *which will include the preſent Volume, are deſired to take Notice, that the Work is in great Forwardneſs, and will be publiſhed at the Beginning of* May.

Thoſe ingenious Pieces, in Proſe and Verſe, received from our kind Correſpondents, which are deferred, will be inſerted in our next, &c.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For OCTOBER, 1758.

A candid and fair Addreſs to thoſe, to whom, in a common Cauſe, and common Intereſt, an Attention and Regard is due, as well as to their Superiors.

Countrymen and Fellow Soldiers,

THIS paper is addreſſed to you, and more particularly to ſuch of you whoſe lot it ſhall be to ſerve as militia men and ſoldiers againſt foreign invaders, or domeſtick traitors.

It is addreſſed to you, by a ſervant of his majeſty's, who has given proofs that he is unbiaſſed and diſintereſted, who is yet proud to hold any honourable employment, by which he can ſerve his country; but ſcorns to keep any lucrative one, inconſiſtent with his honour.

The perſons to whom he has granted commiſſions, by his majeſty's authority, are the principal gentlemen in the county, thoſe in whom you place the greateſt confidence; thoſe of your own choice, your own repreſentatives, are the principal officers in the regiment, and you are to go no where but where they lead you.

A young nobleman, poſſeſſed of a great ſhare of property in this county, ſucceeding the ancient family of the Spekes, lord North, eſteemed by all who know him; he, and Sir Charles Tynte, that well known and approved baronet, are your lieutenant-colonels; Mr. Prowſe, of your own chuſing, and Mr. Bamfylde, are the other field officers: And with theſe untainted, diſintereſted gentlemen at your head, is it poſſible you can be ſo deceived and impoſed on, as to be made believe ſuch bold and falſe aſſertions, that you are to be ſent abroad to be cut in pieces in America; the very reverſe of which is true: Such glaring and impudent falſhoods, are ſo ſelf-contradictory, as to betray themſelves, even in the very act to which they refer, but very happily carry an antidote with the poiſon they convey; for you have now an expreſs act of parliament againſt being ſent out of the kingdom; and that very act of parliament is this militia act, which is your only ſecurity.

This militia act diſtinguiſhes and divides the plan of government into an offenſive and defenſive one, for the protection of this Iſland. So far is it from entering into the heads of the government to ſend you abroad, that an expreſs parliamentary proviſion is made againſt it; and it is your happy and diſtinguiſhed lot to be ſoldiers, and not ſlaves, on whom this country particularly depends, for its defence and ſecurity.

Many other idle tales have been ſet about, that you are deſigned only to guard French priſoners, garriſon Portſmouth or Plymouth, to be draughted off to recruit the regular forces; which can never happen, as you are to be changed every three years, and are engaged as militia men for that term only; which ſhews the abſurdity of ſuppoſing, that you are to be draughted off into a body of men who are enliſted for life. This, and the like ſilly ſtuff, is calculated for ridicule only, and undeſerving any ſerious anſwer, if diſappointed, impracticable, ambitious, together with wicked and malicious perſons, enemies to this country, had not ſet them about with a bad intent. But as the tree is known by its fruit, ſo may theſe men be detected even by their whiſpers: Private ſurmiſes always carry ſuſpicions along with them; truth ſhews its face, and is never aſhamed to ſpeak out.

If it is true, that ſome forces, raiſed on a late occaſion and alarm, were ſent abroad, though they enliſted only to ſerve their country at home, it was a moſt arbitrary act, that called aloud for a parliamentary enquiry; for they enliſted under the good faith and protection of the publick; though the moment they enliſted, they were under no other law, nor had

any other law for their protection, than his majesty's other forces; for there was then no express act of parliament for the security of their not being sent out of the kingdom. You have one now; and you owe it, in a great measure, to that very event with which evil persons would terrify you: But good sometimes springs out of evil. And I appeal to every man, who can read, if this militia act, so far from being what it has been represented, is not the strongest security for your not being sent abroad, let the exigencies of the government be ever so great. You are hereby (the only persons of your rank) protected, and exempted from being pressed, and obliged to serve as common soldiers; to which you are subject, many of you, if you were not militia men; and have several other considerable advantages, which I will point out from the act, and state fairly to you, in such a manner as ye may not be deceived, or deceive yourselves; which must equally destroy their credit with you, who put them either in a false or unintelligible light.

I shall not, therefore, reckon the paltry advantages amongst them, of having your cloaths, at the end of three years, for which so little only as a guinea is allowed at first cost; nor that article in the act, which promises much, and gives to the family of the militia man, nothing more than a support which it was entitled to before from the parish.

Many too, I find, think they are immediately to receive a guinea, on their being cloathed and enrolled; but the guinea is to be paid only when you are called out into actual service, and is undoubtedly a considerable gratuity.

Another thing also has been misunderstood, with regard to your being free to set up trades in any towns in England, as soon as ever you have the name only of militia men; for that is not the case: This is a very considerable advantage, and granted only to such of you as are married men, and have been called out into actual service. These things should be understood; and I have endeavoured to set them in a clear light, that the people may not be deceived; for if you are deceived, or deceive yourselves, it is the same thing; but credit, founded on truth, and a fair representation of matters of fact, will always secure your good will and confidence.

There are some other advantages, which personally accrue to you from this act, and many agreeable circumstantial ones, that make it advantageous in other respects:

At however little value it may be rated, at present, I will, in the first place, put honour, the highest reward and satisfaction that a great and honest mind can receive; and the more valuable, as it is shared equally with your superiors: Every soldier is a gentleman, and wears a sword; and to such constitutional soldiers, a respect will always be shewn, as to the defenders of our country.

The militia, in some countries, is already become a respectable shew: Their fellow countrymen look on this chosen band of Englishmen, with esteem and respect; and, aukward as they are, yet, at their exercise, the red coats still gain the hearts of the women: And how much more dear will the militia soldiery be to them, who they are sure will never be sent away from them.

At these shews, every person of your rank, who is not a militia man, will be present, clad like clowns, sharing no honour, spending their time and money idly; whilst you have red coats on your backs, have the honour of wearing swords and cockades, gain the hearts of the women, and esteem of the men, and see, at the same time, the holiday shew, with a double pleasure, being paid for it, both with money and applause. And I will venture to say, that many idle spectators will then wish to be militia men, and that many volunteers will offer, on a fresh ballot, when they once come to see, and know what it is.

The common people of this country have a very commendable jealousy of all innovations; but when the laws are once known, and promulgated amongst them, they become sensible of their benefits; of which the late turnpike acts are a strong instance, every one being now convinced of the utility of a law, which, by experience, is found a publick benefit, by those even who at first were so violently set against it. But the militia scheme was the ancient method of defence in this country.

Having thus explained, and set in a clear, fair, and candid light, every article that possibly might otherwise be mistaken, relating to yourselves, and for the benefit and instruction of persons in your rank, who have not had a better opportunity of being informed, I shall subjoin, and that shortly, all these articles, as so many positive assertions, extracted from the act of parliament, signed and testified by gentlemen of the first rank in your country*; and it cannot be doubted, but the names of such considerable persons in the county subscribed

* *See p.* 437, *for a short and plain abstract of the act, which renders the insertion of his lordship's unnecessary.*

ſubſcribed to the truth of them, will entirely baffle and diſcourage any future attempts, by which any wicked and malicious perſons, enemies of our country, may endeavour to deceive you.

To you, therefore, I dedicate this paper, having always thought that mankind were better governed by reaſon and perſuaſion, than by any arbitrary (though legal) authority whatever. And to this addreſs, out of regard to the publick ſervice, and to the publick, who will judge of the truth, and purity of its intentions, I have therefore ſet and ſubſcribed my name,

POULETT.

[This paper is ſigned by 34 gentlemen of Somerſetſhire.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, October 24.

THIS morning a meſſenger arrived at the earl of Holderneſſe's office, with letters from Andrew Mitchell, Eſq; his majeſty's miniſter to the king of Pruſſia, dated the 16th inſtant from Dreſden, importing,

That on the 14th, at four in the morning, the right wing of the Pruſſian army, encamped at Hoh-Kirch, was unexpectedly attacked by the Auſtrians, and put into ſome confuſion; but that the brave reſiſtance made by the regiments of the margrave Charles, and the prince of Pruſſia, gave time to the reſt of the troops to get under arms; and that, the king of Pruſſia coming in perſon to that part of the army, the enemy was repulſed. His Pruſſian majeſty afterwards thought proper to remove his camp from Hoh-Kirch, and retire with his right wing towards Budiſſin; ſo that the poſt it now occupies, is between Budiſſin and Weiſſenburg, with the head quarters at Deebruchutz.

Marſhal Keith, and prince Francis of Brunſwick, were unfortunately killed in the confuſion at the beginning of the action. Prince Maurice of Deſſau, and major-general Geiſt, are ſlightly wounded. During the whole time, his Pruſſian majeſty expoſed himſelf to the greateſt dangers.

The ſame letters bring an account, that the Ruſſians, after having failed in a ſecond aſſault, upon the fortreſs of Colberg, had raiſed the ſiege thereof. And that general Hulſhen, who was detached from prince Henry's army againſt general Haddick, has taken Freyburg.

From general Oberg's camp at Gunterſheim, October 12. The ſuccour ſent by M. de Contades to the prince de Soubiſe, encamped the 8th inſt. under the cannon of Caſſel, near the French army. General Oberg, who, ever ſince the 25th paſt, viz. from the time he arrived near Caſſel, had been deſirous of attacking the French, but prevented from doing it, by the difficulty of the ground they occupied, and which they had made ſtronger by all poſſible care, could not doubt, but that the French army, thus reinforced, would endeavour immediately to enter upon action. He would have wiſhed to avoid ſtanding upon the defenſive, but the ſuperiority of the enemy, joined with the advantage of the poſition, did not allow him either to paſs the Fulde above Caſſel, and ſo to ſeparate himſelf from the Weſer, and from his ſubſiſtence, or to riſk the loſs of all by a hazardous attack; he reſolved, therefore, to keep the advantageous poſt which he had taken near Sanderhauſen, and take advantage of the leaſt motion the enemy might make. In the mean while, the prince de Soubiſe marched his army the 9th, in the morning, on the ſide of Neuenmuhl, leaving all his tents ſtanding. He made different motions all that day, and in the evening took poſſeſſion of the camp near the Walden, from Caſſel to Oberkauſungen, towards which place his right wing extended. General Oberg, whoſe army was under arms, was in hopes of being attacked: But the motions of the French were made at a diſtance, upon eminencies divided by hollow ways; and as the ſuperiority of the prince de Soubiſe enabled him to ſend a large detachment towards Witzenhauſen, and to get round us, by the road of Munden, which would have been of very dangerous conſequence, general Oberg's care was to prevent being turned. He decamped the 10th, at four in the morning, and paſſing by the village of Landwernhagen, intended to encamp behind Luttenberg. The march was unmoleſted, but the French were prepared to follow us; and, inſtead of encamping, general Oberg formed his troops in order of battle. The right was to the Fulde, the left to a thicket upon an eminence, where five ſix-pound pieces were placed. The cavalry ſupported the wings in a third line. The village of Luttenberg was behind us, and a ſtrong riſing ground on the ſide of the village was furniſhed with four twelve-pound pieces.

By ſeven in the morning, the head of the French army, which had followed us by the way of Landwernhagen, cannonaded our troops without much effect at the time they were forming. Immediately afterwards we ſaw a conſiderable body of troops file off at a diſtance from our left; which

which body marching towards Sichelſtein, might be able to get poſſeſſion of an eminence covered with wood, and take us in flank and rear, or paſs by Nienhagen to Munden; our Hunters were on that ſide, and routed them; and as general Oberg had detached major-general Zaſtrow, of A the Brunſwick troops, with two battalions of the ſecond line, ſuſtained by four ſquadrons, the French, whom our people attacked with their bayonets, were obliged to quit the wood again, and retire to ſome diſtance. But they puſhed forward ſtill more troops, as well infantry as cavalry; B and having paſſed by Landwernhagen, they poſted their left towards the Fulde; their right extended far beyond our left; and they planted, in their front, more than 30 pieces of cannon.

General Oberg made every poſſible diſpoſition for oppoſing the enemy vigorouſly C in every part. The whole ſecond line was employed, both in reinforcing major-general Zaſtrow, with four battalions and four ſquadrons, and in ſupplying two battalions, ſupported by two ſquadrons of dragoons, which were placed behind a thin wood, lying between our left and D major general Zaſtrow, through which the enemy might have come and attacked us; beſides that, that little body of troops might fall upon the French flank, which out-lined our left.

The day was ſpent in theſe diſpoſitions, when, at four in the afternoon, the French E began a very briſk cannonading, which, however, by reaſon of the ſituation, did but little execution, and in the ſame inſtant they fell, with a ſtrong body, upon major general Zaſtrow. Their firſt line was compoſed of infantry, which major-general Zaſtrow attacked with the bayonet, F and routed; but it was ſupported by a conſiderable line of cavalry, which, taking our infantry in front and flank, broke it the moment that it had repulſed the French infantry. Our eight ſquadrons attacked the enemy's cavalry, and broke ſome ſquadrons of it; but their number G encreaſed, and came upon us from the wood. The French infantry, which had not been engaged, came on. Ours had been partly broken, the remainder was obliged to retreat, but did it in good order. The French then came out, almoſt upon the back of our firſt line; they pla- H ced the cannon, which they had with them, at the ſame time that all the reſt of their army was in motion towards us.

The moment was critical; general Oberg, who had conſtantly given his directions with admirable compoſure, commanded a retreat, which was made in excellent order, quite up to the wood, where the defile, which leads to Munden, begins. The French, inſtead of puſhing us with their cavalry, which was ſo greatly ſuperior, continued firing upon us with their artillery, which they brought on, very briſkly, under the conduct of the duke de Broglio. Some of the ſhot falling among our troops near the defile, the horſe threw themſelves into it precipitately. The artillery, and ammunition waggons, coming down in haſte, broke down, and were overturned. The battalions filed off. Three or four of them formed themſelves before the opening of the defile. Night came on, the whole paſſed the defile, marched through Munden, and lay all night under arms, on the other ſide of the Weſer, in the little plain near Ginpen. In our retreat through the defile, we were followed by the Huſſars only, who were driven back by the battalion of Buckebourg.

When the whole army had paſſed Munden, by midnight, we ſaw, in the woods upon the eminences, ſome fires, by which we judged the enemy, who had purſued us through the defile, were about three or four thouſand men. The ſick and wounded were carried from Munden in the night; only 150 were left behind, who were not in a condition to be removed. There remained at Munden, but a very ſmall quantity of hay and ſtraw. General Oberg withdrew the garriſon, and yeſterday, the 11th, at day-break, we marched, and encamped here, near Guntersheim, without having our rear at all moleſted.

We cannot as yet make any certain eſtimate of our loſs in wounded and ſlain. It is thought not to be conſiderable, and that it does not exceed the number of 1000 men. The regiments of Iſenbourg and Canitz have ſuffered the moſt, and are almoſt ruined. The French had the advantage of a very great ſuperiority; for though their officers, whom we have taken priſoners, talk of 50,000 men, it is certain they, at the loweſt computation, exceeded 30,000, the Saxon corps having been augmented by a large detachment, under M. de Chevert, and afterwards by the troops under the command of Meſſrs. de Fitz-James and Chabot. It appears that their capital point was to get between us and Munden; for, beſides the unſucceſsful attempt to do it, which they had made on the 9th of October, they detached, on the 10th, even in the midſt of the action, a body of five or ſix thouſand men

men to this ſide of the Fulde, to try the fords behind us, which we kept guarded.

Head quarters at Munſter, October 12. On the 8th inſtant, the army under the command of prince Ferdinand, marched to Nottelin, in three columns, where, being joined by the two detached corps of A lieutenant-general Imhoff and Wutgenau, we encamped, and the next day marched to this place. At the ſame time the corps, under the command of the hereditary prince, and the duke of Holſtein, marched to Tellight, and yeſterday advanced towards Warendorp. A few days ago B lieutenant colonel Luckner attacked a party of the enemy, compoſed of infantry, and the Huſſars of Naſſau Saarbruck, in the neighbourhood of Melſunged, whom he defeated, and took three officers, and 56 men priſoners.

October 14. This morning the corps, C under the command of the hereditary prince, marched from Warendorp to Rheda; and the prince of Holſtein, with his corps, is marched to Warendorp, and the army that was encamped here, to Tellight, leaving a garriſon at Munſter.

Since our Account of the late Expedition to the Coaſt of France *(ſee p. 516.) was worked off at Preſs, a Pamphlet has been publiſhed, entitled,* A Journal of the Campaign on the Coaſt of France, 1758.

WE ſee very little in this Pamphlet to add to the relation we have already given; E or indeed, to that we gave our readers of the firſt expedition (ſee p. 435.) For great part of the piece conſiſts of military orders and inſtructions, of little entertainment to the generality of readers. However, we have the mortification to find, that the writer, who ſeems to have been an officer of ſome diſtinction, paſſes the ſame cenſures on F our bad conduct, in the two laſt attempts: His account of the death of captain Lindſey raiſes one's indignation.

"The general, attended by ſome of the commanding officers, going out to reconnoitre, with a detachment of grenadiers, and a party of light horſe, ſome of the French cavalry appeared at a diſtance. Captain Lindſey, of the light horſe, was immediately ordered to attack them; at the requeſt (as it is ſaid) of ſome young gentlemen, who were deſirous of ſeeing the horſe charge: He, accordingly, advanced at a briſk pace, without detaching from his front and flanks; and falling in with a body of infantry, poſted behind a hedge, received a H ſevere fire, which obliged the light horſe to wheel about and retire. Captain Lindſey was mortally wounded by a muſket-ſhot, and died univerſally regretted, as a worthy young man, and one of the moſt intelligent, active, and induſtrious officers in the ſervice. What pity ſo much merit ſhould have been unneceſſarily thrown away, to gratify the raſh, impertinent curioſity of thoſe, who had no right to dictate on ſuch an occaſion!"

The following anecdote of prince Edward, we do not recollect to have ſeen before. A "Prince Edward, in reconnoitring, advanced ſo near, as to expoſe his perſon to ſome ſhot from the town. A ball grazing, *en ricochet*, near the ſpot where he ſtood, a ſerjeant ſprung before him, to defend his royal highneſs with his body; the prince was ſo pleaſed with this uncommon mark of courage and attachment, that he rewarded the B man with a handſome gratification."

Notwithſtanding the vaunts that have been made of the mild treatment the poor inhabitants of Britany and Normandy are ſaid to have received from our troops, we are ſorry to be convinced, by this writer, that they frequently behaved like very ſad fellows; C nor, indeed, were the uſual precautions taken, in the two laſt enterprizes, to reſtrain their licentiouſneſs: And the Pamphlet is concluded with the following ſenſible reflections.

"War is ſo dreadful in itſelf, and ſo ſevere in its conſequences, that the exerciſe of generoſity and compaſſion, by which the D horrors of it are ſoftened, ought to be approved, encouraged, and imitated. Such conduct is amiable, is noble: It is the beſt practice of virtue; and, indeed, the triumph of human nature: But we ought to uſe our beſt endeavours, for deſerving this treatment at the hands of a civilized enemy. We E ought to be humane in our turn, to thoſe whom the fate of war has ſubjected to our power: We ought to obſerve the moſt rigid diſcipline among the troops, and religiouſly abſtain from all acts of violence and oppreſſion. Thus a laudable emulation would quickly enſue; and the powers at war, vie with each other in humanity and politeneſs. F In other reſpects, the commander of an invading armament, will always find his account in being well with the common people of the country, on which the deſcent is made: They will be encouraged to bring regular ſupplies of proviſion and refreſhments into the camp: They will mingle with the ſoldiers, and form friendſhips: G They will ſerve as guides and meſſengers: They will let out their cattle for hire, as draught-horſes: They will work as day-labourers: They will diſcover proper fords, bridges, roads, and defiles; and, if artfully managed, communicate many uſeful hints of intelligence.

Unleſs great care and circumſpection is exerted, in maintaining diſcipline, and bridling the licentious diſpoſition of the ſoldiers, H ſuch invaſions as theſe will be productive of nothing but miſcarriage and diſgrace. This is, at beſt, but a piratical way of carrying on war; and the troops engaged in it, are

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in some measure debauched by the nature of the service. They are huddled together in transports, where the *minutiæ* of military order cannot be observed; though the good of the service greatly depends upon a due observance of these forms. The soldiers grow negligent with respect to cleanliness, and the exterior ornaments of dress: They are apt to become slovenly, slothful, and altogether unfit for a return of duty: They are tumbled about occasionally, in ships and boats, landed and re-embarked in a tumultuous manner, under a divided and disorderly command: They are accustomed to retire at the first report of an approaching enemy, and take shelter on another element; nay, their small pillaging parties, are often obliged to fly before unarmed peasants. Their duty, on such occasions, is the most unmanly part of a soldier's business, namely, to ruin, ravage, and destroy: They soon yield to the temptation of pillage, and are habituated to rapine: They give a loose to intemperance, intoxication, and riot; commit a thousand excesses; and when an enemy appears, run on board with their plunder. Thus the dignity of the service is debased: They lose all sense of honour, and of shame: They are no longer restricted by military laws, nor over-awed by the authority of officers: In a word, they degenerate into lawless buccaneers. From such a total relaxation of morals, and discipline, what can ensue, but riot, confusion, defeat, disgrace, and ruin?

It may be worth while to consider, whether even all the advantage that could be expected from such descents, will overbalance these evils, some of which are inevitable, together with the extraordinary expence intailed upon the nation, by equipping armaments of this nature. True it is, we alarm and insult the French coast; employ a considerable number of their troops at home; ruin their trade, protect our own navigation, and secure our country from invasions: But it may be asked, whether all these purposes might not be answered as effectually, at a much smaller expence, by our shipping only.

After all, should it be judged expedient to prosecute this desultory kind of war, our commanders will do well to consider these salutary maxims: "That a landing ought "never to be made in an enemy's country, "without taking proper precautions to se"cure a retreat. That the severest disci"pline ought to be preserved, during all the "operations of the campaign. That we "ought never to disembark, except upon a "well concerted plan; or commence our "military transactions, without some im"mediate point in view. And that a re"embarkation ought never to be attempt"ed, except from a clear, open beach, "where the approaches of an enemy may "be seen, and the troops covered by the "fire of their shipping." For my own part, I should be glad to know, for what reason we remained in France, after the design upon St. Maloes was laid aside; with what view we penetrated so many days march into the country; neglected the repeated intelligence we received; communicated, by beat of drum, our midnight motions, to an enemy of double our force; loitered near seven hours in a march of three miles; and, lastly, began the re-embarkation of the troops, at a place where no proper measures had been taken for their cover and defence. I shall likewise presume to suggest, that in case of any future enterprize of this nature, the ministry will find it convenient, to pitch upon a commander of experience, authority, and approved conduct; who, conscious of his own importance, will steadily pursue one uniform plan of action; and will not, from a dangerous diffidence, or a yet more dangerous easiness of temper, either listen to the chimerical projects of vanity and caprice; or yield to the sollicitations of hot-brained, youthful temerity."

WE have obliged our readers with an accurate Chart of the English channel, and the adjacent coasts of England and France. By this Map they may trace out the late operations against the enemy, and the position of our fleets and cruizers, with the course of the Bristol channel; and may judge of the advantageous situation of Milford-Haven, the neglect of which has been long a disgrace and misfortune to this country: A Plan of which may be seen in our Magazine for August, and the reasons inducing the parliament to fortify it, p. 501. Of the counties that border upon the sea coast, a succinct account, with elegant Maps of them, may be recurred to in our preceding Volumes. We have likewise obliged them with a Plan of Dunkirk, and its new works, constructed since the year 1714. A place rendered so famous, in the history of the last and present centuries, that we have no occasion to give a long account of it, and the references to the Plan are abundantly satisfactory. If fortune favours the British arms with success, it is to be hoped, care will be taken, in treating of a future peace, to compel the French, to conform to the terms of the treaty of Utrecht, in relation to this fortress, which is situated in such a manner, as to be a great annoyance to this nation in time of war. It is too notorious, with how much chicanery they have been stealing work upon work, at this place, contrary to the most solemn engagements to the contrary.

The

The HISTORY of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 446.

NOW with regard to the bills which were brought in and paſſed, in purſuance of theſe reſolutions of the committee of ways and means, they were as follow.

The malt tax bill was, as ſoon as the reſolution of Dec. 12 was agreed to, ordered to be brought in; and as ſoon as the reſolution of Dec. 13 was agreed to, the land tax bill was ordered to be brought in. Both were ordered to be prepared and brought in by the ſame gentlemen, viz. Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor General, Mr. Weſt, and Mr. Hardinge; both were paſſed in common courſe, and both received the royal aſſent, Dec. 23; but as the land tax bill was neceſſarily paſſed with ſuch diſpatch, the members had not time to prepare liſts of ſuch gentlemen as they intended to propoſe for being appointed commiſſioners of the land tax in their reſpective counties, &c. therefore by the bill it was enacted, that the commiſſioners for the ſeveral counties, &c. who were particularly named in the land tax acts for 1748, 1749, 1751, and 1755, being ſtill living, and qualifying themſelves, ſhould be commiſſioners for executing this act, unleſs before the time appointed for their firſt meeting [April 29, 1758] ſome act, or acts, ſhould paſs, appointing ſpecial commiſſioners for executing this act; in which caſe no perſon ſhould be impowered by virtue of this, or any former act, to act as a commiſſioner in the execution of this act. And in purſuance of this reſervation, it was, on Dec. 23, as ſoon as this act had received the royal aſſent, ordered, that leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill for appointing commiſſioners for putting in execution, an act of this ſeſſion, entitled, *An Act for granting an Aid*, &c. and that Mr. Hardinge, and Mr. Samuel Martin, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame; which bill was preſented to the houſe, Jan. 16, 1758, by Mr. Hardinge, paſſed in courſe, and received the royal aſſent by commiſſion, on March 23 following.

On April 22, as ſoon as the two reſolutions of the committee of ways and means of that day were agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill ſhould be brought in purſuant to the firſt of the ſaid reſolutions; and that it ſhould be prepared and brought in by Mr. Weſt, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney General, and Mr. Sollicitor General. This bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Weſt on the 25th, then read a firſt time, and on the 27th it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe. On the 29th, as ſoon as the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means of that day were agreed to, the reſolutions of the ſame committee of Dec. 20, of April 18, and the ſecond reſolution of April 22, were again read, and it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, ſhould be brought in purſuant to all the ſaid reſolutions, and that the laſt mentioned gentlemen, together with Mr. Charlton, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. Accordingly a bill, purſuant to ſome of theſe reſolutions was, May 10, preſented to the houſe by Mr. Charlton, then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. Next day it was read a ſecond time, and committed to the committee of the whole houſe, to whom the former bill had been committed; and an inſtruction was ordered to the committee, to alter and make both the ſaid bills into one. On the 22d, the order for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on theſe two bills being read, the firſt reſolution, of May 2, was again read, and an inſtruction was ordered to the committee to make proviſion therein, purſuant to the ſaid reſolution. With theſe, and ſome other inſtructions given on the 23d, the houſe on that day reſolved itſelf into a committee on theſe two bills, and having complied with all the inſtructions given them, the bill then paſſed in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent by commiſſion, June 9, being entitled, *An Act for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral Rates and Duties upon Offices and Penſions, and upon Houſes, and upon Windows or Lights; and for raiſing the Sum of five Millions by Annuities and a Lottery to be charged on the ſaid Rates and Duties.*

The ſcheme of the lottery eſtabliſhed by this act, is as follows.

Tickets.		Prizes. *l.*		Totals. *l.*
2	of	10000	is	20000
3	—	5000	—	15000
6	—	2000	—	12000
17	—	1000	—	17000
29	—	500	—	14500
142	—	100	—	14200
626	—	50	—	31300
5675	—	20	—	113500
6500				237500
First drawn, beſide the prize it may be entitled to				500
Laſt drawn, beſide the prize it may be entitled to				1000
43500 blanks, at 6l. each				261000
				500000
50000 tickets, at 10l. each, coſt				500000

And by the act it is to begin to be drawn November 13, and to continue drawing daily, except Sundays, faſt days, and Chriſtmas, until all the prizes and one more are drawn.

And June 7, Mr. Weſt preſented to the houſe a bill purſuant to the reſt of the ſaid reſolutions, which was then read a firſt time. Next day it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe, when inſtructions were given to the committee to receive a clauſe of credit, and a clauſe for making forth duplicates of Exchequer bills, lottery tickets, receipts, annuity orders, or other orders, loſt, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed; and on June 12, after reading the order of the day, the reſolution of the committee of ways and means of June 1, was again read, and an inſtruction given to the committee on this bill to receive a clauſe, or clauſes, purſuant to the ſaid reſolution; after which the bill paſſed in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent by commiſſion at the end of the ſeſſion, being entitled, *An Act for granting to his Majeſty certain Sums of Money out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of 1758; and for impowering the proper Officers to make forth Duplicates of*, &c. *and for obliging the Retailers of Wines, commonly called ſweets, or made wines, to take out a wine licence.*

As to the four laſt of the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to, May 2, they proceeded from the report made from the committee appointed to enquire what laws were expired, &c. therefore I ſhall take no further notice of them until I come to give an account of that committee.

With regard to the reſolutions of the ſaid committee of May 9, I muſt take notice, that on February 22 preceding, there had been laid before the houſe, purſuant to their order, an account of the groſs and nett produce of the duty on wrought plate, from the commencement thereof, to Midſummer then laſt, diſtinguiſhing each year; from whence it was judged, that a duty on licences for trading in, ſelling, or vending gold or ſilver plate, would be leſs inconvenient to the fair trader, and more beneficial to the publick revenue, than the duty impoſed by the act of the 6th of king Geo. I. ch. 11. Therefore theſe reſolutions were agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in purſuant thereunto; the neceſſary conſequence of which was, that new reſolution of the ſaid committee agreed to, May 11; and purſuant to theſe reſolutions a bill was, on the 25th, preſented to the houſe by Mr. Charlton, which paſſed in courſe, and received the royal aſſent by commiſſion at the end of the ſeſſion.

And the reſolution of the ſaid committee of June 10, plainly appears to have been a conſequence of the reſolution of the committee of ſupply of June 8. It was therefore of courſe agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in purſuant thereunto, which Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor General, Mr. Weſt, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were ordered to prepare and bring in. Accordingly it was next day preſented to the houſe by Mr. Charlton, and with a clauſe of appropriation, added by inſtruction, having paſſed in courſe, it received the royal aſſent by commiſſion at the end of the ſeſſion, being entitled, *An Act to enable his Majeſty to raiſe the Sum of* 800,000*l. for the Uſes and Purpoſes therein mentioned; and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament.*

Thus all the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means were carried into execution by proper bills, or proper clauſes in bills, which were this ſeſſion paſſed into laws; and beſide theſe, there were two bills brought in and paſſed into laws, in purſuance of the reſolutions of the committee of ſupply, one of which was in purſuance of the reſolution of that committee of May 2; for as ſoon as that reſolution was agreed to, a bill was ordered

to

to be brought in purſuant thereunto, and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Townſhend, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Bacon, Sir John Turner, Dr. Hay, and Mr. Weſt, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. With regard to the ſum granted by this reſolution, I ſhall now obſerve, that it was computed and aſcertained by a committee appointed, Dec. 13, to prepare an eſtimate of what might be the charge of the militia, upon the plan of the militia act paſſed in the preceding ſeſſion, and to make report thereof to the houſe; which report was made, April 27, by Sir John Cuſt, and then ordered to lie upon the table, to be peruſed by the members; and on May 1, when the order for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the ſupply was read, this report was again read, and referred to the ſaid committee, whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majeſty's command, acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty recommended it to the houſe, to make ſuch proviſion for defraying the charges attending the militia, as the houſe ſhould judge neceſſary; and it was ordered, that what Mr. Chancellor had then acquainted the houſe with, from his majeſty, ſhould likewiſe be referred to the ſaid committee.

Upon this the ſaid reſolution of May 2 was founded, and the bill ordered to be brought in purſuant thereunto, was preſented to the houſe, May 5, by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, paſſed in courſe, and received the royal aſſent by commiſſion at the end of the ſeſſion, being entitled, *An Act for applying the Money granted by Parliament, towards defraying the Charge of Pay and Cloathing for the Militia, for the Year* 1758; *and for defraying the Expences incurred on Account of the Militia in the Year* 1757.

By this act no pay, arms, accoutrements, or cloathing, are to be iſſued from the Treaſury for the militia of any county or place until his majeſty's lieutenant, or in his abſence three deputy lieutenants have certified to the Treaſury, that ſuch proportion of the number of private men of any regiment or battalion of the county or place, has been choſen and inrolled, as is by law required; and that the like proportion of the number of the commiſſion officers of ſuch regiment or battalion have been appointed, and have taken out their commiſſions, and entered their qualifications; but after ſuch certificate returned, the Treaſury is then, within 14 days, to iſſue their warrant to the receiver of the land tax for ſuch county or place, to make the iſſues or payments following, viz.

The whole ſum for cloathing the militia for ſuch county or place, at the rate of 1l. 1s. for each private man or drummer; and 2l. 10s. for each ſerjeant; and alſo for the pay of the ſaid militia for four months in advance, at the rate of 6s. per diem for each adjutant; and 1s. per diem for each ſerjeant, with the addition of 2s. 6d. per week for each ſerjeant major; and 6d. per diem for each drummer, with the addition of 3s. 6d. per week for each drum major; and 1s. for each private man, with the addition of 6d. to each corporal, for every day in which ſuch private man or corporal ſhall be reſpectively employed in the militia. And alſo half a year's ſalary for the clerk of each battalion, at the rate of 50l. per ann. and to the clerk of the general meetings, at the rate of 5l. 5s. for each meeting; and to the clerks of the ſubdiviſion meetings, at the rate of 1l. 1s. for each meeting. The ſaid ſums, except ſuch as become due to the clerks of the meetings, to be paid into the hands of the clerk of the battalion, who is to pay two months pay in advance to the commanding officer of each reſpective company, and he to diſtribute the ſame to thoſe entitled thereunto, and to pay back the ſurplus if any. The ſaid clerk to retain his own ſalary, and to give ſecurity for his being accountable, and for performing the truſt repoſed in him; and the receiver to pay the clerks of the meetings what ſhall become due to them. Then as to the militia expence of laſt year, the lieutenant of any county or place wherein ſuch expence was incurred, is directed to ſatisfy the ſame, and to draw on the receiver of the land tax for the ſame; which draught is to be allowed in the receiver's accounts.

This is the ſubſtance of the act, but what part of the 100,000l. granted by parliament, may be iſſued on this account, is a queſtion, as in ſeveral counties or places no militia can be eſtabliſhed, becauſe a ſufficient number of gentlemen properly qualified cannot be found that will accept of commiſſions; nor is this to be imputed to any effeminacy, or to any want of courage or publick ſpirit in the landed gentlemen of this kingdom, or to the prevalence of a ſpirit of Jacobitiſm among them, becauſe ſome other reaſons may with more probability be aſſigned. In the firſt place, it is well known, that ſome of our miniſters are, ſecretly at leaſt, againſt our having any uſeful militia eſta-

bliſhed, and thoſe perhaps ſuch as are ſuppoſed to have the moſt conſiderable influence in the diſpoſal of places and penſions, therefore many gentlemen will refuſe to accept of any commiſſion in the militia, becauſe, they think, they may hereafter plead that refuſal as a merit, when they have any favour to aſk from the government. In the next place, there is an apprehenſion prevails at preſent, that in ſome future reign the true intereſt of this nation may, by a wicked miniſter and corrupt parliament, be ſacrificed to a foreign intereſt, or what in the modern phraſe is called a continental connection; and no gentleman, who is under any ſuch apprehenſion, will chuſe to accept of a commiſſion in the militia, as he may thereby find himſelf hereafter obliged, under the pain of mutiny and deſertion, to take arms for the ſupport of ſuch intolerable oppreſſion, and the protection of ſuch a nefarious miniſter. And in the laſt place, the ſevere pains and puniſhments of our mutiny laws may be neceſſary for preſerving and enforcing ſtrict diſcipline in a mercenary army, the common ſoldiers of which are too generally compoſed of men not only of no property, but of a mean birth and bad education, and who have, for the moſt part, been forced or trepanned into the ſervice; but no man can ſuppoſe, that ſuch ſevere pains and puniſhments are neceſſary to preſerve and enforce ſtrict diſcipline in an army compoſed of men of ſubſtance, birth, and education, and who have voluntarily bred themſelves to arms, for the defence of their country, themſelves, their eſtates, their wives, and children; yet by the militia laws now in being, all theſe ſevere pains and puniſhments our militia men are to become ſubject to, as ſoon as called out to ſervice, even tho' they ſhould neither deſire nor receive any pay or ſubſiſtence from the government.

Theſe are the reaſons, I believe, why ſo few gentlemen have accepted of commiſſions in the militia; and it muſt be confeſſed, they are reaſons of ſo much weight with ſuch a number of people, that it is more ſurpriſing that ſo many have accepted, than that ſo many have refuſed to accept of commiſſions in the militia; but every one of theſe reaſons might be eaſily removed by ſome new regulations, if our miniſters were unanimous, and proper care taken to obviate that apprehenſion which now ſo generally prevails.

The other bill which was brought in and paſſed, purſuant to a reſolution of the committee of ſupply, was that relating to Milford-Haven. With reſpect to this bill, I ſhall obſerve, that on Jan. 23, 1758, it was reſolved to preſent an humble addreſs to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there ſhould be laid before that houſe, an account of what had been done towards ſecuring the harbour of Milford in Pembrokeſhire, and towards providing a temporary defence for the ſhips lying in the ſaid harbour, in purſuance of any directions given by his majeſty, in conſequence of the addreſs of that houſe to his majeſty, in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament *. This addreſs having been preſented, in conſequence thereof there was preſented to the houſe, Feb. 23, by Mr. Wood, (from the office of one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate) a book, entitled, Report, Plans, and Eſtimates, for fortifying Milford-Haven, by Lieutenant-Colonel Baſtide, Director of Engineers, November, 1757, which book was then ordered to lie upon the table, to be peruſed by the members; and next day a committee was appointed to examine the ſaid book, and to ſtate the matters therein contained, together with their obſervations thereupon, to the houſe. On March 21, Mr. Charles Townſhend made the report from the ſaid committee, when it was ordered, that ſuch a number of copies of the ſaid report, together with the ſurvey of the ſaid harbour †, ſhould be printed, as ſhould be ſufficient for the members of the ſaid houſe, and, on May 3, the ſaid report was referred to the committee of ſupply, with a recommendation from his majeſty, to make proviſion for fortifying and ſecuring the ſaid harbour. Accordingly, the ſame day, the report was taken into conſideration by the ſaid committee, from whence it appeared, that after examining many of the moſt proper witneſſes, and making the moſt careful and exact ſcrutiny into this affair, the committee to whom it had been referred, reported, "that concluding the width of the harbour to be what col. Baſtide has marked it, and the diſtances between the forts propoſed, to be the ſame he has deſcribed them, the mouth of the harbour admits not, either by the method ſuggeſted in his report, or by any other, of any fortification or defence that can be depended upon; that 500 yards is the utmoſt diſtance cannon will carry point-blank, which is far ſhort of the diſtance at which ſhips may ſail from any and all the forts propoſed to be built at the mouth of the harbour, and in Hubberſtone Road ‡; and that

* *See Lond. Mag. for laſt July, p.* 335. † *See ditto for Auguſt laſt, p.* 431.
‡ *See the Plan of Milford-Haven, in ditto for Auguſt laſt.*

that therefore there is no point from the entrance into the haven, until you come to Nailand, where the river grows very narrow, upon which forts, if erected, would give, with any certainty, the deſired protection."

Therefore they "proceeded next to take into their conſideration the ſecond method of ſecuring the harbour, by fortifying the paſſage, called in the report Nailand Point, which lies higher than Hubberſtone Road, and where the river runs in a narrower channel, between two oppoſite ſtretches of land, which project towards each other, called Paterchurch and Nailand."

And with reſpect to this they concluded their report as follows.

"Your committee having thus received full information upon the ſeveral points relative to the facility of making the harbour, the propoſal of fortifying effectually the mouth of it, the diſtance from the mouth to the point called Nailand, the nature and circumſtances of that road, the practicability of fortifying the channel at Nailand, and the riding for the trade and navy of Great-Britain above that point, if ſecured;

They think themſelves indiſpenſably obliged, in this place, humbly to repreſent to the houſe, That, in the courſe of this long and particular examination, they have been informed by ſeveral very ſubſtantial ſhip-builders, who have built ſhips at Milford, that there cannot be a more proper place for building ſhips of any ſize than Barnlake, which is an inlet that runs from the river ſome miles into the country, juſt above the propoſed fort at Nailand: That the ground there is the beſt and fitteſt that can be deſired, either for ſetting a ſhip on, or for making ſlips for building ſhips in: That there is depth of water for launching a firſt rate man of war: That both on the eaſt and north ſide of Barnlake, the ſoil is a red rab of the nature of a rock, but yielding eaſily to the pickax and tools: That the ground is dry, and has a gradual aſcent from the water-ſide: That the creek is large enough to make a wet dock for twelve ſail of ſhips: That the mouth of the creek is about a quarter of a mile, and the water, at common ſpring tides, riſes five fathoms: That the bottom is mud and ſand: That a wall might be run acroſs without any difficulty: That ſhips might be built in the creek, if it were made into a baſon: That the ground will dig deep enough to make any dry docks; for the deeper it is dug, the ſofter the ground grows: That there is ſtone enough to build the ſides of the docks, with a freſh water juſt above the pill, about half a mile from the ſhore, which empties itſelf into Barnlake, and ſeveral other brooks near there, a convenient place for driving piles for jetty heads, no flat running from the ſhore, no bank, no great tide at any time in Milford-Haven: That at Nailand, the current runs not more than two knots and a half in an hour: That the tide has little force in the harbour from the width of it: That it is an eddy entirely: That a ſhip may lie in any depth of water; and that at Nailand, there is a cliff which will ſhelter ſhips from all weather.

Your committee, upon examining ſome witneſſes as to the winds, with which fleets can ſail from Milford, were informed, that fleets may ſail, in moderate weather, with any wind, from that Haven: And the maſter of the Dorſetſhire, in ſpecifying the winds with which a fleet can ſail from Milford, and cannot from Plymouth, particularly ſaid, that a fleet may get out from Milford with a flowing ſheet from ſouth-eaſt to ſouth, within neither of which points of the compaſs the ſame fleet could ſail from Plymouth Sound: But your committee dwelt the leſs upon this head of their enquiry, becauſe the evidence upon it is before the houſe, ſo very fully ſtated in the report made by the committee, appointed by the houſe, in the laſt ſeſſions, to examine the allegations of the petition of the merchants, and others, in relation to this very harbour.

Upon the whole, your committee beg leave, with all poſſible deference, to obſerve to the houſe, that in the courſe of this enquiry, it has been inconteſtably proved to them, upon the fulleſt concurring evidence, that the entrance into the harbour of Milford is attended with no natural diſadvantage or extraordinary difficulty: That the mouth of the harbour is incapable, from the width and form of it, of being effectually fortified at any expence: That the river at Nailand is capable of being ſecured againſt the paſſage of any enemy: That the road from the mouth of the harbour is in diſtance but eight miles, and, in all reſpects, a ſafe road for ſhips of any ſize: That ſhips of any ſize ſail from the mouth to Nailand in one tide, and can get from thence to ſea again with any wind in another: That above Nailand, there is a ſafe lying for the trade and whole navy of Great-Britain, ſhips having there from

eight to ten fathom at low water, and a full ſecurity againſt every inconvenience or danger: That the fortifying the aforeſaid paſſage between Nailand, Paterchurch, and Weſt Lanyon Points, would be nearly as great an advantage to the trade and navy of Great-Britain, as the fortifying the mouth would have been: That if it ſhould be thought proper, hereafter, ever to eſtabliſh a yard and docks for the building and equipping fleets at Milford, no place can, from the nature, ſituation, ſoil, and a general concurrence of all neceſſary local circumſtances, be more fitted for ſuch a deſign:

And that if a proper uſe were at length made of this moſt valuable, tho' ſo long neglected harbour, the diſtreſsful delays too often embarraſſing and diſappointing this nation in her naval operations, might be, in a great meaſure, happily removed, to the infinite relief and enlargement of this kingdom in the means of improving its naval force, the neceſſary progreſs and free exertion of which is now ſo unhappily and ſo frequently reſtrained and fruſtrated by the want of an harbour ſituated as Milford-Haven is, and framed by nature with the ſame local advantages."

This report appeared to be ſo well ſupported by the evidence, an abſtract of which was premiſed, that the committee of ſupply reſolved to grant 10,000l. for the purpoſes therein mentioned, which reſolution was agreed to by the houſe the next day; whereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in, and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Charles Townſhend, Sir John Philipps, and Mr. Oſwald, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame; and to theſe the lord Harry Powlett was added on the 11th.

May 29, the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Charles Townſhend, after which it paſſed thro' both houſes without oppoſition, and received the royal aſſent by commiſſion at the end of the ſeſſion, being entitled, *An Act for applying a Sum of Money, granted in this Seſſion of Parliament, towards carrying on the Works for fortifying and ſecuring the Harbour of Milford, in the County of Pembroke.* The preamble of this act ſets forth, that the harbour of Milford is more conveniently ſituated for the fitting out of fleets, and ſtationing of cruizers, than any other harbour in this kingdom; and from the many great local advantages attending it, would, if properly fortified and ſecured, greatly tend to facilitate the naval operations of this kingdom, hitherto too frequently retarded, and ſometimes entirely fruſtrated, from the want of ſuch a port of equipment; therefore it is enacted, that out of all or any of the aids or ſupplies granted to his majeſty for the ſervice of the year 1758, there ſhall be iſſued and applied any ſum not exceeding 10,000l. towards carrying on the works for fortifying and ſecuring the ſaid harbour. And as it will be neceſſary to purchaſe lands, &c. in order for the conſtructing and carrying on the ſaid works, therefore it enacts all the proper and neceſſary clauſes for appointing commiſſioners to carry the act into execution, and for enabling them to make ſuch purchaſes as they ſhall find neceſſary, at ſuch prices as they ſhall agree on with the proprietors, or as ſhall be determined by a jury, as is uſual in all ſuch caſes.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A ſhort Account of the BRITISH COLONIES, *in the Iſlands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* WEST-INDIES: *Continued from p.* 456.

IN 1705, a proclamation was publiſhed for reducing all the Spaniſh and other foreign coins current in our colonies and plantations, to a certain ſtandard in weight and fineneſs, whereupon all ſuch coins as had been diminiſhed or debaſed by Jews and others, were neceſſarily carried off or converted into bullion, as they could not paſs in circulation. This of courſe produced a ſcarcity of current coin in Barbadoes, which would ſoon have been over, if the people would have had patience; but this is a virtue ſeldom to be found among the inconſiderate vulgar, and ſome avaritious projectors took advantage of their impatience, to propoſe a ſcheme for ſupplying the deficiency of current caſh, by iſſuing publick caſh notes to be circulated in lieu of money; for which purpoſe an act was paſſed, impowering the treaſurer to give out bills for 65,000l. and to lend them to the planters, upon mortgages of land and negroes; and John Holder, Eſq; was appointed treaſurer, and was to have 5l. per cent. for managing thoſe bills of credit, but without his being obliged or engaging to circulate them, that is to ſay, to pay ready money for them as often as called for, yet by the act all people were obliged to take theſe bills in payment. The conſequence might eaſily have been foreſeen, and was certainly foreſeen by thoſe rich men who had gold or ſilver in coin or bullion by them, that as no private monied man, or company, was engaged to circulate thoſe bills, and as the publick treaſury had not a ſufficient ſum in

in ready money or bullion to circulate them, they muſt ſoon fall to a great diſcount. Accordingly they did ſo, and we may believe, that the monied men of Barbadoes made a fine job of it; but it brought great diſtreſs upon the poor, and threw their whole trade into confuſion; therefore, in the very next aſſembly, a proſecution was commenced againſt the contrivers of this project, and complaints ſent home againſt them; but rich men ſeldom ſuffer condign puniſhment in any government, and much leſs in our preſent government, which, by its conſtitution, is ſo dependent upon the rich.

Altho' I have taken little or no notice of the diſputes between our governors in America and the people under their government, both becauſe my deſigned brevity would not admit of it, and becauſe, without peruſing all our records relating to them, it is impoſſible to give a true and impartial account of them, yet I cannot omit mentioning ſomething of the diſpute between the people of Barbadoes and Robert Lowther, Eſq; their governor, becauſe from authentick papers, and ſeveral decrees or orders of the council, it appears, that he was guilty not only of oppreſſing the people under his government, but of inſults upon our government here. This gentleman was firſt ſent governor of Barbadoes by what was called the Whig miniſtry in England, during the reign of queen Anne, and even during this his firſt period of government great complaints were ſent home againſt him, for which he was recalled in 1713, by what was called the Tory miniſtry of that reign. I ſay called ſo; for it is very remarkable, that the two chiefs of the Whig miniſtry had always before been reputed Tories, and the two chiefs of the Tory miniſtry had always before been reputed Whigs, which ſhews what little regard miniſters have for thoſe party diſtinctions, that ſo often ſet the people together by the ears againſt one another; or rather, it is a proof, that as ſoon as a man begins to think of being a chief miniſter of ſtate, he throws aſide all manner of principle, and thinks of nothing but how to attain or preſerve, and make the moſt of the power he aims at, or has got poſſeſſion of.

Whatever may be in this, Mr. Lowther's being removed by the Tory miniſtry was reaſon enough for his being replaced by the Whig miniſtry; for as ſoon as they recovered their power, upon the acceſſion of his late majeſty king George the Firſt, he was again appointed governor of Barbadoes, without any enquiry into, or regard for the complaints of the people that had before been ſent home againſt him. It would carry me far beyond my deſign, were I to give an account of his conduct in this ſecond period of his reign, or of the many decrees or orders that were paſſed here in the council againſt him, and the contempt with which he treated ſome of them; therefore I ſhall only add, that at laſt a petition was, in 1720, exhibited to the lords juſtices againſt him, by ſeveral gentlemen of Barbadoes, in which he was charged with many heinous offences, one of which was, that he had extorted from the people of Barbadoes 28,000l. contrary to his majeſty's expreſs inſtructions; and after a full and long hearing their lordſhips declared, that the petitioners had made good their allegations, whereupon he was recalled, and upon his arrival committed to the cuſtody of a meſſenger; but he was from thence ſoon diſcharged, and was ſo far from meeting with any other puniſhment, or being obliged to refund to the people of Barbadoes the money he had extorted, that, by his intereſt here, his chief tools in Barbadoes, who had been ſuſpended from the council there by his ſucceſſor, Mr. preſident Cox, were all ſoon after replaced by an order from hence; which confirms what I have obſerved with regard to the impunity that rich offenders generally meet with; and in this inſtance we can no way wonder at it, when we conſider, who began, in the year 1721, to have the chief influence in our adminiſtration.

In 1722, our famous, fruitleſs project for planting the Iſlands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent was undertaken by the late duke of Montague, to whom his late majeſty had made a grant of thoſe fine Iſlands, and our miniſters encouraged him to be at a great expence in preparations for making the attempt, to the amount, as ſome ſay, of 40,000l. Accordingly in the beginning of December, 1722, capt. Nathaniel Uring, whom his grace had appointed deputy governor, arrived with four ſhips full of people deſigned for this ſettlement, at Barbadoes, where they ſupplied themſelves with freſh proviſions and additional ſtores of all kinds. Our governors in the Weſt-Indies had a general order to be aſſiſting in this new ſettlement; and the people of Barbadoes, by their ſituation, might certainly have given very great aſſiſtance to this new deſigned colony; but Mr. preſident Cox, who had then the government in his hands, till a new governor ſhould arrive, very juſtly thought, that this general order

der did not warrant his aſſiſting them with a military force againſt the French, who came to drive our new colony out of St. Lucia; and if an expreſs order had been ſent him to do ſo, he would not perhaps have been very active or diligent in the execution of it; for tho' the people of our ſugar colonies will always be very willing and active to aſſiſt in preventing any other nation's ſettling any of the uninhabited Iſlands in their neighbourhood, or in laying waſte any of thoſe already ſettled by the French, we cannot expect that they will ever be hearty and ſincere in aſſiſting us to ſettle any of theſe uninhabited Iſlands, or in conquering the people in any of the French Iſlands, and obliging them to ſubmit to our government; becauſe by either, the price of ſugars would be reduced, which is inconſiſtent with the private intereſt of all our preſent ſugar colonies; and tho' ſome particular men may be ſo generous as to ſacrifice their private intereſt to the publick, it is not to be expected from any great body of men whatſoever.

From the whole courſe of hiſtory we ſhall find, that the greateſt tyrants have always been able to preſerve in their favour a party among the people, and that even after they have been moſt juſtly dethroned, that party has continued to ſubſiſt, as long as there were any hopes of recovering their power. This was the caſe in Barbadoes, with regard to Mr. Lowther: Notwithſtanding the many oppreſſions and violences he had been declared guilty of by the council here, he had ſtill a conſiderable party among the people of Barbadoes, and from the impunity he met with here at home, more eſpecially from the replacing of thoſe of their party in the council of that Iſland, who had been ſuſpended by Mr. preſident Cox, they conceived hopes, that if Mr. Lowther did not himſelf return, ſuch a one would be appointed for their next governor as would be a friend to them. In this they were not, it ſeems, deceived: Henry Worſeley, Eſq; was appointed their next governor, and arrived at Barbadoes the beginning of 1723, ſoon after our people had been drove from St. Lucia by the French. As the people of the Iſland were thus divided into two parties, the new governor took care to cajole both, and to give both of them hopes that he would be their friend, until he got an act paſſed for ſettling upon him, during the whole time of his government, a penſion o 6000l. a year, to be raiſed by an annual tax of half a crown a head upon negro ſlaves; which act Mr. preſident Cox, and his party, who had oppoſed the former governor, were ſo unwiſe as not only to agree to, but zealouſly to promote. Whereas if they had taken care to have had this act made to continue only for a year, and to be continued afterwards from year to year, as they were the people of greateſt intereſt in the Iſland, they would have made it the governor's intereſt to continue their friend, as ſelf-intereſt has generally been found a ſurer bond of friendſhip than gratitude; and they had not only their own late experience to convince them, that they had no other bond to depend on, but alſo that maxim, which will always be found to be a true one, that a new governor or miniſter will never countenance thoſe who have oppoſed his predeceſſor, any further than he finds it his intereſt to do ſo.

As the governor gave his aſſent to this publick act, we muſt from thence ſuppoſe, that he had no ſuch order or inſtruction as was given to Sir Bevill Greenvill in the beginning of queen Anne's reign *; and yet the 2000l. ſalary from the publick revenue here, then ſettled upon the governor of Barbadoes, was probably enjoyed by him, or by ſomebody elſe here at home, during the whole time he continued in Barbadoes, tho' during that whole time he enjoyed the 6000l. a year thus ſettled upon him by the colony; for after the act was once paſſed, they could not reſume their grant, as the act could not be repealed without his conſent; nor could they obtain any redreſs here at home againſt this their precipitate and exorbitant grant, tho' in 1727 the aſſembly ſent home a petition to the king for relief againſt this and ſome other grievances; which ſhews how wiſely the people of New-England acted in obſtinately refuſing to ſettle any ſalary or penſion upon their governor any longer than from year to year †.

And with regard to this act in Barbadoes, the preſident Cox, and his party, were ſoon made ſenſible of the ridiculous and falſe ſtep they had made in agreeing to it; for almoſt preſently after it was paſt, a charge was exhibited before the governor againſt the preſident, for malverſations in his government, whereupon the governor, after hearing both ſides, determined, that he had acted corruptly, arbitrarily, and illegally; and therefore he not only removed him from being one of his majeſty's council in that Iſland, but alſo declared him incapable of ever being one, and that it was farther his opinion, that he ought to be proſecuted in

* *See our laſt Mag. p.* 455.

† *See ditto for* 1756, *p.* 276.

in the manner that the nature of the crimes proved againſt him required.

This was a triumph to the Lowther party in that Iſland, but highly exclaimed againſt by the other, as a moſt partial and unjuſt ſentence; but unleſs there had been a change in our adminiſtration, no redreſs was to be expected by any application here at home. The preſident Cox, and his party, had very ſoon therefore cauſe to repent of their unconfined generoſity; and in a few years, it ſeems, many of the other party likewiſe began to repent of it; for in the year 1730-31, we find ſome of them concurring in a remonſtrance made by the aſſembly, not only againſt this grant made to their governor, and the tax on negroes impoſed for raiſing it, but alſo againſt many other grievances they found themſelves expoſed to under his government. Whether they were right or no, I ſhall not take upon me to determine; for tho' I believe that our American aſſemblies have generally good cauſe to complain of their governors, I am far from thinking that they are always in the right; as the people in that country, like the people in every other part of the world, may from envy or diſappointment be but too apt to find fault with the conduct of thoſe placed in authority over them.

Notwithſtanding theſe heavy complaints againſt the ſettlement made upon Mr. Worſeley, yet the aſſembly continued to make ſettlements, tho' not ſo large, upon their two next governors; but upon the death of their governor, Robert Byng, Eſq; in 1740, with whom they had juſt before had ſome diſputes, they came to, and entered into their journals, a formal reſolution, as follows: That this houſe is now abſolutely determined not to make any ſettlement whatever on any future governor; and that every member of this preſent aſſembly, while he continues in that truſt, will ſteadily and unalterably abide by this reſolution, notwithſtanding any plauſible reaſons or pretenſions that may be urged to induce him to alter the ſame. And this the houſe moſt earneſtly recommends, and hopes all future aſſemblies will ſtrictly comply therewith.

At the ſame time they reſolved to addreſs his majeſty, that for their future governors a ſufficient ſalary might be aſſigned out of the 4l. ½ per cent. Barbadoes duty; and that his majeſty would diſcontinue the inſtruction permitting the aſſembly to make an additional ſettlement on any governor.

This laſt reſolution ſhews, that the inſtruction given by queen Anne to Sir Bevil Grenvill, was ſo far from being continued, that an expreſs contrary inſtruction has been ſince given; and the former reſolution is a recent proof of the unſteadineſs of popular aſſemblies; for upon the arrival of the very next governor, the aſſembly made an additional ſettlement upon him of 3000l. a year; and have ever ſince continued to make a like ſettlement upon every new governor.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An Account of the Effects of a Storm at Wigton, *in* Cumberland. *Communicated by Mr.* Philip Miller, *F. R. S. From the laſt Volume of the* Philoſophical Tranſactions.

To the Rev. Thomas Birch, *D. D. Secretary to the Royal Society.*

SIR,

I Received the incloſed letter by the poſt, giving an account of the ſtorm, which happened lately in the north. If the Royal Society have not already been informed of the effects of it, and you think the contents of it worthy their notice, I beg you will be ſo good as to communicate it to them. The facts therein mentioned have been confirmed to me by a perſon of ſkill and integrity. Mr. Thomlinſon's conjecture of the cauſe of the leaves of trees appearing ſcorched after the ſtorm, I believe to be true, having two or three times myſelf obſerved the ſame in Suſſex, at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea; when all the hedges, trees, and woods, on the ſide toward the ſea, have had their leaves ſcorched, as if fire had paſſed over them; and their oppoſite ſides from the ſea have continued in full verdure; which frequently happens in ſtorms from the ſouth-weſt: And, upon taſting their leaves, I have found them as ſalt, as if they had been ſteeped in brine. I am,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient

Chelſea, humble ſervant,

Nov. 23, 1756. PHILIP MILLER.

To Mr. Philip Miller.

SIR, Wigton, Nov. 15, 1756.

ON the 6th of laſt month, at night, happened a moſt violent hurricane, ſuch an one, perhaps, as has not been known in theſe parts in any one's memory. It laſted four hours at leaſt, from about eleven till three. The damage it has done is very deplorable. The corn has ſuffered prodigiouſly. Stacks of hay

and corn have been entirely ſwept away: Houſes unroofed, and in ſeveral places driven down by its fury: Trees without number torn up by the roots; others ſnapt off by the middles, and their fragments ſcattered over the adjoining fields. Some were twiſted almoſt round, or ſplit down to the very ground; and, in ſhort, left in ſuch a ſhattered, mangled condition, as ſcarce any deſcription can give you an adequate idea of.

The change in the face of the country was very ſurpriſing in one ſingle night: For, to compleat the diſmally-deſolate ſcene, the ſeveral tribes of vegetables (in all their verdure the day before) as if blaſted with æthereal fire, hung down their drooping heads. Every herb, every plant, every flower, had its leaves withered, ſhrivelled up, and turned black. The leaves upon the trees, eſpecially on the weather ſide, fared in the ſame manner. The evergreens alone ſeem to have eſcaped. The graſs alſo, in a few days time, recovered itſelf in a great meaſure.

I agreed at firſt with the generality of people in their opinion, that lightning had done all this miſchief: But upon recollecting, that there had not been much ſeen any where, in many places none at all, but that the effect was general *, as far as ever the wind had reached; I began to think, that ſome other cauſe might probably be aſſigned. Accordingly, I ſet myſelf immediately to examining the dew or rain, which had fallen on the graſs, windows, &c. in hopes of being enabled, by its taſte, to form ſome better judgment of the ſulphureous or nitrous particles (or of whatever other quality they were) with which the air was ſo ſtrongly impregnated that night, as to produce ſuch ſtrange effects. Nor was I deceived in my expectations: For, upon taſting it, I found it as brackiſh as any ſea-water. The ſeveral vegetables alſo, which I taſted, were all ſalt, more or leſs, and continued ſo for five or ſix days after; the ſaline particles not being then waſhed off; from the corn and windows in particular; the latter of which, when the moiſture on the outſide was exhaled next day, ſparkled and appeared exceeding brilliant in the ſunſhine. This ſaltneſs, I conceive, has done the principal damage: For common ſalt diſſolved in water, I find, upon experiment on ſome freſh vegetables (when ſprinkled two or three times upon them) has the very ſame effect, except that it does not turn them quite ſo black: But particles of a ſulphureous, or † other quality, may have been mixed with it. That this ſalt water had been brought from the ſea ‡, every body, I think, will allow; but the manner how ‖, is not ſo eaſy to conceive.

This freedom, Sir, perhaps may want an apology: But, as a gentleman § of the ſociety you have the honour to be a member of, did not think ſomething of the like nature either unworthy of his own notice, or that of the world; and as the hurricane principally affected theſe parts of nature, in the knowledge of which you have ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed yourſelf; I flattered myſelf you would excuſe the trouble I ſhould give you in a peruſal of an account of this very ſtrange, tho' hitherto unnoticed phænomenon.

I am, SIR,
With the greateſt reſpect and eſteem,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
THOMAS THOMLINSON.

An Account of an extraordinary Shower of black Duſt, that fell in the Iſland of Zetland, Oct. 20, 1755. *Being the Extract of a Letter from Sir* Andrew Mitchell, *of* Weſtſhore, *Bart. to* John Pringle, *M. D. F. R. S. From the ſame.*

"IN compliance with your deſire, I made particular enquiry, whether at or about the time the earthquake happened at Liſbon, Nov. 1, 1755, any uncommon phænomena were obſerved to appear in the Iſlands of Orkney or Zetland, as ſuch had happened about that time in other parts of Scotland. From Orkney I was informed, that nothing particular had happened, only, that about the time mentioned, the tides were obſerved to be much higher than ordinary. I received from Zetland a letter, dated May 28, 1756, from Mr. William Brown, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Scalloway in that country, a ſenſible and obſerving man; wherein he writes verbatim as follows: "Bleſſed be God, notwithſtanding the great devaſtations that have been made in other parts of the world by earthquakes, we have been entirely free from any

* *Upon enquiry, I find, that no ſuch thing was taken notice of in Northumberland; ſo it probably has not extended any further to the eaſtward than the ſkirts of our own county.* † *In an adjoining bleach yard, a piece of cloth, which had been left out all night, was turned yellow, and was not without ſome difficulty waſhed out again. Some alſo, which was ſpread out the next day, contracted the ſame colour.* ‡ *The wind was weſterly, and conſequently would ſweep the Iriſh ſea.* ‖ *No rain, or however very little, during the hurricane.* § *Mr. Derham, in his Phyſico-Theology.*

any diſaſter of that nature: Nor has any thing extraordinary happened in this country ſince you left it, only on Monday, October 20 laſt, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, the ſky being very hazy, as it uſes to be before a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, there fell a black duſt over all the country, tho' in greater quantities in ſome places than in others. It was very much like lampblack, but ſmelled ſtrongly of ſulphur. People in the fields had their faces, hands, and linen, blackened by it. It was followed by rain.—Some people aſſign the cauſe of it to ſome extraordinary eruption of Hecla. But I ſhall trouble you no more about it, as no doubt ſome of your friends have written to you of it ſome time ago."—

In June, 1756, I returned to Zetland; and, upon further enquiry, found what Mr. Brown had written me was atteſted by Mr. Mitchell, parſon of the pariſh of Tengwall, and by ſeveral gentlemen of credit and reputation, who had ſeen and obſerved the ſame phænomenon in different parts of the country at the time above mentioned.

Mr. Brown having omitted to mention, how the wind did blow at the time the black duſt was obſerved, I made particular enquiry about that circumſtance, and found it was from the S. W. which does not ſeem to favour the opinion, that the duſt proceeded from an eruption of mount Hecla, which lies about N. W. from Zetland, unleſs it may be ſuppoſed, that a north wind happening juſt before, had carried this duſt to the ſouthward, and the ſouth-weſt wind immediately following had brought it back to the northward. But, in this caſe, would not this black duſt have been obſerved in Zetland at its firſt travelling to the ſouthward? Upon enquiry, I did not hear it was." (See our Vol. 1755, p. 560. *& ſeq.*)

An Account of RUSSIA, as it was in the Year 1710. By Charles Lord Whitworth, *being juſt publiſhed, it will be no little Entertainment to our Readers to be informed of ſome Particulars of that Nobleman, which we ſhall extract from an Advertiſement prefixed to the Book.*

"CHARLES lord Whitworth, was ſon of Richard Whitworth, Eſq; of Blowerpipe, in Staffordſhire, who about the time of the revolution had ſettled at Adbaſton. He married Anne Moſeley, niece of Sir Oſwald Moſeley, of Cheſhire, by whom he had ſix ſons and a daughter. Charles; Richard, lieutenant-colonel of the queen's own royal regiment of horſe; Edward, captain of a man of war; Gerard, one of the chaplains to king George the Firſt; John, captain of dragoons; Francis, ſurveyor-general of his majeſty's woods, and ſecretary of the Iſland of Barbadoes, father of Charles Whitworth, Eſq; member in the preſent parliament for Minehead, in Somerſetſhire; and Anne, married to Tracey Pauncefort, Eſq; of Lincolnſhire. Charles, the eldeſt ſon, was bred under that accompliſhed miniſter and poet, Mr. Stepney, and having attended him thro' ſeveral courts of Germany, was in the year 1702 appointed reſident at the diet of Ratiſbon. In 1704, he was named envoy extraordinary to the court of Peterſburgh, as he was ſent embaſſador extraordinary thither on a more ſolemn and important occaſion in 1710. M. de Matueof, the Czar's miniſter at London, had been arreſted in the publick ſtreet by two bailiffs, at the ſuit of ſome tradeſmen to whom he was in debt. This affront had like to have been attended with very ſerious conſequences. The Czar, who had been abſolute enough to civilize Savages, had no idea, could conceive none, of the privileges of a nation civilized in the only rational manner, by laws and liberties. He demanded immediate and ſevere puniſhment of the offenders: He demanded it of a princeſs, whom he thought intereſted to aſſert the ſacredneſs of the perſons of monarchs, even in their repreſentatives; and he demanded it with threats of wrecking his vengeance on all Engliſh merchants and ſubjects eſtabliſhed in his dominions. In this light the menace was formidable—otherwiſe, happily the rights of a whole people were more ſacred *here* than the perſons of foreign miniſters. The Czar's memorials urged the queen with the ſatisfaction which ſhe had extorted herſelf, when only the boat and ſervants of the earl of Manchester had been inſulted at Venice. That ſtate had broken thro' their fundamental laws to content the queen of Great-Britain. How noble a picture of government, when a monarch that can force another nation to infringe its conſtitution, dare not violate his own! One may imagine with what difficulties our ſecretaries of ſtate muſt have laboured thro' all the ambages of phraſe in Engliſh, French, German, and Ruſs, to explain to Muſcovite ears and Muſcovite underſtandings, the meaning of indictments, pleadings, precedents, juries, and verdicts *; and how impatiently Peter muſt have liſtened to promiſes of a hearing next term! With what aſto-

* *Mr. Dayrolles, in his letter to the Ruſſian embaſſador, March* 10, 1705, *gives him a particular account of the trial before the lord chief juſtice Holt.*

Vide Mottley's Life of Peter I. *Vol.* II. *p.* 57.

niſhment muſt he have beheld a great queen, engaging to endeavour to prevail on her parliament to paſs an act to prevent any ſuch outrage for the future! What honour does it reflect on the memory of that princeſs to ſee her not bluſh to own to an arbitrary emperor, that even to appeaſe *him* ſhe dared not put the meaneſt of her ſubjects to death uncondemned by law! "There are, ſays ſhe *, in one of her diſpatches to him, inſuperable difficulties with reſpect to the ancient and fundamental laws of the government of our people, which we fear do not *permit* ſo ſevere and rigorous a ſentence to be given, as your Imperial majeſty at firſt ſeemed to expect in this caſe: And we perſuade ourſelf, that your Imperial majeſty, who are a prince famous for clemency and for exact juſtice, will not require us, *who are the guardian and protectreſs of the laws*, to inflict a puniſhment upon our ſubjects, which the law does not empower us to do." Words ſo venerable and heroic, that this broil ought to become hiſtory, and be exempted from the oblivion due to the ſilly ſquabbles of embaſſadors and their privileges. If Anne deſerved praiſe for her conduct on this occaſion, it reflects ſtill greater glory on Peter, that this ferocious man *had* patience to liſten to theſe details, and had moderation and juſtice enough to be perſuaded by the reaſon of them. Mr. Whitworth had the honour of terminating this quarrel. In 1714, he was appointed plenipotentiary to the diet of Auſbourg and Ratiſbon. In 1716, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Pruſſia. In 1717, envoy extraordinary to the Hague. In 1719, he returned in his former character to Berlin; and, in 1721, the late king rewarded his long ſervices and fatigues, by creating him baron Whitworth, of Galway, in the kingdom of Ireland."

"The next year his lordſhip was entruſted with the affairs of Great-Britain at the congreſs of Cambray, in the character of embaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. He returned home in 1724, and died the next year at his houſe in Gerard ſtreet, London. His body was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey. Theſe ſhort memorials, communicated to me by his family without any oſtentation, are all I have been able to recover of a man ſo uſeful to his country; who beſides the following little piece, which muſt retrieve and preſerve his character from oblivion, has left many volumes of ſtate letters and papers in the poſſeſſion of his relations. One little anecdote of him I was told by the late Sir Luke Schaub, who had it from himſelf: Lord Whitworth had had a perſonal intimacy with the famous Czarina Catherine, at a time when her favours were not purchaſed nor rewarded at ſo extravagant a rate as that of a diadem. When he had compromized the rupture between the court of England and the Czar, he was invited to a ball at court, and taken out to dance by the Czarina. As they began the minuet, ſhe ſqueezed him by the hand, and ſaid in a whiſper, *Have you forgot little Kate?*"

From the book itſelf we ſhall give his lordſhip's account of the Calmucks and Coſſacks. Theſe barbarous people have lately rendered themſelves very terrible in Pruſſia and the New Marche, and therefore this account cannot fail of being agreeable to our readers.

"The reſt of the country to Aſtracan and the frontiers of the Uſbecques, is haunted by the Calmucks, and other hordes, who remove with their tents according to the ſeaſon and convenience of ſubſiſtence: The Czar makes them preſents every year of cloth, money, and ſome arms; and in return they are obliged to ſerve him in his wars without pay, which they ſufficiently make up to themſelves, by plundering friends and foes wherever they march; the greateſt number which has of late appeared in arms for the Czar, was about twelve thouſand, who coming eight days after the battle of Poltawa, were diſmiſſed back, only about two thouſand were ſent into Livonia. The religion of the Tartars is either Mahometan or Heathen, in which they have been left undiſturbed by the Czar and his anceſtors. The Coſſacks are diſtinguiſhed into three ſorts, known by the places where they firſt ſettled themſelves; but are all of the ſame nation, language, religion, and form of government. They were originally Poliſh peaſants, formed into a militia under their own officers and diſcipline, and placed in the fruitful plains of the Ukraine, to ſecure the frontiers of the commonwealth againſt the Tartars; after ſome years they increaſed prodigiouſly in number and riches, and could no longer bear the indignities of the Poliſh nobility, who affected to treat them as their ſlaves on all occaſions; this uſage was the riſe of ſeveral bloody wars, with different ſucceſs. In one of the firſt, the Coſſacks being worſted, ſeveral of them rather than ſubmit to the yoke, removed from the Ukraine to the unfrequented banks of the Don,

* *Ibid. p.* 67.

Don, or Tanais, where they begun a new plantation. In the year 1637, another detachment on the ſame occaſion reſolved to ſeek their fortune as far as the Caſpian ſea, but in their paſſage were perſuaded by their old countrymen on the Don, to ſtop ſhort and join in an attempt againſt Aſoph, which they took the ſame year and kept till 1642, when the Turks approaching with a great army, and the Muſcovites refuſing them timely ſuccours, they burnt the place, and fixed the ſeat of their little commonwealth at Circaſky, a town on an iſland in the Don: Some time after they put themſelves under the protection of the Muſcovites; and had lately thirty-nine towns on that river, from Rybna to Aſoph, moſt of them on the north-eaſt ſide: The country is generally without trees, but fruitful to a wonder in graſs, flowers, ſweet herbs, wild aſparagus, &c. They ſow very little corn, that being only the employment of their ſlaves; nor do they eat much bread, roots, or herbs; their chief diet being fiſh, fleſh, and fruits; their riches conſiſt in cattle, horſes, dromedaries, and camels; in their houſes and cloaths they are generally neater than the Muſcovites; their religion is after the Greek, or Eaſtern church; they have very few tradeſmen, or artificers; arms are their employment and delight, which in times of peace they exerciſe by parties againſt their conſtant enemies, the Calmuck, Cuban, and Crim Tartars; and in time of open war againſt the Turks on the Palus Mæotis. Their government is a ſort of military democracy; their chief *Hetman*, or colonel over all, keeps his reſidence at Circaſky: He is elected in a general meeting of the captains and civil officers of the nation, but is confirmed by the Czar, and then his employment laſts for life, which he often loſes on an unfortunate expedition, or other tumult: Every town is like a little commonwealth, and has its own *Hetman*, or captain, choſen yearly, who has the care of all buſineſs civil and military, and in the field acts as captain of his own community: They are left in poſſeſſion of their old laws and cuſtoms, pay the Czar no tribute, furniſh no recruits, and are only bound to appear in arms at their own charge when ſummoned: But on the contrary their captains uſed to receive yearly preſents, from his treaſury, of cloth, money, and corn; they have very great privileges, one of the moſt conſiderable was the freedom of any peaſant or ſlave, who being once in their country could not be reclaimed by his maſter, or the Muſcovite government; and on this account vaſt numbers of deſerters ſheltered themſelves here in the preſent war, of which the Czar being informed, prince Dolgoruki was ſent four years ago with twelve hundred men to ſearch them out, he found A ſome hundreds, but not being on his guard was in his return attacked by the Coſſacks and cut to pieces with all his people; this occaſioned a general revolt, and employed the Czar about ten thouſand men near two years, in which troubles many of their towns were burnt, and B no quarter given to man, woman, or child, beſides ſeveral hundreds who were publickly executed at Veronitz: This has very much diſpeopled the country, and made the name of Muſcovy odious to the reſt. In their moſt flouriſhing condition, they might be reckoned at fifteen thouſand C men fit to bear arms. The Coſſacks of the Ukraine are much more numerous and conſiderable, their dominions extending ſeveral hundred miles between the rivers Boriſthenes, or Neiper, and the Don. In 1654, they with their Hetman, on ill uſage revolted from Poland, and put D themſelves under the Czar's protection, giving him up Chioff, Czernichoff, and ſeveral other ſtrong towns, as pledges of their fidelity. This country is extremely well peopled, and tilled; their towns are many, all fortified with a dry ditch, earthen wall, and paliſadoes; the vil- E lages are large, and neatly built with wood, they drive a great trade in hemp, pot-aſh, wax, corn, and cattle; they live in much eaſe and plenty, enjoying the ſame privileges as thoſe on the Don, which with their riches, drew upon them the envy of the Muſcovite nobility and go- F vernment, who by degrees made ſeveral incroachments on their liberties; and from hence ſprung an univerſal diſcontent, and the revolt of Mazeppa to the king of Sweden; which being ill managed, the reſidence town of Bathurin was immediately taken and burnt, and G above ſix thouſand perſons put to the ſword without diſtinction of age or ſex.

The Zaparovian Coſſacks are juſt of the ſame temper and manner of life with thoſe on the Don; they are ſo called from the falls in the river Boriſthenes, about which they ſeated themſelves chiefly for H their greater ſecurity and convenience of their incurſions againſt the Turks and Tartars."

We imagine his lordſhip's account of the condition of the Muſcovite peaſants, will not tempt any of our ruſticks to ſettle in Ruſſia.

" The

"The peasants are perfect slaves, subject to the arbitrary power of their lords, and transferred with goods and chattels; they can call nothing their own, which makes them very lazy, and when their master's task is done, and a little bread and firing provided for the year, the great business of their life is over, the rest of their time being idled or slept away; and yet they live content, a couple of earthen pots, a wooden platter, wooden spoon, and knife, are all their household goods; their drink is water, their food oatmeal, bread, salt, mushrooms, and roots, on great days a little fish, or milk, if it is not a fast; but flesh very rarely; thus mere custom in them shames the pretended austerities of philosophy and false devotion, and fits them admirably for the fatigues of war, which if once familiar by use and discipline, will certainly advance far in a people, who go as unconcerned to death, or torments, and have as much passive valour as any nation in the world."

His lordship's character of the great Peter, will not be unacceptable: Any thing relating to that extraordinary man, from a person of his lordship's particular knowledge of him, cannot fail to please.

"The present Czar is in his thirty-eighth year, a handsome prince, of a strong constitution, but of late much broke by irregular living, and other fatigues: He was very subject to convulsions, said to be the effects of poison from his sister Sophia in his youth, which made him shy of being seen, but of late they are much mended. He is extremely curious and diligent, and has farther improved his empire in ten years, than any other ever was, in ten times that space; and which is more surprising, without any education, without any foreign help, contrary to the intention of his people, clergy, and chief ministers, but merely by the strength of his own genius, observation, and example: He has gradually past thro' all the employments of the army, from a drummer to lieutenant-general; of the fleet, from a common seaman to rear-admiral; and in his ship-yards, from an ordinary carpenter to master-builder: Farther particulars, tho' agreeable, would be too long for this place; he is good-natured, but very passionate, tho' by degrees he has learnt to constrain himself, except the heat of wine is added to his natural temper; he is certainly ambitious, tho' very modest in appearance; suspicious of other people; not over scrupulous in his engagements, or gratitude; violent in the first heat, irresolute on longer deliberation, not rapacious, but near in his temper and expence to extremity; he loves his soldiers, understands navigation, ship-building, fortification, and fire-working: He speaks High Dutch pretty readily, which is now growing the court language. He is very particular in his way of living; when at Mosco he never lodges in the palace, but in a little wooden house built for him in the suburbs as colonel of his guards: He has neither court, equipage, or other distinction from a private officer, except when he appears on publick solemnities."

This little volume is elegantly printed at Strawberry Hill. The manuscript was communicated by Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq; having been purchased by him in a very curious set of books, collected by M. Zolman, secretary to the late Stephen Poyntz, Esq; relating solely to Russian affairs.

A Caution in regard to the Management of ripe Fruit. From the Compleat Body of Gardening.

"THE chief merit of the gardener, in this respect, is the supplying of the table with them in the utmost perfection; and the art of gathering, which is very little understood or thought of, is a very essential and material article. I have seen one common custom among gardeners, which is, to go out for fruit an hour before it is to be served at table; and this they think very meritorious, because it will be fresh. I have seen also a contrary practice, which I shall explain, together with its reasons; but first, in order to shew its real use, this fact must be inserted. Two gentlemen, relations and neighbours, who had the same soil, and the same kind of trees, and those, to all appearance, managed in the very same manner, found a vast difference always in the fruit: It was so great, that their company never failed to perceive it as well as themselves; and when it came at last to be explained, the whole cause was, that the gardener of him whose fruit was worst, gathered it just before it was wanted, and the other much earlier. This seems to contradict reason, freshness being esteemed the great article in the nicety of fruit; but it is only a seeming contradiction. Let any one examine the state of plants in general in summer, and he will find it this; as the great heat of the day comes on, their leaves begin to flag, and they droop more and more till the cool of the evening. The reason is, the great evaporation

poration of their juices by the ſun's heat: They grow flaccid from toward noon till near ſun-ſet; then the heat is over, and the dews refreſh them: They continue recruiting and recovering during the whole night, and they are firm and lively in the morning. The caſe is the ſame in fruits, only it is not ſo eaſily perceived. At noon they are exhauſted and flattened, and they are heated to the heart: All this renders them dead, and unpleaſing. They begin to recruit towards evening, as the leaves; and in the ſame manner are in their full perfection at early morning. One hour after ſun-riſe is the time for gathering them: This was the ſecret of the ſucceſsful gardener, and this every one ſhould practiſe. Let him take ſome fruit-baſkets of open work, cover them with large leaves, and at ſeven in the morning go out to gather his fruit. When he has carefully choſen what is ripe, and laid it handſomely in the baſket, let it be placed in a cool, but not damp room, till it is wanted. When the ripeſt are gathered, the reſt are to be preſerved: And with reſpect of birds, ſome lime-twigs and trap-cages ſhould be placed, and lines of feathers hung about the place."

Some Extracts from The Hiſtory of the Marchioneſs de POMPADOUR, *lately publiſhed.*

"THIS celebrated lady's father, or reputed father's name, was Poiſſon, butcher to the invalids. Sometime after he was married, he fell under the cognizance of the law, and was hanged in effigy for a rape, himſelf having, by flying the kingdom, eſcaped perſonal execution. There he ſtayed till he obtained his pardon at the interceſſion of Madam de Pompadour, or at leaſt on her account."

Her mother, who was one of the moſt beautiful women in France, in the abſence of her huſband, ſupplied his place, by pitching upon two declared gallants at once, who were publickly known to be her keepers, Monſ. Paris de Montmartel, and Monſ. le Normant de Tournean, both in great places in the revenue. In this time ſhe was brought to bed of a daughter, who is now the famous Madam de Pompadour. Which of the two, or if either of the two, was the father, is not certainly known; but the mother gave the honour of it to Monſ. le Normant, and he ſo firmly believed her, that he took, to the utmoſt, a father's care of the child, had the little Poiſſon (for ſo ſhe was called, as being the child of her mother's huſband) brought up under his eye, and there was no accompliſhment procurable omitted for her education.

The more Miſs Poiſſon advanced in years, the more ſhe deſerved the care that had been taken of her education; for nothing could be more amiable than her perſon, or than the ſprightlineſs of her temper; ſo that by the time ſhe arrived at the age of marriage, ſhe had made ſuch an abſolute conqueſt of the young Monſ. le Normant d'Eſtiolles, nephew to the perſon who had thus acted the father's part by her, that he propoſed marrying her. His uncle's conſent he eaſily obtained, as he was fond of the match propoſed; but the difficulty was to obtain his own father's; and this the uncle ſoon procured by agreeing, to give half his fortune for the preſent, and to ſettle the other half at his death, upon the ſon.

Accordingly the young couple were married, and Miſs Poiſſon now became Madam d'Eſtiolles. As her huſband was far from being handſome, her perſon beautiful, and her mind ſprightly, it ſoon brought her a multitude of lovers, among whom was the abbot Bernis, now actually miniſter of ſtate, and in a fair proſpect of a cardinal's hat, who celebrated her wit and beauty in ſeveral pieces of poetry, which then proceeded purely from his love, but have ſince laid a foundation for his ambition. But notwithſtanding the number of her lovers, ſhe was never accuſed of having gone farther than mere coquetry with any of them, tho' her huſband allowed her all the liberty that could be reaſonably deſired even by a French lady; for ſhe always put off the moſt preſſing, with merrily ſaying, that if ſhe was ever falſe to her huſband's bed, it ſhould be with no one but the king.

Tho' this ſeemed to be nothing more than an air of gaiety, the diſpoſitions ſhe made for a conqueſt of the king were not the leſs ſerious. For this purpoſe ſhe pretended a fondneſs for hunting; and as her huſband indulged her in every thing, he conſented that ſhe ſhould attend the king in this his favourite diverſion. Here ſhe diſplayed all her charms, and threw herſelf in the king's way as often as poſſible; but all in vain: The king took no further notice of her than only one day to aſk who ſhe was. Even this, however, did not eſcape Madam de Mailly, daughter of the marquiſs de Neſle, and then the king's favourite miſtreſs, who with all the authority of a miſtreſs, ſent her word, that the beſt for her, was never to appear at any hunting of the king's again, which Madam d'Eſtiolles was in no condition

dition of life to refuſe complying with. She therefore remained without hopes of ſucceſs in her ſecret deſign, until the king had diſmiſſed de Mailly, and gone the whole round of his court, and even deſcended ſo low as to ſome of the young and handſome *Griſettes* that were brought to him by his courtiers.

At laſt the king, one night, as he was going to bed, told Binet, his valet de chambre in waiting, that he was heartily tired with new faces every day, and aſked him, if he could not recommend him one who had merit enough to relieve him from the trouble and diſguſt of changing ſo often. Binet aſſured the king, that he had a perſon in his eye who, he was ſure, would pleaſe him, as ſhe was a couſin of his own, and beſides had a real paſſion for his majeſty's perſon.

Upon Binet's telling him that it was Madam d'Eſtiolles, whom his majeſty had ſeen and taken notice of at his hunting parties, he deſired to have a private interview with her, if it could be conveniently managed; which was ſoon brought about, and he paſſed the night with her; but to the great mortification of the lady, and diſappointment of the valet, he did not deſire another, or mention her name for above a month after.

At laſt, one night, when the ſame valet was attending, the king ſmilingly aſked him, what his couſin thought of him? To which he anſwered in ſuch terms as he was ſure would pleaſe the king, and recommend his couſin. Upon this the king deſired a ſecond interview, which by the inſtructions of her experienced mother, and her own aptneſs to profit by them, ſhe managed ſo well, that his majeſty could never after be eaſy without her. Their interviews became ſo frequent, that her huſband began to take notice of his wife's nocturnal eclipſes, and to make too curious enquiries, by which he was ſoon apprized of his misfortune, and the author of it. He was as yet too much in love with his wife, to admit even the king for a partner, and began to ſpeak in ſuch a tone, as made her elope to Verſailles, where the king had before aſſured her ſhe ſhould be welcome. Upon this the huſband made loud complaints, and began to take effectual meaſures for recovering his ſpouſe; but they were ſoon ſtopped by a *lettre de cachet*, baniſhing him to Avignon, where chagrin and vexation threw him into a violent fever, from which he with difficulty recovered. But time and reflexion at laſt cooled the ardor of his love; and after a year's exile he began to ſollicit leave to return to Paris, which he obtained on the promiſe of a non-reclaimer of his wife, and this he agreed to for a valuable conſideration, being now in poſſeſſion of places and employments to the amount of 20,000l. ſterling a year.

In the mean time Madam d'Eſtiolles was become declared miſtreſs to the king in all the forms, and had been ſucceſsfully employed in rivetting the chains of her royal lover. Abundantly provided with art, ſhe had thoroughly ſtudied his temper, his humours, his inclination, and ſo perfectly conformed to them, that ſhe fixed him to her, by creating in him, a deſpair of finding another woman, with whom he could be ſo eaſy and happy.

From the vivacity of her penetration, ſhe ſoon felt out the king's weak ſide. She ſoon diſcovered, that of all the faculties of pleaſing, of which ſhe was miſtreſs, none would have greater power to hold him faſt, than that of amuſing him.

Kings have more hours of dulneſs than other men, from their having early exhauſted the whole chapter of pleaſures, thro' the facility of their coming at them, and the courtly aſſiduity of numbers conſtantly employed in ſpringing them for them. By this means before they are half way thro' life, few diverſions can have the merit of novelty to them. It muſt be a great genius for invention, that can procure them the ſatisfaction of it; and a greater one yet that can give to pleaſures palled by repetition of enjoyment, the grace of novelty, from the art of conſtantly varying and reproducing them under a new form, and with higher ſeaſoning. In both theſe points of novelty and variety, Madam d'Eſtiolles was ſovereignly the king's woman. Conſtitutionally impatient above all of the yawns of dulneſs, pining for amuſement, he could hardly have found another ſo capable as herſelf, of filling thoſe diſmal inſtants of vacuity, with which he was ſo miſerably embarraſſed. To all the graces of her perſon, and her acquiſitions from education, was added, that art ſo neceſſary at courts, the art of trifling. The verieſt bagatelles had the power of pleaſing by her knack of treating them. Nobody could tell a ſtory, or relate the little daily adventures of the court and town with more humour, or a better grace. She ſung, ſhe played upon moſt inſtruments in a maſterly manner. She danced with all the lightneſs and air of a nymph, of which ſhe had all the delicacy and freedom of ſhape. But that in which ſhe excelled was, the exact adapting the diſ-

play of theſe accompliſhments to the call of the moment. Nor did ſhe but take particular care to have done with them, the inſtant before the one in which her exquiſite diſcernment taught her they would ceaſe to be agreeable. Thus by preventing wearineſs, ſhe was ſure not to loſe the merit of all the entertainment ſhe had precedently afforded. So many talents for pleaſing, joined to the elegance of her taſte, amply qualified her for filling the poſt of a Petronius Arbiter at that court. No pleaſures were thought ſuch that had not the ſtamp of her contrivance, or the ſanction of her approbation. All of them were required to be *a-la-Pompadour*. At thoſe *petits-ſoupers*, of which the king is ſo fond, where laying aſide all the ſtiffneſs of ſtate, and unlacing royalty, he enjoys himſelf with a few ſelect, rather at that time companions and friends than ſubjects, no one more than ſhe contributed to animate the company, and to keep up the ſpirit of joy in it. She was the vital principle of thoſe little parties. The king, in ſhort, had ſo many reaſons to feel that ſhe was neceſſary to the pleaſure of his life, that he had no temptation to an inconſtancy he was aware would create a not eaſily reparable gap in it."

Therefore to her and hers he became extravagantly generous, though naturally parſimonious: To her he preſently gave a marquiſate, with the title of the Marchioneſs of Pompadour; and her mother would probably have likewiſe got a title, but ſhe died ſoon after having had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing her daughter eſtabliſhed as the king's favourite miſtreſs. To old Poiſſon, her reputed father, he gave not only a pardon, but an ample proviſion for life. And to young Poiſſon, her reputed brother, at leaſt the ſon of her mother, he gave the marquiſate of Vandiere, upon which the wits at court made a pun, by calling him *le marquis d'Avantbier*, which made him ſoon after take the title of the marquiſs de Marigny, from a marquiſate which by the king's bounty he was enabled to purchaſe.

In ſhort, his majeſty was continually heaping riches upon her, and favours upon ſuch as ſhe recommended: All the poſts and places in the kingdom were at her diſpoſal; and the ableſt miniſters of ſtate were diſmiſſed, if guilty of the leaſt diſreſpect towards her. But in a few years after ſhe was thus at the pinnacle of fortune, ſhe became diſqualified from diſcharging what is commonly thought the moſt eſſential function of a miſtreſs: A female diſorder had grown upon her to ſuch a height, that the king was forced to abſtain, even by the advice of his phyſicians, from her embraces. Upon this the courtiers, both male and female, eſpecially the latter, rejoiced: The whole nation triumphed: But ſhe had now better ground to triumph on her not having ſolely truſted to any thing ſo periſhable as the attractions of her perſon; for ſhe had inveigled the king in ſuch a multiplicity of chains, that by the ſnapping even of ſuch a principal one, he could not recover his freedom.

However, tho' the courtiers ſoon found that the king's heart was ſtill entangled, they conſidered his perſon as offering a vacancy. Amongſt the fair ſex, there appeared on the ſtage, a number of candidates for his election of the happy one to fill it. Nor were there wanting amongſt the courtiers, many who aſpired to the honour of recommending an acceptable object. One of the competitors for this honourable ſervice, a young nobleman, produced to the king, as ſomething worth remark; a portrait in miniature, procured for that purpoſe. It was that of a young girl beautiful beyond imagination. The falling in love with a picture is an incident worn ſo thread-bare, by its having been employed in thouſands of novels and romances, that there could be no excuſe for giving this ſtory ſo much the air of fiction, as to inſinuate, that the king conceived any ſuch paſſion, at the bare ſight of this portrait. It will not appear ſo incredible, that he ſhould juſt ſay, on conſidering the exquiſiteneſs of the features, and the beauty of the complexion, that it could be nothing but a fancy picture, for that he did not imagine that throughout all nature, there could be found the original of it. The nobleman aſſured him, that the girl, whoſe likeneſs the portrait preſented, was not only exiſting, but not hard to be had. This piqued the king's curioſity, and perhaps his deſire. He ſaid he ſhould not be ſorry to ſee her, if it was but to ſatisfy himſelf whether he was miſtaken or not. This was hint enough to the nobleman, who immediately took care ſhe ſhould be brought to him.

The name of this young creature, who was ſcarce fourteen, was Murphy. She was born in France, but originally of Iriſh extraction. The circumſtances of her family muſt have been the loweſt imaginable, ſince her ſiſter actually ſerved for a model at the academy of painters, and herſelf was deſigned to ſucceed her, in due time, in the ſame employ.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To my dear and favourite Daughter IPHIGENIA.

My darling CHILD,

FROM thy engaging wit and admirable beauty, now coming to perfection, and from thy manner of education and turn of mind, I am certain thou wilt be a noble inſtrument of promoting my kingdom among men. Hear, therefore, the inſtructions of a father, that, guided by my exquiſite ſkill, thy fine accompliſhments may have their full effect in ſpreading debauchery, profaneneſs, and a contempt of that odious thing called religion, thro' the land.

Let pride guide thee to make the moſt of thy beauty. Thou ſhalt be promoted to be near perſons of the firſt rank, and thereby have familiarity with the great. Let theſe, therefore, be thy captives. Thus thou wilt do me more honour; for the name of every great man is *Legion*: Their influence and example lead many after them. Suffer not thyſelf to be common, for then the great will deſpiſe thee, and thy power to ſerve me quickly ceaſe.

After giving a ſtriking example of what is called lewdneſs and fornication, condeſcend to marry one of the meaneſt of thy admirers; but do not live with him. Thus thou wilt embolden ſome others that are married to copy thy example, and ſhake off that ſqueamiſh notion as if marriage put any reſtraint on inclination: Whereas this is only a contrivance of prieſts, and the confinement it enjoins a violence done to nature.

I hate thoſe half ſervants that ſin in ſecret, and ſeem to be aſhamed of my ſervice. Do thou, my child, act otherwiſe. Appear wanton in the moſt publick places; nay, ſeem more common than thou really art. This will excite deſires in numbers, and give courage to others that now are aſhamed of their ways. Soon ſhall I ſee p—rs and p—r-ſſ-s deſpiſe the tongues of men, quit the drudgery of a married companion, and give a full ſwing to appetite. After that, perſons of inferior rank will copy their example, and *keeping* become the faſhionable practice, till married fools are aſhamed to ſhew their heads in polite company.

When you diſtinguiſh one cully above the reſt by living with him, ſee that thy conqueſt be as publick as poſſible. Deſpiſe the mean appearance of living as a domeſtick ſervant; inſiſt on being publickly owned his miſtreſs; inſiſt on having an houſe built for yourſelf in the moſt publick and polite place, and as near as poſſible to the r— p—. Let it be itſelf a royal palace in point of grandeur and beauty. By this means thy cully's viſits will be known to the world, and thouſands envy thy happineſs. Luſt will receive a noble ally, when indulgence is known to be the way to preferment. Every girl that meets thee in thy ſplendid chariot, or paſſes by thy magnificent houſe, ſhall grow ambitious of being the favourite of ſome great one, and ſtrive to copy the ſhining example of *Iphigenia*.

There is one ſcene lately introduced among the Engliſh that tends greatly to advance my intereſts; I mean the maſquerade. I like the maſk, as it favours the fears of the wife and virgin, and introduces them into my ſervice at firſt, in ſpite of their timorouſneſs. But then the maſk conceals the beauteous face, and thus prevents the full effect. Let the moſt forward put off this veil, and ſhew their naked charms. Lead thou the way, *Iphigenia*, and glorioufly diſtinguiſh thyſelf to be mine by naked breaſts. Here too thy example will be followed; and even in the church girls will be bold to ſhew their boſoms, till that odious thing called Modeſty be forgot.

Take care that thy wit be employed to aid thy beauty in all theſe deſigns. Level it againſt the bible, and parſons, and prayers, and every one that appears religious. Laugh them out of countenance, till men of faſhion be aſhamed to have it thought they fear God. Thus will my kingdom nobly prevail. Inſtead of prayers, ſermons, and reading the bible, the great ſhall ſpend their Sundays in cards, and routs, and drums; and inferior perſons frequent taverns, alehouſes, and gaming-tables, in ſpite of magiſtrates and miniſters.

However, until mankind are more entirely under my power, it will be proper, in order to anſwer my deſigns effectually, to put on the appearances of ſome virtues, and actually to poſſeſs ſome good qualities that will make you amiable in the ſight of men: For your influence and power to ſerve me depends entirely on the reſpect you retain. On this account, when you can, be generous: The world will call it Charity, and, by means of that miſtaken Scripture, *Charity covers a multitude of ſins*, be led to think ſuch a life as yours conſiſtent with the Chriſtian character. For the ſame reaſons, be very affable, courteous, and obliging. The more winning thy conduct, the more will you promote my kingdom. For thy power, like

mine,

mine, conſiſts in captivating the heart, and leading men away in willing bondage.

And laſt, if, when thy blooming beauty fades, and wrinkles deform thy face, thy cully ſlight thee for ſome younger miſtreſs, ſcorn to outlive thy power. Let laudanum, or a piſtol, help thee to an end worthy of thy life. Plunge boldly in the dark, and I will catch thee in my eager arms, and convey thee to my dark abode, to reap the reward of thy faithful ſervices for ever.

Follow ſtrictly, in thy future life, theſe leſſons of

From Hell, Jan. 30. the year of the Nazarene, 1733. Thy father, BELIAL.

ALEHOUSES *extremely hurtful to the* PUBLICK *by the great Number of them.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Kent, October, 1758.

I SAW a few years ago, with a great deal of pleaſure, in ſome of the publick papers, the following paragraph, and made a minute of it. "It is ſaid, a bill will be brought in the next ſeſſion of parliament, for reſtraining the number of alehouſes within the *bills of mortality*, and for making all licences *determinable* upon the *preſentment* of a grand jury—which is believed to be the moſt effectual way of removing thoſe *nuſances*, that have been ſo long a *grievance* and *ſcandal* to the inhabitants of this metropolis, *heretofore* eſteemed the *beſt governed* city in the univerſe." Whether this well intended bill ever appeared, I am not certain—I fear not. However, I hope, the noble deſign will ſoon be revived, and take place. And as it is *ſo notorious*, that the *whole kingdom* abounds with the *ſame* nuſances, every well-wiſher to the *proſperity* and *honour* of this country, would be exceeding glad to ſee the *ſame methods* made *general*, and vigorouſly purſued for removing *theſe* alſo, that the *whole nation*, as well as its *metropolis*, might appear to be the *beſt governed* one in the world. *So many* alehouſes cannot but be an *offence* againſt the publick, as being commonly *nurſeries* of all ſorts of wickedneſs and miſchief. And I find in *Wood's Inſtitutes of the Laws of England*, that when ſet up, where there is *no occaſion* for them (as *multitudes* of them are) they are *real* nuſances, and the owners of them may be indicted and fined.

It is well known, that the *true* uſe and deſign of inns and alehouſes, is for *lodging* and *relief* of *travellers*; and our *market towns* (plentifully ſtocked with them) ſtand *ſo near together*, as to want *little* or *no* aſſiſtance for this purpoſe. *What need* can there be then for our *roads* being *crowded* with *ſo many* alehouſes, and that hardly a *poor village* ſhould be found without *ſeveral*, tho' it has no manner of *occaſion* or *pretence* for *more* than *one*, if there is *really* any for *that*? *How* to account for *this*, and the *amazing* number of them, is entirely out of my power, eſpecially as the *legiſlature* ſeems to have taken *all poſſible* care to have *no more* than are *neceſſary* and *uſeful*. This fully appears from 2 Geo. II. c. 28. and 26 Geo. II. cap. 31. by which it is provided, that *no* licence ſhall be granted to *any* perſon to keep a common inn, or alehouſe, but at a *general meeting* of the juſtices, *acting in the diviſion where* ſuch perſon *dwells*, that the ſaid juſtices might be *truly informed* as to the *occaſion* or *want* of *ſuch* inns, or alehouſes, and the *characters* of the *perſons* applying for licences to keep the ſame. And the reaſon alledged in theſe acts for *ſuch* precautions is, becauſe *many inconveniences have ariſen* from *perſons* being licenced to keep inns, and common alehouſes, by *juſtices*, who, living remote from the places of abode of ſuch perſons, may not *truly be informed* of the above *important particulars*. And leſt unneceſſary houſes ſhould be encouraged, and ſet up by *perſons* who reap *great advantages* from them.—By the ſame excellent act of 26 Geo. II. cap. 13. No juſtice of the peace being a common brewer of ale, or beer, innkeeper, or diſtiller, or a ſeller of, or dealer in ale, or ſpirituous liquors, or *intereſted* in any of the ſaid trades, or being a victualler, or maltſter, ſhall be capable, or have any power to grant licences for ſelling ale, or beer, or any other liquors; but the ſame ſhall be void. In the midſt then of ſo many admirable, judicious, *ſtrict* laws, to prevent the bad effects of ſuperfluous alehouſes, we want an *OEdipus* to unriddle the affair, and inform us *how* it comes about, that *ſuch incredible* numbers of them are found almoſt in every part of the nation. I ſay *almoſt*, becauſe I have known, in *ſome diviſions in the Weſt*, they are not ſo common—the juſtices (to their great honour) will *not* permit them. And the face of things, with reſpect to ſobriety, good decorum, the religious obſervation of the Lord's day, in *ſuch* pariſhes, is quite *different* from *other* places, *where* they abound.

We will ſuppoſe the *principal* view in granting *ſo exceſſive* a number of licences,

is to advance the revenues of the crown. But can we be driven to *any ſuch* extremity, or forget that "it is righteouſneſs which exalteth a nation, but that ſin is a reproach to any people?"

Doth not wiſdom cry, and underſtanding put forth her voice? "She ſtandeth in the top of high places—ſhe crieth at the gates—receive my inſtruction, and not ſilver; and knowledge rather than choice gold. By me kings reign, and princes decree juſtice. Riches and honours are with me—yea durable riches and righteouſneſs.—My fruit is better than gold, yea than fine gold, and my revenue than choice ſilver."

Nothing can be more *certainly* known than the *horrid effects* of alehouſes. They are receptacles of ſots, and the ſcum of the earth, who delight in decoying their neighbours. "They lay wait, as he that ſetteth ſnares—they ſet a trap—they catch men." And there are but few alehouſes, but what have commonly a particular ſet of idle, wicked fellows, that almoſt daily frequent them, and as often diſturb and terrify the neighbourhood with their noiſe and quarrels, and keep the ſtreets continually ringing with their hideous oaths and imprecations.

It is ſaid, that building a *ſmith's forge* near a man's houſe, and making a noiſe with hammers, &c. has been held a *nuſance*; but how inoffenſive doth this appear, when compared to a *publick houſe*; which is *a ſhop, an office, a warehouſe* for the *devil*, as a very reputable writer calls it?

I have read in a law book that an *action* lies for *hindering* of the wholſome air; and likewiſe for *corrupting* the air. But how often is this done in *publick houſes* by profane blaſpheming, filthy wretches, whoſe breath is corrupt—who defile the land?

They are even like the *Leviathan*—"out of their noſtrils go ſmoke—their breath kindle coals; and a flame goeth out of their mouth." Like Solomon's *mad man*—"they caſt firebrands, arrows, and death, and ſay, are we not in ſport?"

Surely then there is the utmoſt reaſon to expect, that *ſo many* alehouſes, unleſs ſoon *ſuppreſſed* (*all laws* having proved *ineffectual* towards *regulating* and reforming them) inſtead of *ſerving*, muſt *deſtroy* the nation.—The *deluge* of impiety, that it *ſo well known* to ariſe *from this quarter*, muſt inevitably overwhelm it. It is in vain to complain of the preſent overflowings of ungodlineſs, if we *keep open*, and even *multiply* the flood-gates that let them in upon us.

Frequent occaſions preſent themſelves to, and (as it were) *oblige* the legiſlature (amidſt their other great national concerns) to turn their thoughts towards the *alarming, yet increaſing* charge of *maintaining the poor of the kingdom*, and to enquire into the *ſources* of it. And *whenever* this is done, it cannot but *inſtantly* appear, *how much alehouſes* contribute to this heavy, almoſt inſupportable burden; and *how many* families are impoveriſhed by them. Moſt pariſhes will furniſh any good man, diſpoſed to ſatisfy himſelf, with inſtances enough of this nature—as alſo of the ruin of young men of induſtrious, creditable families—of ſervants, journeymen, and the like, by having *ſo many* opportunities and temptations every where around them.

The removing therefore of this *great* and *manifeſt* cauſe, muſt appear an obvious and very natural expedient towards ſpeedily checking and leſſening the charge of the poor, *ſo long* and *ſo much* complained of by the whole nation. But without doing the *one*, I fear the *other* will always prove a *prepoſterous* and *fruitleſs* undertaking.

It may not become me, indeed, in my obſcure ſtation, to ſuggeſt ſo much; and I beg pardon for the liberty I have taken. My apology for it is—that I was only willing to *try* for the pleaſure, which my contributing but a *ſingle hint*, a *bare mite* (if I ſhould be ſo fortunate) towards abating the raging ruinous vices of the preſent times, would truly yield to,

SIR,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

R. C.

(See our laſt Vol. p. 479.)

From the ſeveral Accounts that have appeared, we ſhall give our Readers this further Relation of the laſt Expedition to the Coaſt of France, *after referring them to our Magazine for* September, *p.* 435, *for the Account publiſhed by Authority.*

"ON September 3, in the evening, the fleet anchored in St. Lunaire Bay, on the coaſt of Britany, about five miles weſtward of St. Maloes *. 4th. Moſt part of the day was employed in landing the troops, which was done, with the loſs of only eight men †, that were drowned. There did not a Frenchman appear on the ſhore, nor did we meet with the leaſt obſtruction, but marched immediately to an eminence, about half a mile from the water-ſide, and encamped. At night I was ſent on the piquet guard, which are a body of fifty men, with officers,

* *See the Map of the north-eaſt part of Britany, in our Magazine for June laſt.*

† *Another account ſays five men and* 45 *firelocks.*

cers, poſted about half a mile from the camp, to prevent a ſudden ſurprize, who are kept under arms all night. We ſhot ſeveral of the enemy, and took others priſoners, who were endeavouring to diſcover our ſituation and numbers. It was now known to every body, that St. Maloes A was the place intended to be attacked. 5th. The commodore came on ſhore, with the prince: They accompanied the general to a village, three miles from St. Maloes, to reconnoitre the place; they were greatly annoyed by the enemy's cannon, and one ſhot fell within a yard and a half B of the prince. In the evening Sir William Boothby returned to camp; he was ſent with a detachment of three hundred grenadiers, to burn all the ſhipping that lay about a mile on the outſide of St. Maloes harbour, which he executed with great bravery, to the number of thirteen. 6th. C Nothing material: The whole day was ſpent in councils of war; wherein the commodore aſſured the general, that it was impoſſible for him to give him aſſiſtance to bombard the town, without hazarding the loſs of all the men of war; owing, it ſeems, to the dangerous ſituation of the D harbour, it being an entire chain of rocks: In conſequence of which, it was unanimouſly reſolved, not to attack St. Maloes. The commodore further aſſured the general, that it was not ſafe to embark the troops, at the ſame place they landed; which brought us under a neceſſity of E marching eighteen miles farther, to a proper place of embarkation. 7th. Early in the morning the whole army began their march. We were frequently obſtructed by ſmall parties of the enemy, who fired at us through the woods, killed ten of our men, and wounded two officers. About F ſix in the evening halted, and encamped half a mile diſtant from a village called St. Briac, near which lay a river, that we were to croſs the next day. The enemy endeavoured to diſturb us this night, by frequently alarming our camp, and appearing in parties, drawn up in order of battle, G on the other ſide of the river, but did us no damage. 8th. The whole army croſſed the river, each perſon wading it to his middle, without any diſtinction; in our paſſage, the enemy fired pretty briſkly on us; on which the general ſent a friar, to acquaint them, that if they did not deſiſt, H he would reduce all the villages we paſſed through into aſhes; the friar did not return with an anſwer; accordingly orders were given to ſet fire to every place we paſſed through; we loſt, this day, ten men and one officer, and two officers wounded; this evening encamped pretty ſoon, and lay on our ſtraw all night very quiet. 9th. Began our march; about eleven our advanced guards were attacked by five companies of French regulars; but they ſtood but one fire; two hundred of them were killed and wounded, all the reſt fled; at two we paſſed through a city called Matilion*, without the leaſt moleſtation, and encamped about half a mile diſtant from it; we loſt, this day, about thirty men, eleven were taken priſoners, one of whom eſcaped, and brought an account, that his comrades were put to death, in a barbarous manner. At ten at night, our picquet-guards took a French dragoon priſoner; from whom a confeſſion of the ſtrength of the enemy was extorted, on pain of being immediately put to death; he informed us, that eleven regiments of foot, with ten pieces of cannon, and two mortars, were encamped within three miles, and that they were determined to give us battle the next morning. Our general did not think it prudent to wait for the enemy, as their ſtrength was greatly ſuperior to ours, and gave orders for us to lie under arms all night, and, ſoon as ever we could ſee, to make the beſt of our way to the water-ſide, where the ſhipping would be ready to receive us; however, the French were before us, for at one we could hear their drums beat to arms, at which time there came ſome deſerters to us, who informed us, that the deſign of the enemy was to get between us and the Water-ſide, and by that means cut off our retreat; which they certainly would have done, had not the bringing of their cannon up the very bad roads, taken up moſt of the morning: At day-light we ſet off, and made a briſk march to the water-ſide. All this time the French were at our heels, and by the time we were getting to the boats, their whole army appeared, and a terrible cannonading enſued, while their infantry were marching with all poſſible ſpeed, to bring their fire to reach us. In the mean time we were doubling our diligence in getting to the boats, in which ſeveral were killed and wounded. The guards and grenadiers were ordered to line the beach, in order to cover our retreat, and prevent the ſlaughter we muſt have hazarded, and from a naked retreat, without any cannon, muſt have expected. By the time we were all in the boats, the whole French infantry, and what men the boats could not carry, (beſides the guards and grenadiers) were engaged. A terrible fire continued, on both ſides, for two hours and a half, when, at length, the Engliſh guards gave way;

* *Or Mattignion.*

way; the grenadiers ſoon followed; and, as there was no place of retreat in an enemy's country, they moſt of them plunged themſelves into the water, and endeavoured to ſwim to the ſhips. Several were killed in the water, and thoſe that could not ſwim, were drowned. At one the firing ceaſed, and the French proclaimed a victory in the field, and immediately ſung *Te Deum*. Our loſs, in this action, is ſeven hundred men, and forty-five officers, killed and wounded; fifteen of the officers were killed on the ſpot: Among whom are general Dury, colonels Griffin and Wilkinſon, and Sir John Armitage, who was a volunteer *. Several of thoſe who are wounded, have had their limbs cut off, and are thought to be in a bad way. General Dury was killed in the water, in attempting to make his eſcape. Sir William Boothby, who had the ſecond command in the grenadiers, ſwam near two miles to the ſhips, in his cloaths, as did a captain in our regiment. In the beginning of this action, the French refuſed to give quarter, which put the conquered to the terrible neceſſity of taking the water; however, when they found the day to be theirs, they ſpared ſeveral perſons, and have now in their cuſtody ſeveral officers of diſtinction, namely, lord Frederick Cavendiſh, &c. 10th and 11th. at anchor, ſent a flag of truce on ſhore, and had leave to bury our dead. 12th. Set ſail, and were obliged to put into Plymouth."

An officer of the Granada bomb, is ſomewhat more particular in his account of the action of St. Cas. "When our troops came down upon the beach, the boats were ready to receive them, and actually took on board the wounded men, artillery, and light-horſe, and a great many more, very ſpeedily; ſo that I thought they had all got off as quietly as uſual; but I was miſtaken. By the time that about half our army was embarked, we ſaw the French appear upon the top of a hill, the ſame road that ours came, and gathered round a windmill that ſtood there. We (the Granada) were ready charged for them, and immediately threw a thirteen inch ſhell ſo right, that I plainly ſaw it fall upon one of the horſemen, and when it burſt, it did conſiderable damage to the reſt; ſo that they were greatly diſconcerted. There was a little wood to the right of them, in which the Iriſh brigades took poſt; others marched ſtill on to the right, and took poſſeſſion of a village, which we directly ſet on fire by a carcaſs. Our people, in the mean time, were embarking as faſt as poſſible, and thoſe that were left on the beach, waiting the return of the boats, were about fourteen hundred, conſiſting of twelve companies of grenadiers, and four of the guards, who drew themſelves up in form, to give battle to the French, who were at firſt ſeventeen thouſand of their beſt troops, from Breſt and Rochelle. They came down on both ſides, and in front; but, from their firſt appearance, we peppered them ſo cloſely, not only with our ſhells, but ſmall ſhot, of which we ourſelves (the Granada) expended above three thouſand, being one pound ſhot; we fired two or three hundred at a time, out of the large mortars, which made great ſlaughter, and intimidated the French ſoldiers ſo much, that their officers were obliged to drive them down before them like a flock of ſheep, for ſome hundreds of them were killed, by the ſhipping, before the two armies engaged, and as they paſſed along the beach by us, I ſaw their colours fall twice. By this time the cavalry, that was left at the top of the hill, had got up four pieces of cannon; but our people were ſo low, that the ſhot all went over them, and came to us; but we ſoon ſilenced them with a ſhell or two; ours was the only veſſel of the three bombs and two ſloops, that had no body wounded: We had, indeed, ſome of our rigging cut by the ſhot; and abundance of the enemy's ſmall ſhot came on board. The two armies below now met within piſtol ſhot; and the three front companies of our grenadiers gave the firſt fire, and charged the enemy ſo briſkly, that they killed every Frenchman as faſt as he advanced. We alſo deſtroyed ſo many, by the one pound ſhot from the bombs, and their dead and wounded lay ſo thick, that they could not move for them, and were juſt upon the retreat, when, unluckily, our three companies that had engaged, had expended all their ammunition, and were obliged to retire; and, before they could form again, for want of room (being cloſe to the water) or the rear advance, the enemy took advantage of their diſorder, and purſued them into the water, continuing their fire upon them, and alſo upon the boats. In ſome of the flat-bottomed boats, ten, twelve, and in one ſixteen ſeamen and a lieutenant, out of twenty, that they took to row them, were

* *Another account ſays, Sir* John Armitage *was ſhot as he ſat upon a rock, to which he had ſwam for ſafety. Prince* Edward *continued on ſhore, till commanded by lord* Howe *to return to his ſhip.*

were killed *: But no men in the world behaved more boldly than ours did; ſome of whom turned about, and diſcharged their pieces, while they ſtood up to the chin in the water, then threw off their accoutrements and cloaths, and choſe rather to ſwim for their lives, than be taken A priſoners. Some of the French, after the engagement, ſeemed to behave very well to our wounded priſoners that were left behind; but they committed one raſcally action, that I ſhall never forgive, and that was, when our boats were all out of their reach, the cowardly villains kept firing B whole platoons on ſome of our naked men, who were left behind, and could not ſwim, ſtanding with their heads juſt above water; ſeveral of whom were picked up by the boats of ſuch veſſels as lay neareſt the ſhore; ours took up two that ſtood within their depth; the others fol- C lowed our example, and ſo ſaved ſome of the poor men, notwithſtanding the French were firing upon them all the while; and I muſt ſay this for the ſeamen, they ran all riſques to ſave them."

By all the accounts hitherto publiſhed, it appears, the French have very little to D boaſt of, and that their ſwelling relations, (ſee p. 487.) are very falſe and ridiculous. For the number of the killed, wounded, and priſoners, ſee p. 436. One account ſeems to hint, that this unfortunate miſcarriage was owing to delays, an over confidence, and even a blameable temerity E in ſome perſons, who appeared too inſenſible of the dangers attending a march in an enemy's country, and ſhewed too much contempt of their antagoniſts. The French forces were very numerous. The following is an authentick liſt of them.

French *Generals.*

Le duc d'Aguillon, commander in chief.
Marquis d'Aubigné, lieutenant-general.
Marquis de la Brock, } maj. gen.
Monſ. de la Tour Auvergne, }

Regiments of Infantry from Breſt.

	Battalions.	Men.
Bourbon	2	1400
Royal Vaiſſeau	2	1400
Royal Etrangers	2	1400
Briſſau	1	700
Brie	1	700
Penthievre	1	700
	10	7000

Dragoons.

	Squad.	
Mahvert	2	336
Militia, gardes de coſte, and armed peaſants		5000
Cannon	8	
Mortars	8	

The names of the regiments that joined theſe troops from St. Maloes, the evening before the attack, are not known; ſaid to be upwards of three thouſand regulars, foot and dragoons, beſides militia.

A pamphlet ſince the drawing up of the foregoing account has made its appearance, entitled, *An Impartial Narrative of the laſt Expedition to the Coaſt of France. By an Eye-Witneſs.* This pamphlet arraigns the conduct of the c——e, ſaying, that in chooſing a place (St. Lunaire bay) for landing the troops, he E "departed very much from his uſual prudence and good conduct, in landing the troops in unſettled weather, on a beach, from whence, except the wind blew directly off ſhore, and that but ſlightly, he could not reimbark them." It accuſes the general of want of neceſſary intelli- F gence, caution, and foreſight; of delay, temerity, and ſays he was deceived by thoſe about him: But the principal ſubject of the writer's reſentment ſeems to be the quarter-maſter general; who, if what is here aſſerted is true, certainly is very much

* *A writer in the publick papers ſays, ſuch misfortunes might be prevented for the future, by uſing mantelets of the following conſtruction: Let ſome boards, of a convenient length, and about an inch in thickneſs, be joined together, to make a frame three or four feet broad: Cover the outſide of this with tin-plates, and over theſe lay a ſtratum of quires of brown paper, which ought alſo to be covered with tin-plates, the nails being driven through all the three folds into the boards. Theſe mantelets might be faſtened to the edge of the boat, in the ſame manner as the rudder of ſmall boats is hung to the ſternpoſt; ſo that they could be put on, or taken off, with the greateſt eaſe and diſpatch. On the inſide they might have ſeveral handles, by which the ſoldiers in the boat might hold them upright. It would be no inconveniency, if the whole boat were ſurrounded with them, as ſpaces might be left, on their lower edge, not to interrupt the playing of the oars, and ſeveral ſpying holes might be cut through them, by which the ſailors might ſee to guide the boat; and when it were proper for the men to land, the mantelets could all be unhinged in a moment, and laid in the bottom of the boat.*

much to be cenſured. Take an inſtance or two to that purpoſe. "On the ſixth, three days proviſions was providentially landed for the army, and in the afternoon the following order was given out; it will point out, better than I can deſcribe, our ſituation.

"The proviſions received this day are to be uſed ſparingly, the fleet being ſeparated, it is uncertain when any more can be had."

This in a country where the inhabitants took care to leave ſcarce any thing for the ſubſiſtence of the troops, cauſed many ſerious reflections, and made every individual, *excepting a certain family*, wiſh themſelves moſt heartily on board; for it did not appear with any probability of ſucceſs, that we could undertake any thing by which we could do our country the leaſt ſervice, or gain for ourſelves the leaſt credit. The wind ſtill continuing to render it impoſſible to reimbark the troops where they landed, St. Cas Bay was propoſed as the place from whence with any degree of ſafety the troops could reimbark. There it was agreed the army ſhould march, and for this purpoſe, the quarter-maſter general was the next day ſent to reconnoitre our firſt day's march: On this occaſion, that great man gave ſome little proof of his indefatigable and active genius. For this party did not march off till ten o'clock in the morning, and tho' expedition was neceſſary, yet he halted at a chateau not more than four miles from camp, while he (without having the civility to aſk any of the officers under his command to eat any thing) dined and amuſed himſelf with the family: Three hours being in this manner loſt, the detachment was afterwards harraſſed, and obliged to march all night. Part of it did not return to camp till next morning."

On the 7th, "about one o'clock, two battalions of guards, with the three brigades of the line, encamped on the other ſide of the little town of Matignon, the grenadiers of the army encamped on this ſide. It would be too tedious to deſcribe in every particular the weakneſs of this camp, I ſhall therefore only ſay, that it was condemned by every body, and that if the French, which was not impoſſible, had thrown a battalion into the town, they might have attacked and defeated our grenadiers, before (the communication thro' the village being cut off) they could be ſuſtained by any other part of the army. But as the quarter-maſter general has been often heard to ſay, that with a few companies of grenadiers, he could march thro' a province of France, he did not think it neceſſary, I ſuppoſe, to conſult the ſecurity of our camps much."

In another place he accuſes col. C—— of great preſumption. "Col. C—— before this (the receiving intelligence by a deſerter of the appearance of the French forces) and even now laughed at all accounts that were brought of the enemy, ſaying, that "there were only a few regiments of raſcally militia, and that we were as ſafe as if we were on the London road." Of the fatal affair of St. Cas is given the following account. "Here (at St. Cas) to the ſurprize of every common ſoldier, we found entrenchments almoſt perfect, that were thrown up by the enemy to prevent the landing of troops upon this beach, which proved very deſtructive to our rear-guard. Why this beach was not reconnoitred, or proper ſteps taken for the ſecurity of our retreat, ſhould, to prevent future miſcarriages, be enquired into? It was the quarter-maſter general's duty, and I have heard it was expected from him, but unluckily he fell in with a Gazette the evening before, and for this trifling amuſement, neglected this neceſſary part of his duty. So little care was there taken of our retreat, that when the troops came near the beach, the ſerjeants with their halberts, and many of the private men with their hands, were obliged to make gaps, for our long aukward column to march through.

The enemy amounting to fourteen battalions, four ſquadrons of horſe, and three thouſand militia, with fourteen pieces of cannon and ſix mortars, appeared on the hills, before the youngeſt brigade was embarked, and began to cannonade our troops, who, there being no diſpoſition made, were very much crowded on the beach. It was now too late to deſtroy the entrenchment, therefore all attention was given to the embarking of the troops as faſt as poſſible, for which I am ſorry to ſay, there was no diſpoſition made; but this was owing to the commander not having a proper notice given him.

No ground could have been more advantageous for the enemy; there were three hollow ways leading to the beach, which covered the enemy from the cannonade of our ſhipping, and enabled them to make three ſeparate attacks, their chief one was from a village on our right, which we gave them the quiet poſſeſſion of, for what reaſon I know not, as it is generally thought, that if there had been a battalion poſted there, with orders when they retreated,

retreated, to ſet fire to the village, it would have prevented, or at leaſt have very much retarded the enemy's attack, and conſequently have given us time to get off many more of our grenadiers. But it was decreed otherwiſe. The grenadiers of the army, with four companies of the firſt regiment of guards, were left a ſacrifice to the ſuperiority of the enemy, and many other diſadvantages they laboured under. It was impoſſible for them to reſiſt the numbers that were poured in upon them. They were therefore obliged to give way, and from that inſtant confuſion and diſorder took place. The few boats that were on ſhore, were ſoon filled, ſome ſo much, that as the ſoldiers hung round them, the ſailors, leſt the boat ſhould ſink, were obliged to cut ſome of their hands off; thoſe who could ſwim, took the water, thoſe who could not, run to a cliff on the left, where ſome few were got off. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the feeling of the troops, who from the ſhips beheld this dreadful ſcene, looking on their fellow-ſoldiers and friends, without being able to ſuſtain them; preſſed by the enemy into the water; then, not finding refuge there, returning in the midſt of a ſhower of ſhot to beg for quarter, which, while the fire from the ſhipping laſted, was not granted; but, as ſoon as that ceaſed, it would be injuſtice not to own, the enemy behaved with great humanity.

I would add a liſt of the killed and miſſing, but that it has already appeared in the general's letter, the wounded are not in that account mentioned, which is a little extraordinary, as they amount, officers included, to one hundred and twenty. Since I have mentioned this letter, I cannot help taking notice of that part of it, where it is ſaid, that the troops marched from St. Lunaire to meet the fleet; it may be ſo; but it muſt appear, that the marching to Matignon, was wide of any ſuch intention; for the army was at that place, further from the fleet than it was at the laſt camp. It is alſo ſaid in this letter, to palliate our loſs, that we muſt expect to loſe ſome men, whenever we land or retreat in the face of an enemy. But ſurely, the ſeventh part of an army, and that compoſed of its beſt troops, muſt, to this country, be an irreparable loſs. If we had ſuffered it after doing, or attempting to do our country the leaſt ſervice, it would be only looked on as the common fate of war; but to find it the effect of ſuch uncommon inattention to the ſafety of the troops, is very diſheartening, and, it is much to be feared, has had that effect on the troops.

It may be imagined, from the little that has appeared, we had no major-generals on this ſervice; in effect we had not; for they were never conſulted, though perhaps they were as fit to be attended to, as thoſe to whom we owe our misfortune, particularly the youngeſt of them, whom the whole army looked up to."

The reader will, no doubt, perceive, that many of the above are heavy charges, and that the reputation of theſe officers will depend much upon their being refuted: When we conſider, however, the natural and acquired abilities, by which perſons in eminent poſts in the army ought to be diſtinguiſhed, we cannot help, in ſome meaſure, excuſing our preſent race of officers, who, from a long peace, and the corruption of the times, have been more converſant at court, than in the field, and more experienced in elections and reviews than battles and ſieges.

The following Letter, dated Sept. 25, *was publiſhed in the* Amſterdam Gazette, *and ſaid to be wrote by a Merchant of* Cologn, *then at the Fair of* Leipſick. *It contains an affecting Picture of the Calamities of War, but we think it may be rather too much heightened, as it comes from a Quarter who are no great Friends to the* Pruſſians.

"I HAVE juſt been an eye-witneſs of a ſcene that excites pity and terror. The 22d inſtant, Mr. Borck, preſident of the Pruſſian military directory, ſent a letter to the magiſtrates of Leipſick, exhorting them to pay a new contribution of ſix hundred thouſand crowns, which the king of Pruſſia requires of this city, and not only enjoining them to fix the terms of this payment, but to begin immediately, with paying down two hundred thouſand crowns, in part of account, adding, that hereby they would, perhaps, avert the calamity with which their city was threatened. The magiſtrates made anſwer, that the city being exhauſted by the enormous contributions it had been obliged to pay, was abſolutely incapable of giving any farther ſupplies; that its trade was ſtagnated and ruined; that the inhabitants were ſo poor, that they could not pay even the ordinary taxes. The unfortunate Leipſickers waited with the greateſt anxiety for the effect which ſuch an anſwer might produce, when, on the 24th, at five in the morning, they ſaw all the ſoldiers aſſembling before the lodgings

of their captains. An hour after, thoſe ſoldiers and the Huſſars occupied all the ſtreets, the ſquares, and market-places, the cemeteries, and even the towers and ſteeples. All the gates were ſhut to hinder the populace of the ſuburbs from coming into the city. About ſeven o'clock all the ſenators were brought to the town-hall, where general Hauſs ſaid to them, *The king, my maſter, will have money, and if you do not give it, the city ſhall be plundered* The magiſtrates anſwered, *We have no more money, we have nothing left but life, and we recommend ourſelves to the king's mercy.* From that inſtant diſpoſitions were made for delivering up Leipſick to be plundered: Cannon was planted in all the ſtreets: The inhabitants kept within doors, and in all the houſes there was nothing to be heard but diſmal lamentations, eaſier to be imagined than deſcribed. In fine, eight ſoldiers, with a ſubaltern officer, were ſent from houſe to houſe, to ſignify to each burgher, with menaces of pillage and maſſacre, that they muſt bring all the ſpecie they had: Upon which, the unhappy Leipſickers delivered all their money. During this tragical ſcene, all the churches remained ſhut, and there was an expreſs inhibition to celebrate divine ſervice. Towards ſix in the evening, the ſoldiers were ordered to their quarters, but the magiſtrates remained priſoners, and are ſtill confined. None of the inhabitants went to bed the enſuing night, and nothing was to be ſeen but people half dead with grief and terror. It is impoſſible to expreſs the horror of this ſpectacle. I have ſeen others on my journey, which have not leſs affected me. From Sileſia, all the way to Hanover, the towns and villages ſwarm with maimed men, all Saxons and Brandenburghers, who beg their bread about the ſtreets."

The ſubjoined Extract from the Berlin *Remarks, on the Fictions that have been ſo confidently and induſtriouſly propagated, in relation to the Battle of* Zorndorff, *by the Partizans of the* Ruſſians, *is a ſhocking Detail of the cruel Exceſſes thoſe Barbarians have been guilty of, which may have much contributed to that Severity with which his* Pruſſian *Majeſty treats the poor* Saxons.

"THE Konigſberg Gazette denies the cruelties with which the Ruſſians are charged, and pretends to juſtify thoſe which are too notorious not to be acknowledged, by ſaying, that the Pruſſians themſelves have ſet fire to villages to cover their march. But a reaſon of war ought to be diſtinguiſhed from an unneceſſary cruelty. The former obliged the Pruſſians to burn the ſingle village of Schaumbourg; but what colour can the Ruſſians give to their burning the villages of Zorndorff, Zicher, Wilkersdorf, Blumberg, Kutzdorf, Quartſchen, and Birckenbuſch, all which were in flames at the ſame time, and of which the greateſt part of the inhabitants were, ſome killed, and others thrown into the flames. The publick hath already been informed of the cruelties committed laſt June, by general Demikow, in Pomerania, and the New Marche. Above an hundred towns or villages were pillaged, and many women carried off and raviſhed. The Ruſſians alſo ſet fire to the village of Furſtgnau, and killed the farmer's wife: Vorbruch, and the ſuburb of Drieſen, were likewiſe reduced to aſhes. In the beginning of July, they pillaged the town of Friedeburgh, burnt the mill of Altenflies, and murdered the gardener of the bailiwick of Drieſen. On the approach of the Pruſſians, they turned the environs of Cuſtrin into a deſart, burnt the ſeven villages abovementioned, killed the farmer of Tamſel, and at Blumberg and Camin maſſacred many peaſants, and even infants with their mothers, whoſe mutilated bodies were found in the houſes and barns. The churches have not been ſpared; they opened even graves and vaults, to ſtrip the dead; which they did, particularly, at Camin and Birckholtz, where they ſtript the bodies of general Schlaberndorf and general Ruitz, who were buried there. It will not be thought ſtrange, that the name of barbarians ſhould be given to perſons capable of ſuch cruelties."

A Letter from General Fermer, *to Count* Dohna.

"As this day's battle (ſee p. 470, 487.) hath left many dead to be buried, and many wounded men to be dreſſed on both ſides, I have thought proper to aſk your excellency, whether it would not be fit to conclude a ſuſpenſion of arms, for two or three days? General Brown, who is extremely weak, by reaſon of his wounds, having need of a room, and other conveniences, which are neceſſary in his preſent ſituation, moſt humbly intreats his majeſty to ſend a paſſport for him and his attendants, that he may remove to a proper place. I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp, Auguſt 14, (25, N. S.) 1758. Count FERMER.

Count Dohna's *Anſwer.*

"I have the honour to anſwer the letter, which your excellency was pleaſed to write

write to me yeſterday; and in conſequence of it to inform you, that the king, my maſter, having gained the battle, and remained maſter of the field, his majeſty will not fail to give the neceſſary orders for burying the dead, and taking care of the wounded of both ſides. His majeſty thinks, that a ſuſpenſion of arms is uſual, in the caſe of a ſiege, but not after a battle. His excellency general Brown, if ſtill alive, ſhall have the paſſports he aſks moſt readily; and all poſſible relief ſhall be given to the other generals who are priſoners.

The cruel burning of villages, which is not yet diſcontinued, ſhews an intention not to ſpare the king's eſtates in any ſhape: But I ſhall not now enter into repetitions, on a ſubject I have ſo often mentioned. I ſhall only deſire your excellency to conſider, what conſequences ſuch cruelties may have, if a ſtop be not put to them. I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp, Aug. 26, 1758. Count DOHNA."

BY a general ſtate of the receipts and payments of the Foundling-Hoſpital, it appears that from its firſt opening, March 25, 1741, to Dec. 31, 1757, the number of children received into this hoſpital was 6894. Of which number 5510 were received from June 1, 1756, when in conſequence of an act of parliament, which granted 10,000l. towards the ſupport of the hoſpital, all children under a certain age were received. The number of thoſe who have died to the 31ſt of December laſt, is 2821. The money received for the ſupport of the hoſpital in the year 1757, including the 30,000l. granted by parliament, amounted to 38,002l. 1s. 2d. of which 2806l. 10s. 3d. were legacies received that year; and 508l. 4s. 6d. annual benefactions, and 96l. 14s. 6d. benefactions towards defraying the expences of divine ſervice in the chapel. The expences that year amounted to 33,832l. 13s. 2d. of which 502l. 4s. 6d. was exacted as fees at the Exchequer on 20,000l. part of the parliamentary grant; the fees on the remaining 10,000l. were charitably remitted. (See our Vol. for 1757, p. 87—89.)

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the eclipſes of the luminaries are of great ſervice, in order for obtaining the longitude; the times of their happening being aſcertained for different places on the globe, and as one of your correſpondents has ſent you a calculation of the moon's eclipſe, for the year 1759 (ſee p. 298.) for his place of abode, I alſo ſend you the calculation of the ſame eclipſe, for Great Budworth, in latitude 53°. 21′. the inſerting of which, in your Magazine, will, no doubt, be acceptable to ſeveral of your readers, as well as your conſtant reader and humble ſervant,

P. ANTROBUS.

January the 13th, 1759, in the morning, the moon will be eclipſed in ♋, 22°. 56′. per Halley's Tables.

		H.	′	″
Apparent time at Great-Budworth, Cheſhire, of the	Beginning	6	31	16
	Middle	7	56	7
	Ecliptic ☌	8	4	5
	End of the eclipſe	9	20	27
	Whole duration	2	49	11
	Digits eclipſed	6	3	50

The moon ſets the ſame morn. at 8 7 10
So the m. ſets about 1 H. 13′ 17″ before the end of the eclipſe.

The TYPE.



A new QUESTION, *by* Nicholas Wight, *of* Hull.

GIVEN $zx^2 + yz + z^2 = \frac{zx^2}{2} + \frac{zy^2}{3} + \frac{z^3}{4} = 3zx^2 + y^2$, it is required to inveſtigate three general theorems for the values of x, y and z, and to give one value of each in numbers?

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Deſire you will publiſh the following remarks on the four anſwers to the law queſtion, in your June Magazine, (p. 305.) wherein I have pointed out the errors of three of them, and diſtinguiſhed truth from falſhood. I ſhall, as conciſely as I can, to be clear, conſider every circumſtance in the queſtion, and obſerve, not as a lawyer, but a mathematician.

1. That it is evident to common ſenſe, that the teſtator, by providing for three of the four perſons named in one caſe, and three others in another caſe, one of which

he thought would certainly happen, intended that all the four ſhould ſhare the 2000l. if exiſting all together, which, though poſſible, is very uncommon, and yet is the event that really happened, ſo is unprovided for.

2. It is alſo clear, that the four ſhares must be meaſured, by combining the relations they would have had to each other, in the two particular caſes ſpecified in the will, as far as it is poſſible to make them conſiſtent therewith: Thus,

Whatever the ſon's part be, the mother's is limited by it, being two-thirds thereof; and ſince here is likewiſe a daughter, ſhe muſt have a part, though the other ſhares are thereby leſſened, and her ſhare is limited to be two-thirds of the mother's, or four-ninths of the ſon's; the nephew would have had one-half of the mother's ſhare, or one-ſixth of the whole, had there been no daughter, but in the preſent caſe, his ſhare is limited by hers, being one-half thereof, or two ninths of the ſon's ſhare, for theſe are the relations of their ſhares, as expreſſed by the will, and no other.

Divide, therefore, the 2000l. into 21 equal parts, and give the ſon 9, the mother 6, the daughter 4, and the nephew 2, and their ſhares will be

9 parts for the ſon, or	£. 857	$\frac{2}{21}$
6	mother 571	$\frac{9}{21}$
4	daughter 380	$\frac{10}{21}$
2	nephew 190	$\frac{10}{21}$
21	£. 2000	

as Mr. P. P. has done (ſee p. 421.) who is the only true anſwerer out of the four publiſhed.

Mr. Chapman (ſee p. 352.) ſays, "The daughter is to have one-ſixth more than the nephew; the mother one-ſixth more than the daughter, and the ſon one-ſixth more than the mother; ſo their ſhares will be, nephew 200l. daughter 400l. mother 600l. and the ſon 800l." But this cannot be right, for the will expreſsly makes the ſon to have (not one-ſixth only, as Mr. C. ſays, but) one-third more than the mother. He has made the mother's ſhare *more* than two-thirds of the ſon's, to which it ſhould have been *only equal*: Conſequently, the daughter's and nephew's are too much likewiſe: Had Mr. C. given the ſon four-ſixths $\frac{4}{6}$, inſtead of four-ſixths, he would have preſerved the relation intended, and anſwered truly.

Mr. Cunningham, (ſee p. 352.) among other things, ſays, "The teſtator intended the ſon to have one-third more than the mother; the mother one-third more than the daughter." So he gives the ſon 900l. the mother two-thirds of it, or 600l. the daughter two thirds of the mother's, or 400l. and the remaining 100l. to the nephew.

This cannot be right; for I ſee no ground, in the nature of the queſtion, for aſſigning 900l. to the ſon, unleſs becauſe it will eaſily divide into two-thirds, and that ſum again into two-thirds: The relations are right, till he comes to the nephew, to whom he aſſigns the remaining 1 cl. as it were at hap-hazard; for it is neither one-ſixth of the whole fortune, nor one-half of the daughter's ſhare; nor is it connected with any other ſhare, agreeably to the words, or meaning of the will.

Mr. Hooley (ſee p. 474.) ſays, "It is obvious, the mother has a right to take two, as often as the ſon takes three; and that the daughter muſt take two, as often as the mother takes three; and, as the nephew was to have one-ſixth of the whole bequeſt, he muſt needs be entitled to one-third of the ſon's ſhare." For this purpoſe, Mr. Hooley divides the eſtate into 44 equal parts, and gives the ſon 18, the mother 12, the daughter eight, and the nephew ſix.

Theſe numbers are evidently wrong, even upon Mr. Hooley's own aſſumption; for, he ſays, the nephew muſt have one-ſixth of the whole at all events, and yet gives him only ſix parts out of 44, which is one-third part too little.

But his aſſumption is not true; for the nephew was to have one-ſixth of the whole, in either of the particular caſes by the will provided for, where there were *only* three claimants expected; but he cannot have ſo much as one-ſixth, in the preſent caſe, where four claimants muſt be gratified, by making their ſhares bear ſuch relations to each other, as the teſtator ſeems to have intended, by an equitable interpretation of his words, as is done by P. P. and by him only.

Alienation-office,
Inner-Temple, D. EAGLAND.
Oct. 12, 1758.

The Produce of a BARLEY-CORN *in three Years. An Experiment made by the Rev. Mr.* William Hollyer, *Rector of* Carſhalton, *in the County of* Surry.

IN the year 1726, he prepared a piece of ground in his garden, and planted one barley-corn. The firſt year produced 150 ears, good ſound grain (beſides ſmall grains throwed by) making 3300 barley-corns,

corns, which were rubbed out on a large wainſcot table. The ſecond year they were planted in his garden, at four inches aſunder, the ground prepared as before: The produce half a buſhel, and half a peck. The third year, planted in the common fields, on Carſhalton Downs, at about five inches aſunder, by the farmers in the neighbourhood: On an Eaſter Monday, the parſon treated them with good ſtrong beer, and buttocks of beef: The produce having been 45 buſhels, two pecks and a half; it was malted the ſame year, and brewed into ſix hogſheads of ſtrong beer.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is poſſible Amicus's friend (ſee p. 420, and 457, 488) may have thoſe ſymptoms he mentions, yet not be in a conſumption; though they are very like to bring him into one, without ſpeedy aſſiſtance. Let him take ten drops of genuine balſam of Gilead, dropped into a tea-ſpoonful of powdered loaf ſugar, two hours before he riſes in a morning, drinking after it, half a pint of warm aſſes milk; increaſe a drop every morning, to twenty drops; continue that number three months, uſing gentle exerciſe on horſeback every day, when the weather will permit, with proper diet. If he follows this direction, I hope he will let me know, by your channel, if he has ſucceſs,

Which will oblige your, &c.

Duffield, Derbyſhire, Sept. 25, 1758. J. A.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Glouceſter, Oct. 16, 1758.

I TAKE the liberty to ſend you my ſentiments on the caſe which Amicus, with the ſolicitude of a friend, has recommended to the conſideration of your correſpondents. (See p. 420.)

The ingenious Mr. Campbell (ſee p. 474.) has already remarked the want of accuracy in ſetting forth the ſymptoms, and ſo has Lichen (ſee p. 488.) yet as there are contained ſufficient indications to demonſtrate a relaxed ſtate of the ſolids, the firſt gentleman very judiciouſly adviſes exerciſe on horſeback, but I muſt beg leave to diſſent from the ſafety of giving mercury in this caſe, becauſe ſhould any part of this ponderous medicine inſinuate itſelf into the blood, the circulating fluid would then ſtrike with too great a momentum againſt the ſolids, which would be highly injurious, as they cannot react; and ſhould it continue ſome time in the blood veſſels, the whole maſs of blood will be diſſolved, conſequently ſome of the ſymptoms complained of in the above caſe will be increaſed.—I hope medicines of this kind did not lay the foundation of, or contribute towards his preſent complaints. Should the lungs be ulcerated (tho' I believe they are not, for the lumps, or clots of phlegm, that are ſpit up in a morning and evening, may be nothing more than the mucus, which is ſeparated for the defence of the trachia, &c. inſpiſſated by the air) in this caſe, mercury would be prejudicial to the laſt degree. When the ſolids are relaxed, the ſanguificative organs are not capable of giving that proper denſity to the circulating fluid, which is ſo abſolutely neceſſary to ſupply what is conſtantly required for nouriſhment, and retain a due proportion in the firſt order of veſſels. For the moment thoſe parts of the body, which the wiſe Author of our frame has deſigned to ſanguify the new chyle, have loſt their ſpring, or power of action, the circulating fluid becomes too thin, begins to exhale too copiouſly thro' the ſeveral emunctories, and the reſidue of the nutritious parts of what was taken in a whole day by way of aliment, paſſes off in the night, or towards morning, in colliquative ſweats; by which loſs the unhappy patient will ſoon become low in fleſh, the veſſels will collapſes, the heart find little or no reſiſtance, that important equilibrium, ſo neceſſary to high health, will be deſtroyed, and the perſon inſenſibly dwindle, or perhaps ſuddenly fall into an atrophy; the treatment of which is very different from a purulent conſumption. The intention then muſt be to ſtrengthen the ſolids and incraſſate the blood; with this view I would recommend a courſe of the bark with elixir of vitriol, which I propoſe as a proper medicine for Amicus's friend, obſerving at the ſame time to live upon aliments that afford a ſubſtantial nouriſhment, be well rubbed every night and morning with a fleſh-bruſh, and ride a good deal on horſeback. This method I have experienced to be beneficial. I doubt not but that advice has already been taken of gentlemen conſpicuous for their genius and merit, therefore do not preſume to think I have propoſed any thing new, yet my deſire to endeavour to relieve the diſtreſſed encourages me to ſend this, which, with my beſt wiſhes, wait the acceptance of Amicus's friend. I am (deſirous of being a uſeful member of ſociety)

Your, &c.

SALUBRE.

To

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

I Lately made a coaſting tour thro' ſome of the weſtern counties as far as Plymouth, where it afforded me the higheſt ſatisfaction to ſee ſuch noble works carrying on for the defence of that important harbour to the ſea, particularly on the Iſland of St. Nicholas, which will ſoon be ſurrounded by batteries. But on barely obſerving the ſituation of the harbour, and of the dock-yard in particular, I was ſorry to find that grand repoſitory of our naval ſtores ſo defenceleſs on the Corniſh ſide. Upon enquiry, I was told that there was a good landing place in * Cawſand bay, beyond the reach of cannon ſhot from the iſland, from whence there is an eaſy and ſhort paſſage, over the neck of land by Maker church, to Empacombe, not exceeding a mile and a quarter in length. This place lies at the lower end of Hamoaze, where the ſhips ride at their moorings within gun ſhot of the ſhore, for near two miles together. And ſhould our inveterate enemy, the French, ever have it in their power (which God forbid!) to repay the viſits we have ſo frequently made them on their coaſts, the road I have now mentioned would probably invite them, as they would meet with little obſtruction before they arrived at the point on the Corniſh ſide, oppoſite to the dock-yard and ſhipping, which might be deſtroyed by their batteries and bombardment.

The deſtruction we lately made of the ſhipping at St. Maloes, and the method of our landing on the back of that place, came ſtrongly into my thoughts on viewing the ground above-mentioned; and tho' our ſhips in ordinary are always on float, they are to be deſtroyed by batteries on ſhore. It muſt be confeſſed, that the entrance of the harbour is ſufficiently guarded by the fort and iſland; but there is not a ſingle gun mounted for the defence of Hamoaze, or the dock, in caſe of an attack from the Corniſh ſide of the river.

If theſe hints ſhould be found, upon enquiry, to be well-grounded, it is hoped the legiſlature will ſend an expert engineer to examine the ſpot; and ſpeedily take the proper means for its better ſecurity.

I am, your, &c.

JOHN FORESIGHT.

See a Plan of the town and fortifications of Plymouth, in our Vol. for 1755, p. 32, with an accurate deſcription thereof.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Kingſton in Jamaica, July 25, 1758.

SIR,

THE encloſed very remarkable account we hope you will communicate to your readers in Britain, which will greatly oblige

Your, &c.

Extract from the Kingſton Journal, Dec. 31, 1757.

"The taking the undermentioned French fleet by only one man of war, being ſo much talked of in the iſland, we hope the following account will be agreeable to our readers, which we can aſſure them is authentick, having received it from indiſputable authority. (See p. 259.)

On Saturday laſt arrived here his majeſty's ſhip Auguſta, Arthur Forreſt, Eſq; commander, with nine prizes (as in the following liſt) being a fleet from Port au Prince, richly laden with indico, ſugar, coffee, and cotton, and taken by herſelf alone, having parted with the admiral and Princeſs Mary two days before.

Ships Names.	Tonnage.	Guns.	Men.
Le Mars,	500	22	108
La Theodore,	650	18	70
Le Solide,	350	12	44
Le Margarite,	350	12	51
St. Pierre,	300	14	40
Maurice Le Grand,	300	12	36
La Flore,	300	12	35
La Brilliant,	200	10	20
La Mannette, a brig.	120	0	12
Total	3070	112	416

This is ſo extraordinary, that really one ſtands amazed to conſider how it was poſſible for one ſhip, without the leaſt aſſiſtance, or one friend in view, to take ſo many; and no doubt there muſt have been much good luck, as well as extraordinary management in the action. But how much more are we ſtartled, when we are told this was performed within three miles of one of their principal harbours, Petit Guave, in a narrow channel, betwixt two ſhores, the Ganave and St. Domingo, and not one could yet fetch either way, tho' they attempted it, and moſt of them prime ſailors. If we durſt venture to pronounce on the diſpoſitions of Providence, one would be apt to conſider this as a recompence for the gallant and diſintereſted combat maintained laſt cruize with Kerſin's ſuperior ſquadron (ſee p. 97.) where

* *Cawſand bay lies on the left ſide going into Plymouth harbour, about two leagues from the fort.*

where this gentleman had the honour to command. At leaſt the thought muſt afford pleaſure to every Briton, that the lot has fallen upon him, who, with three ſhips of war, attacked ſeven from the principle of glory alone: Tho' here we cannot help lamenting, that the other heroes have not met with the like fortune.

But theſe are not all the ſervices performed by his majeſty's ſhip Auguſta in the late cruize of three weeks. Dec. 14, after ſeparating from the admiral in chace of a ſloop, who eſcaped, ſhe perceived a ſhip in Tiberoon bay, which they ſtood to attack, but when within a random ſhot of the fort, the enemy ſet her on fire: Next morning ſhe took a ſloop with ſugars, bound to Curaçoa; and in the afternoon, perceiving two privateers in Liſet bay, ſhe immediately gave them chace: Theſe put to ſea, and were luckily turned in upon the ſhore again by the admiral and Princeſs Mary, who now joined the hollow, and ſending their boats and tender to aſſiſt, the two privateers were taken: The laſt was well defended from the ſhore, and as prettily attacked by the admiral's tender, (towed in by the boats) who took her out. To all this we muſt add the burning of a brig laſt Wedneſday ſev'night in Donna Maria bay, in coming down with the Hornet (who in his cruize has deſtroyed a French packet-boat off the Committee, and brought in with him a ſmall French privateer ſchooner of ſix guns and 30 men) and the prizes; all which, according to Sir George Walton's method, may be thruſt into the margin above."

N. B. Our correſpondent adds, that he was informed by one of the officers of the Auguſta, that capt. Forreſt was never off the deck, nor ſcarcely cloſed his eyes, during their five days paſſage to Port-Royal, having 400 priſoners on board, and not 200 men and boys of his own in the ſhip.

From the IDLER, N° 27.

Mr. IDLER,

I NEVER thought that I ſhould write any thing to be printed; but having lately ſeen your firſt eſſay, which was ſent down into the kitchen, with a great bundle of Gazettes and uſeleſs papers, I find that you are willing to admit any correſpondent, and therefore I hope you will not reject me. If you publiſh my letter, it may encourage others, in the ſame condition with myſelf, to tell their ſtories, which may be perhaps as uſeful as thoſe of great ladies.

I am a poor girl. I was bred in the country at a charity-ſchool, maintained by the contributions of wealthy neighbours. The chief of our ſubſcribers having paſſed a winter in London, came down full of an opinion new and ſtrange to the whole country. She held it little leſs than criminal to teach poor girls to read and write. She was reſolved, for her part, to ſpoil no more girls; thoſe who were to live by their hands ſhould neither read nor write out of her pocket; the world was bad enough already, and ſhe would have no part in making it worſe. She was for a ſhort time warmly oppoſed; but ſhe perſevered in her notions, and withdrew her ſubſcription. Few liſten without a deſire of conviction to thoſe who adviſe them to ſpare their money. Her example and her arguments gained ground daily, and in leſs than a year the whole pariſh was convinced, that the nation would be ruined if the children of the poor were taught to read and write. Our ſchool was now diſſolved. — I could not live at home; and while I was conſidering to what I ſhould betake me, one of the girls, who had gone from our ſchool to London, came down in a ſilk gown, and told her acquaintance how well ſhe lived, what fine things ſhe ſaw, and what great wages ſhe received. I reſolved to try my fortune, and took my paſſage in the next week's waggon to London. I had no ſnares laid for me at my arrival, but came ſafe to a ſiſter of my [ſchool] miſtreſs, who undertook to get me a place. She knew only the families of mean tradeſmen; and I, having no high opinion of my own qualifications, was willing to accept the firſt offer.

My firſt miſtreſs was wife of a working watch-maker, who earned every week more than was ſufficient to keep his family in decency and plenty, but it was their conſtant practice to hire a chaiſe on Sunday, and ſpend half the wages of the week on Richmond-hill; of Monday he commonly lay half in bed, and ſpent the other half in merriment; Tueſday and Wedneſday conſumed the reſt of his money; and three days every week were paſſed in extremity of want, by us who were left at home, while my maſter lived on truſt at an alehouſe. You may be ſure, that of the ſufferers, the maid ſuffered moſt, and I left them, after three months, rather than be ſtarved.

I was then maid to a hatter's wife. There was no want to be dreaded, for they lived in perpetual luxury. My miſtreſs was a diligent woman, and roſe early in the morning, to ſet the journeymen

men to work; my maſter was a man much beloved by his neighbours, and ſat at one club or other every night. I was obliged to wait on my maſter at night, and on my miſtreſs in the morning. He ſeldom came home before two, and ſhe roſe at five. I could no more live without ſleep than without food, and therefore intreated them to look out for another ſervant.

My next removal was to a linen-draper's, who had ſix children. My miſtreſs, when I firſt entered the houſe, informed me, that I muſt never contradict the children, nor ſuffer them to cry. I had no deſire to offend, and readily promiſed to do my beſt. But when I gave them their breakfaſt, I could not help all firſt; when I was playing with one in my lap, I was forced to keep the reſt in expectation. That which was not gratified, always reſented the injury with a loud outcry, which put my miſtreſs in a fury at me, and procured ſugar-plumbs to the child. I could not keep ſix children quiet, who were bribed to be clamorous, and was therefore diſmiſſed as a girl honeſt, but not good-natured.

I then lived with a couple that kept a petty ſhop of remnants and cheap linen. I was qualified to make a bill, or keep a book, and was therefore often called, at a buſy time, to ſerve the cuſtomers, and expected that I ſhould now be happy, in proportion as I was uſeful. But my miſtreſs appropriated every day, part of the profit to ſome private uſe, and, as ſhe grew bolder in her theft, at laſt deducted ſo much, that my maſter began to wonder how he ſold ſo much, and gained ſo little. She pretended to aſſiſt his enquiries, and began very gravely to hope, that *Betty was honeſt, and yet thoſe ſharp girls were apt to be light fingered.* You will believe that I did not ſtay there much longer.

The reſt of my ſtory I will tell you in another letter, and only beg to be informed, in ſome paper, for which of my places, except perhaps the laſt, I was diſqualified, by my ſkill in reading and writing. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

BETTY BROOM.

FORT-ROYAL, in the Iſland of Martinico, is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Iſland, and is far from being impregnable, as it is built of earth, and not founded on a rock, but on a little eminence, about 15 or 18 fathom above the level of the ſea. On the eaſt ſide is a neck of land, running out into the bay, which is fortified by two ſmall demi-baſtions, and one half moon, that covers the curtain, with a ditch full of water, a covered way palliſado'd, and a glacis. The harbour lies on the flank of the demi-baſtion, with very narrow ſtairs, leading up to a platform, mounted with cannon; and all that ſide of the fort is ſhut in by a double wall, with flankers. Towards the ſea, there is only a parapet, if no addition has been lately made; and over the gate there is another terrace, or platform, with cannon mounted, as a defence againſt an eminence on the other ſide of the harbour, which has a great command of the fort. (See the annexed MAP.)

The following Addreſs of the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars of the Univerſity of Oxford, *has been preſented to his Majeſty, by the Rev. Dr.* Randolph, *Preſident of* Corpus Chriſti College, *and Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity, together with the Rev. Dr.* Gregory, *Dean of* Chriſt Church, *being introduced by the Lord of his Majeſty's Bedchamber in waiting: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.*

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars of the Univerſity of Oxford.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars of the univerſity of Oxford, moſt humbly beg leave to congratulate your majeſty, on the great ſucceſs, with which it has pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs the arms of your majeſty, and your allies, in defence of the juſt rights of your crown, againſt the encroachments of an ambitious and perfidious enemy.

May it pleaſe your majeſty to accept our particular congratulations for the victories obtained by your majeſty's brave ſubjects and allies. We cannot but rejoice, to ſee the enemy trapped in the work of his own hands, and the unjuſt invaſion of your majeſty's territories, returned on the treacherous invaders.

To theſe we beg leave to join our moſt hearty congratulations, on the ſucceſs of your majeſty's arms, in France, Aſia, Africa, and America; but more eſpecially on the acquiſition of the moſt important fortreſs of Louiſbourg, which we hope will be the greateſt ſecurity to the trade of this nation, and the moſt effectual check to the ambitious views, and injurious encroachments of France.

It is our duty, in the firſt place, to return hearty thanks to Almighty God, who hath


A MAP of
FORT ROYAL BAY
in the ISLAND of
MARTINICO
Water Mill
Wind Mill
Case des Navires
House of the Intendant
Capuchins Hospital
FORT ROYAL
St Louis
Fond Guelbir
Negro Point
Ance de Flamans
The Citadel
BAY et CUL DE SAC ROYAL
Morne des Negres libres
Roches Cohe
Morne Rouge
Morne aux Dames
St Laurent
le Lamentin
Morne des Grives
Gros Point
Pte du Bout
Islet a la Barque
le Gros Islet ou de la Charité
Islets Benite
Islet au Lapin
Col de Sac a Vache
Paroisse du Cul Sac a Vache
Ramiers I.
Ance a l'Ane
Ance Noire
Devote Mill turnd by Oxen
14 Deg 30 min Nth Lat.
Statute Miles
Mill
R. Lamentin
R. Lombelle
R. Monsieur
R. Solée
Purificao
Bourg de la Salee
Ste Luce
1 Deg. W. Long. from London


10
45
FEB

hath bleſſed your majeſty's arms with victory, and delivered us, and our allies, contrary to the ſanguine expectations of the enemy, and beyond all human appearance and probability. In the next place, our grateful acknowledgments are due to your majeſty. To the wiſdom and influence of your majeſty's counſels, to the prudent diſpoſition of our fleets, and to the conduct and courage of our officers, ſoldiers, and ſailors, we owe, under God, theſe ſignal ſucceſſes.

May it pleaſe your majeſty to accept our moſt ſincere and hearty thanks, for the many and great bleſſings which we enjoy, under your majeſty's mild and auſpicious government, by whoſe care and prudence we are enabled to purſue our ſtudies, and enjoy the bounty of our founders and benefactors, in ſecurity, free from the miſeries and calamities of war.

To theſe our congratulations, we beg leave to add our moſt ſolemn aſſurances of inviolable duty and affection to your majeſty's perſon, family, and government; faithfully promiſing, to bring up the youth committed to our care, in principles of virtue, religion, and loyalty, to your majeſty; and praying to Almighty God, to grant your majeſty a long and happy reign over us, to crown all your attempts with ſucceſs, and enable your majeſty to put an end to a juſt and neceſſary war, by a ſafe, honourable, and laſting peace.

Given at our houſe of convocation, this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1758.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken from the* French, *continued from p.* 473.

TWO privateers near Barbadoes.
Eight ſmall veſſels taken off the Iſland of Rhodes.
Prince de Borde, a privateer of 10 guns.
Le Roſs, from Bayonne, for St. Domingo.
A privateer of 18 guns.
Ditto, of ſix guns, and 54 men.
Bergen, from Leghorn, for Oſtend.
Jeune Anne, from Bourdeaux, for Martinico.
George, from Marſeilles, for Hamburgh.
A privateer of two guns and 22 men.
A ſhip from Cork, for Bourdeaux.
A Dutch ſhip, from Bayonne, for St. Domingo.
Philipeaux, Adventure, Mariana, } From Martinico, for Cape François.
A Dutch ſhip, from Rotterdam, for Marſeilles.
Another of 500 tons.
An Eaſt-India ſhip, of 1000 tons, and 36 guns, in ballaſt.
A brigantine privateer.
A ſhallop privateer.

October, 1758.

A Dutch ſhip, from St. Domingo, for France.
A Spaniſh brigantine, with Eaſt-India goods.
A ſmuggling cutter.
A privateer of 16 guns, and 115 men.
A brigantine, with coals.
A Dutch ſhip, from Rochelle, for St. Valery.
A privateer of eight guns, and 90 men.
A Ditto, of four guns, and 58 men.
Ditto, of 14 guns
L'Oriflamme privateer, of 20 guns.
Legere, L'Heureuſe, } Martinico men.
Provoſte de Paris, a privateer of 24 guns, and 325 men.
A ſnow, from St. Domingo, for Nantz.
B Jonge Peter, a Dutch ſhip, from Rochelle, for Hamburgh.
Melampe privateer of 36 guns, and 320 men.
Comteſſe de Grammont, ditto, of 18 guns, and 165 men.
Moraſſe privateer of 22 guns, and 220 men.
C L'Heureuſe, Rencontre, Contente, Comte de Provence } From St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
St. Joſeph, Fleuron, } From Alexandria, for Marſeilles.
A Dutch ſnow, from Marſeilles, for Havre.
St. Famille, from Suſa, for Marſeilles.
D A ſloop of war of four guns, and 46 men.

[*To be continued.*]

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* French, *continued from p.* 473.

ELIZABETH, Bartlet, from New London, for Portugal.
E John and Robert, Benton, from Newcaſtle, for Peterſburgh.
Rowland and Jane, Storer, Hellen, Clarke, Mary and Betty, Briſcoe, ——, Morris, } From the Baltick, for London.
Polly, Robinſon, Ceres, Rinde, } From Piſcataqua, for
F Samuel, Warner, } Antigua.
Friendſhip, Caldwall,
Young James, Baſs,
Peggy and Molly, Maclin,
Charming Molly, Oram,
Prince George, Galleſpey,
Succeſs, Hervey,
Seraſſon, Lindſey,
G Two Friends, Hammond,
——, Jones,
——, Shorte,
——, Williams,
——, Dyſmore,
——, Mountfort,
Experiment, Smallwood,
H John, Briggs,
William, Galter,
Lovely Meliora, Hogin,
Fortune, Cutts,
Hodſon, Hodſon,
} From N. America and Ireland, for the Weſt-Indies
Anſon, Stroude, of Cork, Peter and Paul, of ditto, } Privateers.
Lilly, Roſs, from Alexandria, for Smyrna.

Iſabella Maria, Couſens, from Philadelphia, for Jamaica.
Friendſhip, Gowan, from Boſton, for St. Kitt's.
Expedition Packet, Barton, from London, for the Eaſt-Indies.
Adventure, Pollard, from Falmouth, for the Streights.
A Spaniſh veſſel off St. Ubes.
Tito, Daws, from Pool, for Newfoundland.
Ruby, Smith, from Dublin, for Peterſburgh.
Rocheſter, Macey, from New-England, for London.
Katherine, ——, from Jamaica, for Briſtol.
Charming Betſey, Williams, from ditto, for London.
Florence, Brackhill, from ditto, for ditto.
Earl of Loudon, Valentine, Mary, } New-York privateers.
——, M'Culloch, from Belfaſt, for New-York.
Prince William, Hindman, from Cork, for St. Kitt's.
Olive Branch, Godman, from Havannah, for Jamaica.
Prince of Wales, Lewis, from Briſtol, for Jamaica.
Shark privateer, of London.
Polly, Coas, from Boſton, for Oporto.
——, Reid, from Placentia, with fiſh.
Dolphin, Dumonte, from New-England, for Antigua.
Succeſs, Catterwood, from Liverpool, for Jamaica.
Dolly, Anthony, from London, for Falmouth.
Redhead, Couch, from Piſcataqua, for St. Kitt's.
Four colliers, from Newcaſtle, for Holland.
Charming Betſey, Carter, from North-Carolina, for Briſtol.
Charming Nancy, Beates, from New-York, for St. Kitt's.
Sally, Caſſon, from Barbadoes, for Virginia.
Thiſtle, Murray, from Virginia, for Leith.
Peggy, Whitſon, from Africa, for St. Kitt's.
Lovely Cruizer, Shelden, from Milford, for London.
A ſloop in ballaſt.
Norwich, Pye, of Yarmouth.
Royal George, Stevens, from Falmouth, for Genoa.
Charming Betty, Duvall, Nelly, Roach, ——, Beans, Nancy M'Culoch, Otter, Millett, } With proviſions, for Gibraltar.
Eſſex, Poynton, from Briſtol, for Boſton.
Hopewell, Nixon, from Cork, for Barbadoes.
Unity, Bell, from Philadelphia, for Jamaica.
Thomas, Smith, from London, for Boſton.
Hampton, Daſhwood, from Jamaica, for London.
Cyprus, M'Creon, from London, for St. Kitt's.
Swift, James, from Neath, for London.
Earl of Loudoun, Erſkine, from Virginia, for Glaſgow.
Caſſandra, Smith, from Glaſgow, for Virginia.
William, Wilſon, of Whitehaven.
Larkin, a Swediſh ſhip, from London, for Liſbon.
Three Brothers, Smith, Providence, Henderſon, Norwich, Dye, } Coaſters.
Dragon, Bampfield, from Briſtol, for St. Kitt's.
Ruby, ——, from Dublin, for Peterſburgh.
Carliſle, Wilkinſon, Dorothy, Addiſon, } From Peterſburgh, for Whitehaven.
Mary and Anne, Nayler, from ditto, for Dublin.
Cato, Remick, from Hull, for Jamaica.
Figuera packet, Polling, from Gibraltar, for London.
Streatham, Wells, Pompey, Steward, Diamond, Rings. } From Piſcataqua, for the Weſt-Indies.
Dolphin, ——, from Corunna, for Liſbon.
St. Andrew, Randall, from Plymouth, for Exeter.
Carliſle, Oſborne, from Cape Coaſt, for the Weſt-Indies.

[*To be continued.*]

BILLS of Mortality from Sept. 19. to Oct. 17.

Chriſt.	Males	585	1137
	Femal.	552	
Buried	Males	739	1424
	Femal.	685	
Died under 2 Years old			565
Between 2 and 5			162
5 and 10			49
10 and 20			43
20 and 30			92
30 and 40			115
40 and 50			113
50 and 60			77
60 and 70			97
70 and 80			67
80 and 90			25
90 and 100			8
100 and upwards			1
			1424

Buried	Within the Walls	129
	Without the Walls	331
	In Mid. and Surry	676
	City & Sub. Weſt.	288
		1424

Weekly,	Sept. 26	398
	Oct. 3	361
	10	320
	17	345
		1424

Increaſed in the Burials this Month, 218.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 28. 2d.



2.

Let fops with fickle falſhood range
The paths of wanton love,
Whilſt weeping maids lament their change,
And ſadden ev'ry grove.
But endleſs bleſſings crown the day,
I ſaw fair Eyſham's dale,
And ev'ry bleſſing find its way
To Nancy of the vale.

3.

Her ſhape was like the reed ſo ſleek,
So taper, ſtrait, and fair,
Her dimpled ſmile, her bluſhing cheek,
How charming ſweet they were!
For in the winding vale retir'd,
This peerleſs bud I found,
And ſhadowing rocks and woods conſpir'd,
To fence her beauties round.

4.

That nature in ſo lone a vale
Should form a nymph ſo ſweet;
Or fortune to her ſecret cell,
Conduct my wand'ring feet.
Gay lordlings ſought her for their bride,
But ſhe wou'd ne'er incline;
Prove to your equals true, ſhe cry'd,
As I will prove to mine.

5.

'Tis Streph on on the mountain's brow,
Has won my right good-will;
To him I gave my plighted vow,
With him I'll climb the hill.

Struck with her charms and gentle truth,
I clasp'd the constant fair;
To her alone I give my youth,
And vow my future care.

Miss TOWNSEND's MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* OCTOBER, 1758.

The LOVER CUR'D. *Imitated from the Italian of* METASTASIO.

THE indulgent gods unveiling thy deceit,
Nice at length have pity'd the diſtreſt:
The wretch ſo late a captive in thy net,
Is now with freedom, real freedom, bleſt.
No more to hide my love deſpair and ſhame,
My brow diſſembled airs of ſcorn diſplays:
No more my colour changes at thy name,
Nor beats my heart tumultuous when I gaze.
Dream I? No more in dreams thy form I ſee:
No more thy charms my earlieſt thought employ:
Thou'rt abſent, I perceive no wiſh for thee;
Thou'rt preſent, and I feel nor pain, nor joy.
Calm I can meet, and calm can paſs thee by;
Unhumbled can reflect I fail'd to pleaſe;
Can talk about thy lip, or radiant eye;
Nay, talk with rivals, and yet talk with eaſe.
Frown'ſt thou diſdainful? know thy frowns are vain!
Smil'ſt thou? thy ſmiles no exſtacies impart:
Thoſe lips no more their wonted pow'r retain;
Nor find thoſe eyes a paſſage to my heart:
If now of gay, or gloomy mood I be;
Nor thou the bliſs creat'ſt, nor thou the care:
Hills, woods, and meads can pleaſe tho' far from thee;
Nor lours the deſart leſs when thou art there.
Still, when I view thee, I confeſs thee fair;
Yet equal charms in other nymphs allow:
And (may thy ear the rude expreſſion bear!)
That face, once faultleſs, is not faultleſs now.
When from my tortur'd heart the ſhaft I drew,
Sighs, ſtruggling after ſighs, convulſive ſtole:
For oh! 'twas hard thy empire to ſubdue;
'Twas hard th' impetuous paſſion to controul.
The linnet, flutt'ring on the bird-lime ſprays,
Thus leaves his captiv'd feathers, and is free;
But ſoon his little wings new-plum'd diſplays,
And flies with caution by the fatal tree.
So much of freedom and of eaſe I boaſt;
Miſtaken Nice thinks I ſtill adore:
But do not thoſe declaim on hardſhips moſt,
Who moſt have felt them, and who feel no more?
The warrior thus deſcribes th' embattled plain;
Thus bares his ſcars, thus fights his perils o'er:
Thus the freed ſlave o'erjoy'd points out the chain,
Which late he dragg'd on Afric's hoſtile ſhore.
I ſpeak of freedom, 'tis the theme I love,
Nor care if Nice credit what I ſay;
I ſpeak, nor curious aſk, if ſhe approve,
Or when ſhe names me if ſhe's grave or gay.
Thus part a fickle fair, and lover true;
Let thoſe, who loſe the moſt, the moſt regret!
A heart ſo faithful thou can'ſt ne'er ſubdue;
It is not hard to find a new coquet.

The

The Second Part, *to the* ſame Tune: *Or, a few further* Admonitions, *recommended to the candid Peruſal of Mr.* T**** S******. *(See Lond. Mag. for April laſt, p. 206, &c.)*

Take heed, brethren, leſt there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the living God; but exhort one another daily. Heb. iii. 12, 13.

In meekneſs inſtructing thoſe that oppoſe themſelves; if God peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth; and that they may recover themſelves out of the ſnare of the devil. 2 Tim. ii. 25, 26.

WHY makes the man this fearful rout,
Whoſe faults of ſuch a ſize are?
Why frets, and fumes, and flings about
So quaint a *ſ-p-rv-ſ-r?*
With haggard, queer, infernal look,
You've read (as its reported)
A certain well-deſign'd *rebuke*,
That had your candour courted.

The *gentle reprimand* I mean,
That Mr. *L****n* gave you;
Who, with ſome other friends (I ween)
Wou'd gladly help to ſave you.

To *ſave a ſoul from death's* a thing
Of conſequence prodigious;
From whence a ſure reward will ſpring,
To men of minds religious.

And out of pure reſpect, not ſpite,
The *counſel*, Sir, was given;
That into better paths you might
Be thus or led, or driven.

The good man oft (but all in vain)
In private had *reprov'd* you:
For, to have been reform'd, 'tis plain,
That it long ſince behov'd you.

And ſo, this *publick way*, at laſt,
The *zealous ſ-p-rv-ſ-r*,
Who thus has made you look aghaſt,
Reſolv'd (it ſeems) to try, Sir.

And I, one *mite* or two to add,
Have now, forſooth! a fancy:
Tho' probably you'll term me mad,
And I ſhall nothing grand ſay.

But, tho' you'll curſe my ſhallow pate,
And call me ſtupid dunce, Sir—
Some little to *expoſtulate*
Allow me, pray, for once, Sir.

I'm *ſlow of ſpeech* ('tis very true)
In common converſation:
And, *ſlow to wrath*, I beg, that you
Will be, on this occaſion.

Pride, prejudice, and *paſſion*, friend,
And inclinations *vicious*,
To nothing that is good can tend;
O! full of—*whims capricious!*

What, tho' my verſe appear uncouth,
And much my tongue may faulter?
Of each *reveal'd, undoubted truth*,
O deſp'rate bold aſſaulter!

Yet, patiently peruſe my rhymes,
And learn, Sir, to be ſerious;
Nor, in theſe ſcurvy, *ſcoffing* times,
Thus rail at things *myſterious*.

On pois'nous books I fondly gaz'd,
When *St-ff-rd* you infected;
But now (kind Providence be prais'd!)
Their falſhood have detected.

The *p-rſ-n* you remember well,
With whom I long have boarded:—
He has aſſiſted me a deal,
And ſpecial light afforded.

By this ſame gentleman's account,
An *atheiſt* and *free-thinker*
Are, in great meaſure, *tantamount*,
And *mad*—or elſe, *in drink* are.

"No, Sir—(I once preſum'd to ſay,
As talking we one night were:)
They're oppoſite, as *yea* and *nay*—
As *darkneſs* and as *light* are.

And, Sir, I'm very much ſurpriz'd,
That one, brought up to learning,
(A thing about that's often nois'd)
Shou'd prove ſo undiſcerning.

Atheiſts (reſum'd he) I'll allow,
In name from *deiſts* differ;
But not in nature much, I vow:—
Since you ſo mortal ſtiff are.

Thus, ſundry *eminent divines*
Have conſtantly aſſerted;
Whilſt laymen of corrupt deſigns
Have foully been perverted."

"O! Sir! the *clergy* write *for bread!*
And, when they thus awarded,
(With front of braſs, I rudely ſaid)
Were not to be regarded."

"Vaſtly *polite*, upon my word!
(Reply'd my friend, and flounced:)
But yet, your *reaſ'ning* ſeems *abſurd*;—
If I may ſo pronounce it.

For fees *phyſicians*, Sir, preſcribe,
While folly has its martyrs:
Of *lawyers* too the fleecing tribe,
For pelf *opinion* barters.

Yet, ſhould, in reaſon, and in fact,
The *patient*, or the *client*,
Becauſe thoſe learned men thus act,
Refuſe, Sir, to be pliant?

Shou'd their good *counſel* and *advice*
Be wholly diſregarded,
Becauſe, for precepts of leſs price,
They're often well rewarded?

This *mortal body*, ſure, the *ſoul*
Prodigiouſly ſurpaſſes:
And quickly muſt he leave the whole,
That mounts of *gold* amaſſes.

Then, ſoon ſince we're bereſt by fate
Of *body, houſe*, and *lands*, Sir,
Our future *everlaſting ſtate*,
Our chief concern demands, Sir.

But—to retort upon this head—
(If you can bear appealing)
Don't you *exciſemen* gage *for bread*,
Yet love, forſooth! *fair dealing?*

Do thoſe, that ſlip the *ſliding-rule*,
Agree to make *falſe meaſure?*—
Or act the knave, as well as fool,
And *cheat*, t' augment their *treaſure?*

But, if *divines* muſt bear diſgrace
From each poor, ſcurvy *ſcoffer*,
See, what on this momentous caſe,
Wiſe *laymen* have to offer.

Let

Let thoſe, that at *religion* mock,
And make their bold objections,
Read *Nelſon*, *Newton*, *Boyle*, and *Lock*,
With *Addiſon*'s reflections *.

Sir *Iſaac* ſeems to be approv'd
By ſome of you *exciſemen*;
And is as much eſteem'd and lov'd
By *virtuous*, *good*, and *wiſe men*.

Then, on this weighty ſubject (pray)
As well as on each other,
Examine what he has to ſay,
Nor full conviction ſmother.

GOD never can *deceive* the good,
That ſeek him with their whole heart;
Tho' hitherto by thee withſtood,
Who ſuch a *wicked ſoul* art.

But ſtrange, infatuated elves,
(And now, ſure, more than ever)
Strive groſsly to *delude themſelves*,
And help the *grand deceiver*.

To ridicule they boldly dare
A juſt *account hereafter*;
Yet *ſcratch*—where they don't *itch* (I'll ſwear)
When full of *fooliſh laughter*.

But, if you're not too wiſe to learn,
(Tho' you've been ſo uncivil)
The *truth* I'll help you to diſcern,
And *ſave* you from—the *d-v-l*.

In ſhort, Sir—when all's ſaid and done—
In ſober, ſerious ſadneſs,
A riſque ſo horrible to run,
Muſt needs be *deſp'rate madneſs*.

Suppoſe, *a future ſtate*, my friend,
Were not a thing quite *certain*,
Yet none in prudence cou'd commend
Profane and *impious ſtirting*.

For, after all, if ſuch as you
Shou'd *in the wrong* be found, Sir—
Tremble to think, what muſt enſue,
When *the laſt trump* ſhall *ſound*, Sir.

Whereas *good chriſtians*, tho' *miſtook*,
Fare better for the preſent,
Forward with ſatisfaction look,
In peaceful ſort and pleaſant.

But, if *reveal'd religion* prove,
(As certainly the caſe is)
And the *belief*, that *works* by *love*,
To have the firmeſt *baſis*:

If it be found extreamly fit,
The *faith*, Sir, to abide in,
And *truth* and *goodneſs infinite*,
We ſafely may confide in;

O! then—what pure, extatic joys,
Such ſouls will be prepar'd for,
As the ſupreme, *celeſtial prize*,
Have had a due regard for!

And *who*—(defend us heav'n!) can *tell*
Of *wrath Divine* the *power*?
What curſed reprobate repel
The *burning*, *ſulph'rous ſhower*?

The plagues what creature can deſcribe
That are, no doubt, allotted
For the bold, daring, deſp'rate tribe,
With *unbelief* beſotted?

Your *miſcreant notions* then reform,
And that, without delay, Sir;
Leſt the fore-mention'd *dreadful ſtorm*
Upon you light, one day, Sir."

Thus cloſ'd the *p-rſ-n*, at that time,
His ſhort, awak'ning lecture:
As I ſhall quickly do my rhyme—
My *quondam* grand *inſtructor*.

Oft too has Mr. *D*r**ll*, ſince,
Strove (as his aid I needed)
Me of my *errors* to convince;
And has at laſt ſucceeded.

Being thus *converted*, friend (d'ye ſee?)
Think not to make a pother,
If I now fain wou'd *ſtrengthen thee*,
Poor, weak, *freethinking brother!*

Kick not ſo madly *'gainſt the pricks*;
Abſtain from *impious ſlander*:
Leave off your foul, *infernal tricks*;
And read my lines with *candour*.

You know, the *ſun*, Sir, has its *ſpots*,
The fineſt *face* ſome *freckles*:
Then pardon (pray) the *blurs* and *blots*,
Of Your old friend,

May 29, 1758. † J**N E*****S.

An EPISTLE *to Mr.* DODSLEY.

OF all the maladies that taint the mind,
Which firſt infect, and lateſt leave mankind,
Oh Dodſley, tell me which you deem moſt ſtrong?
I'll anſwer for you; "'tis the rage of ſong."
As in the grove the magpye's clam'rous note
Drowns the ſweet ſwellings of each ſoſter throat,
So when a Maſon ſweeps the learned lyre,
Some dunce will twang his Jew's-harp jarring wire. [rhyme,
The bell-man, bird of night, whoſe deadly
Murders each martyr'd ſaint a ſecond time,
As well may hope to gain the crown of bays,
As theſe foul croakers of poetic lays,
Who arm'd compleat, in folly's ſolid lead,
At Gray or Shenſtone ſhake the ſcornful head.
Obſerve yon ſons of ink, a mottley crew,
How lank their carcaſes! how pale their hue!
Nature in anger threw them forth a pen,
The worſt of writers, as the worſt of men;
Oh how they rave! and Garrick ſoon ſhall know,
What 'tis to ſtruggle with a mighty foe;
Soon ſhall the victim to their wrath ſubmit,
This vile uſurper o'er the realms of Wit.
I queſtion mild, pray how did he offend?
I knew him once, he was indeed my friend;

* *The* evidences *of the* chriſtian religion, *by the Right Hon.* Joſeph Addiſon, *Eſq; To which are added, ſeveral* diſcourſes *againſt* atheiſm *and* infidelity, *and in defence of the* chriſtian revelation, *occaſionally publiſhed by him and others; and now collected into one body, and digeſted under their proper heads. With a* preface, *containing the ſentiments of Mr.* Boyle, *Mr.* Lock, *and Sir* Iſaac Newton, *concerning the* goſpel revelation. *Printed for* J. Tonſon.

The'

Tho' bleſs'd with all the pow'rs of ev'ry age,
The Roſcius and Æſopus of the ſtage,
Yet milder joys, and not improving leſs,
I've often taſted in his calm receſs.
Sir, he refus'd my farce from very ſpite,
I know he's jealous that I ſometimes write,
Did he indeed? Oh that's a heinous crime!
Damn on, damn on, thou furious child of rhyme.
Wou'd paultry poets deal alone in praiſe,
Some wreathy blockhead might reward their lays,
Vauxhall and Ranelagh their goods might take,
And pay their labours with a pint and cake;
Embalm'd in muſic (as in amber flies)
By adventitious help the inſects riſe;
Notes lend their nonſenſe wings, and up they ſoar,
Who, unaſſiſted, crawl'd like worms before.
Blame not the town, the town has wit and taſte,
Whim may prevail awhile, but ſenſe will laſt,
While ev'ry diſappointed ſon of rhyme,
Cries wit is ſunk in farce and pantomime.
When our gay Charles was to his realms reſtor'd,
A bard was found in ev'ry knight and lord.
Some roſe to merit, but, alas! how few,
The reſt a flimzy, gingling, worthleſs crew;
Thoſe gaudy tulips in the beds of wit,
Impos'd on judgment, and the fancy hit.
Then Milton lay unnoted and unread;
The mountain thrown upon the giant's head,
In vain wou'd whelm him, ſo he ſtrides along,
And diſtant nations catch the pow'rful ſong,
Tho' rebel, libeller, or what you will,
His works have flouriſh'd, and ſhall flouriſh ſtill.
Deſert will ſpread, and burſt thro' all reſtraint,
For worth is worth in ſinner or in ſaint,
Applauſe extorted from a partial pit,
May ſhow a poet's int'reſt, not his wit;
His ends are crown'd if money be his aim,
Kings grants us honours, but th' immortals, fame.
High on Parnaſſus top her laurels grow,
A baſe-born ſort in cluſters riſe below,
And oft the bard, too haſty to ſucceed,
Miſtakes th' ætherial plant, and pluckes the weed.
Split in a fork the learned hill appears,
Apollo has his commoners and peers;
Here the great dead of old and modern times,
Mix in ſweet converſe and repeat their rhymes,
Th' attending critics on their maſters wait,
Diſplay their glories and augment their ſtate.
An humbler race the ſecond hill admits,
The ſeat of bardlings, ſonnetteers, and wits;
No laurel here will ſpring, but fragrant flow'rs
Twine in rich knots round Amaranthine bow'rs;
No trees but ſhrubs adorn the nice parterre,
And all is neat, and elegant and fair.
Mark but that ditch, how broad and yet how low,
Around it thiſtles, and ſharp brambles grow,
Whoſe muddy ſtreams a nauſeous vapour ſend,
Here the dull bard and critic both deſcend.
Zoilus in vain his anſwer here would wreak,
None underſtand him, for he ſcolds in Greek;
Here Ogilby his mighty forehead laves,
And Gildon ſouſes in the dirty waves;
Inſipid Tate drinks deeply of the tide,
And lordly Grim——cuddles at his ſide;
Laborious Blackmore bound like Tityus, groans,
And Dennis, dreadful vulture! picks his bones:
There I eſpy'd,—but let me check the ſtrain,
The living dead, 'tis madneſs to arraign.
Still write the bard from Ludgate's cloiſter'd cell,
Still ſcrawl the half-form'd thing that cannot ſpell,
Still let the patriot weightier matters treat,
And pay the debts of Britain from the Fleet;
Or let the felon, ſcorch'd by Phœbus' ire,
Chaunt forth his lay, and, like the ſwan expire.
'Tis not my taſk their follies to accuſe,
Seize them, Grand Magazines, and learn'd Reviews:
They're lawful prize, condemn them, or acquit,
At th' oyers and the terminers of wit.
'Tis held a truth by moſt of Grub-ſtreet's ſons,
(Who count their merit only by their duns)
That wealth or titles dry the Muſes ſpring,
Thus boys blind bulfinches to make them ſing.
Then happy bard, who lives intrench'd in dirt,
Almoſt a Virgil, if he want a ſhirt.
Ne'er be my lot to travel thus to fame,
In thirſt and hunger, labouring for a name;
Much happier he, whoſe ſtars afford relief,
From ſolid pudding, and ſubſtantial beef.
Yet oft we ſee, for all their ſenſeleſs brags,
Learning in lace, and ignorance in rags.
Taylor, by turns, employ'd the oar and quill,
Remember'd only to be laugh'd at ſtill;
While Buckingham conducts each Muſe and grace,
As famous by his labours as his race.
Then ſay, thou midwife of the teeming brain,
Who know'ſt to judge, as well as print the ſtrain,
Speak I not truth? With me the diff'rence ſcan,
Betwixt the poet, and the rhyming man.
One, like the mettled courſer, ſnuffs the wind,
Mounts into air, and leaves dull earth behind;
Scales the ſun's orb, and in the bleſs'd abodes,
Quaffs the rich bowl, preſented by the gods;
That, like a hackney'd jade, her vigour gone,
Holds thro' deep roads, her journey blund'ring on;
In vain you urge her, with the ſpur or whip,
For if ſhe change her pace, 'tis but to trip.
Such wretched caitiffs never ſhall be read,
Nor mark the page with Tully's awful head:
No, let them flutter on th' ignoble rail,
Gaz'd at by mobs, the ſport of ev'ry gale:
Or, ſafe from weather, be the ſheets releas'd,
To ſinge fat capons at a city feaſt.
As for myſelf, I own the very truth,
I caught th' infection from my earlieſt youth,
Theſe idle pleaſures ſtill my ſoul engage,
Verſe is the rattle of my riper age;

This

This rolls, more ſmooth, my peaceful hours away,
This gilds the darkneſs of a wint'ry day;
To graver taſks my willing mind impells,
As horſes travel better for their bells.
Yet hence no claim to merit I purſue,
You ſay 'tis trifling, and I own it too;
Confeſs the like, ye ſenſeleſs garretteers,
And I'll forgive, and you may wear your ears;
But reputations, when you ſeek to wound,
Tho' vain you ſtrive, it proves your mind unſound; [flight,
On borrow'd wings, if you attempt your
And boldly father what your betters write;
By feign'd ſubſcriptions, if you cheat the town,
And print propoſals but to get a crown;
Then let me tell you, only chang'd in name,
The bard and pick-pocket are juſt the ſame.
Ne'er, oh! my Dödſley, may your heart ſubmit,
To nurſe theſe ſmugglers in the trade of wit;
Far nobler ends your gen'rous preſs purſues,
Riſe Warton's hence, and Johnſon's manly Muſe:
Vain were the patriot's toil, the hero's ſtrife,
'Tis yours to wake each action into life:
Hence ſacred ſilence ſhoots her beams from far, [d'ring ſtar.
Rolls nature's wheel, and counts each wan-
'Tis yours thro' earth to ſpread the awful name, [fame;
Rouſe the cold dead, and imp the wings of
To trace thoſe rules, by which a Phidias' hand
Bid yielding marble live, and charm a land:
From Raphael's art, what new creations riſe,
From Jones's toil, what ſtructures ſeek the ſkies.
Such glorious ſtudies fire th' enraptur'd mind,
Quell ſordid views, and harmonize mankind;
Her harpye talons, rapine whets no more,
Unmaſk'd deceit flies howling from our ſhore.
No more corruption ſaps a falling ſtate,
And envy owns a PITT is truly great.
Tho' greater taſks demand you, yet we know
Not always Phœbus bends his golden bow;
To trifles oft the fire of wit deſcends,
And laughs unguarded, when among his friends; [pow'r,
Theſe harmleſs paſtimes, ſometimes have the
To ſmooth the ruffled front, and pleaſe an hour. [paſs,
At Bath, or Scarb'rough, they for wit may
And give ſome pauſe to the revolving glaſs;
Prevent the bett, arreſt the fatal dice,
And if not teach us virtue, curb a vice.
So when your care deſcends to meaner things,
Than toils of ſages, and than acts of kings;
When ſofter ſubjects aſk a lighter air,
A bubbling fountain, or a lady's hair;
You'll find me glad to aid your new deſigns,
And, as a proof, accept theſe trifling lines.

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

TUESDAY, Sept. 26.

FIFTY-three convicts, from the North of England, were ſhipped at Limehouſe, for North-America.

THURSDAY, 28.

Four tea-dealers were tried before the commiſſioners of exciſe, and fined in the penalty of 10l. per pound, for ſelling bohea tea coloured for green tea. The colouring uſed for this purpoſe is ſuppoſed to be Dutch pink, which will make bohea tea of a fine green.

FRIDAY, 29.

A farmer's ſtable, barn full of corn, and two ſtacks of corn, were conſumed by fire, at Foxſhard, near Milford, in Suffolk; damage 500l.

SATURDAY, 30.

John Dandridge and Alexander Maſters, Eſqrs. ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, were ſworn into their office before the barons of the exchequer. (See p. 482.)

A part of the battalion of militia for the county of Dorſet, commanded by Edward Hooper, Eſq; a captain in it, were reviewed near Cranborn, by the lord lieutenant of the ſaid county, in the preſence of their field officers, ſeveral other officers, many gentlemen and ladies of diſtinction, and a numerous concourſe of inferior ſpectators. The men were dreſſed in their uniform, and made a handſome appearance. (See p. 437.)

MONDAY, Oct. 2.

The five following malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. John Carrier, for forgery; Thomas Head and John Downes, for ſeveral burglaries; Richard Spencer, for robbing on the highway; and Margaret Larney, for diminiſhing the coin of this kingdom. (See p. 481.)

TUESDAY, 3.

A ſtable, one horſe, with two ricks of corn and a grainery, were conſumed by fire at Maidenhead, in Berks.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

A hop kiln, two barns full of corn, a ſtack containing 60 loads of barley, and a cinquefoil ſtack, were conſumed by fire at Chalk, near Gravesend; damage 1500l. A poor ſick woman periſhed in one of the barns.

THURSDAY, 5.

Orders were iſſued for the court's going into mourning for the late queen of Spain. (See p. 487.)

SUNDAY,

SUNDAY, 8.

Six dwelling houſes were conſumed by fire at Idle, about a mile from Exeter. It was occaſioned by a man and his wife who, quarrelling, flung fire at each other.

A great ſtorm of wind at W. and W. by S. did conſiderable damage to the ſhipping in the Downs, at Portſmouth, and in many other places on the ſea coaſt. At the Iſle of Wight, a fiſh of an enormous ſize, ſuppoſed to be a whale, was caſt on ſhore near Athenfield rocks in that iſland, where he diſembogued daily large quantities of oil into the ſea. He was upwards of ſixty-ſix feet in length, and had part of an hawſer or cable hoiſted round his tail, ſo that it is ſuppoſed he was cut looſe from the ſtern of ſome ſhip, to prevent her ſinking.

TUESDAY, 10.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Douglas, of his majeſty's ſhip the Alcide, gives an account in his letter of the 8th inſtant, that having received intelligence of a French frigate called the Felicite, of 36 guns, and a flute called the Robuſte, of 24, being ſailed from Bourdeaux the 10th of September, he (with his majeſty's ſhip Acteon) ſteered a courſe to intercept them; and, on the 15th, twenty leagues to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre, they came up with and took the Robuſte, the Felicite having left her the night before: She is laden with ſix 24 pounders, 12 of 18, ſix iron mortars, 3000 ſhells of thirteen inches diameter, cordage, canvas, flour, and ſeveral other ſtores for the uſe of the French men of war at Hiſpaniola.

An account is alſo received from capt. Hartwell, of his majeſty's ſhip Lizard, that, on the 2d inſtant, cruizing off Breſt, he came up with and engaged two French frigates called L'Heroine and Duc d'Hanover, for more than an hour, when L'Heroine, the largeſt, made all the ſail ſhe could for the rocks near the opening of the paſſage of Fontenoy; and then he bore down and engaged the Duc d'Hanover, which ſhip, in little more than half an hour ſtruck: She mounted 14 carriage and ſeveral ſwivel guns.

On the 24th paſt, capt. Gilchriſt, of his majeſty's ſhip Southampton, ſaw a ſail to windward at two in the morning, to which he gave chace, and came up with her at noon, when after an obſtinate engagement till three in the afternoon, ſhe ſtruck, and proved to be the Caumartin privateer from Dunkirk, commanded by Jean Baptiſt de Cock, new from the ſtocks, mounted 16 ſix pounders, ſtuck full of ſwivels and muſquetoons, burthen 280 tons, and had on board 147 men.

His majeſty's ſhip Unicorn, capt. Graves, is arrived at Plymouth, who, on the 21ſt paſt, after a chace of ſeven hours, took off the Iſle of Bas, the Duke D'Harcourt ſnow privateer of Dunkirk, of 8 guns and 61 men.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

Admiral Saunders ſailed from Plymouth, with 11 ſail of the line, for the bay of Biſcay.

SATURDAY, 14.

Whitehall. By a letter from admiral Boſcawen to Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Louiſbourgh harbour, the 13th of September laſt, the following account of the inhabitants of the Iſland of St. John has been received.

Point le Prince	—	700
N. E. river	—	2000
St. Peters	—	700
North Point	—	500
Weſt and north river	—	200
		4100

Lieutenant-colonel lord Rollo writes to the admiral, that moſt of the ſaid inhabitants had brought in their arms.

The admiral's letter further contains that by the beſt accounts he can get, the ſaid Iſland of St. John has been the only ſupply for Quebec of corn and beef ſince the war, except what has been brought from Europe, having at preſent above 10,000 horned cattle, and many of the inhabitants declare they grow each of them 1200 buſhels of corn annually; they have no other market for it but Quebec: It has been an aſylum of the French inhabitants from Nova-Scotia; and from this iſland has been conſtantly carried on the inhuman practice of killing the Engliſh inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, for the ſake of carrying their ſcalps to the French, who pay them for the ſame: Several ſcalps were found in the governor's quarters, when lord Rollo took poſſeſſion.

SUNDAY, 15.

Three houſes were conſumed by fire in Wormwood-ſtreet, near Biſhopſgate.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Orders were iſſued for leaving off mourning at court on the king's coronation day, and for a change of mourning on the 23d.

THURSDAY, 19.

The houſe of Mr. Turner, an emboſſer, in Old-ſtreet, was conſumed by fire.

Commodore Keppel, in the Torbay, with the Naſſau, Dunkirk, Fougueux, Prince Edward, and Experiment, and two bombs, ſome frigates, and the tranſports with two regiments, ſet ſail from Portſmouth.

MONDAY, 23.

A workhouſe and a dyer's houſe were conſumed by fire, at Poplar.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Orders were iſſued for the court to continue in the ſame mourning it then wore for the late prince Francis of Brunſwick, to Nov. 5, and then to be quite left off.

THURSDAY, 26.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, when Robert Nolan, for firing a piſtol at Guſtavus Forſholm; Edward Thackerill, for ſtealing 100 weight of tea, from his maſter; Stephen Valles, for ſtealing a gelding; David Bull, for burglary; and William Green, for ſtealing a mare, received ſentence of death: One to be tranſported for 14 years, nine for ſeven years, and one to be branded.

The following Letter was lately received by a noble Lord.

My Lord,

" I was a lieutenant when general Stanhope took Minorca; for which he was made a lord. I was a lieutenant when general Blakeney loſt Minorca; and for which he was made a lord. I am a lieutenant ſtill."

Your, &c.

Congratulatory addreſſes from Carliſle, Plymouth, Poole, Boſton in Lincolnſhire, the merchants and traders of Dublin, Trinity college Dublin, Portſmouth, Jerſey, Southampton, Kingſton on Hull, Northampton, Wells, Liverpool, Bridport, ſhire of Renfrew, have been ſeverally preſented to his majeſty, and very graciouſly received. (See p. 482.)

One ſingle bean, planted this year in an open field in the county of Eſſex, produced no leſs than 250 pods.

The late Mr. Craieſteyn (ſee p. 483.) has bequeathed to St. Thomas's hoſpital, 1500l. To the London hoſpital, 1000l. To St. Luke's, Small pox, London, and London Lying-in hoſpitals, 1000l. each. To the Foundling-hoſpital, 500l. To William Iſaac Copps, Eſq; of Hackney, and his grandchildren, 5000l. To the widow of his late brother, 1500l. To the brother of the ſaid lady, 500l. And to each of his children, 500l. To John Edwards, Eſq; of Highgate, 500l. To Mr. John Vandermerſch, 1000l. To Mr. —— Vandewall, merchant, 500l. To Mr. John Grier, merchant, 400l. To Mr. John Hale, of Peckham, 600l. To each of his executors, 500l. And the reſidue of his fortune (600,000l.) to two nieces in Holland. (See our Vol. for 1755, p. 91. for his brother's will.)

The ſon of col. Baſtide, engineer in chief of the forces under general Amherſt, was a priſoner at Louiſbourgh when that place ſurrendered to the Engliſh; and the father knew not of the ſon's being in the place, nor the ſon that his father directed the attack.

By a letter from Milverton, in Somerſetſhire, we are informed, that on the 18th of laſt month there fell at that place a prodigious ſhower of hail and rain, inſomuch that in one hour and an half the pluviameter roſe to 15,2 inches perpendicular height; ſo that there muſt fall on an acre (lying in the plane of the horizon) upwards of 16,000 tons of water. It came from the weſt, tho' ſcarce any thing of it fell more than half a mile from thence to the north, weſt, or ſouth, and it did not exceed more than three or four miles to the eaſt. The harveſt being pretty well over, there was but little damage done, except to the roads.

A farmer's houſe and barns at Belluton, in Somerſetſhire, were lately conſumed by fire; damage 3000l.

Lately was brought to Liverpool market and ſold, a calf, which for its ſize and fatneſs exceeded any veal ever ſeen in thoſe parts; the four quarters when dreſſed weighed 324 lb. excluſive of the head, pluck, and ſkin, which weighed 89 lb. the meat ſold for 5d. per pound, and was killed by William Kelſall, butcher, of Lymn, in Cheſhire, near Warrington, was only thirteen weeks old, and had been brought up by hand.

Boſton in New-England, Aug. 7. Laſt Monday about noon, a violent hurricane or whirlwind paſſed thro' part of Chelſea (or Rumney Marſh) which aroſe and came off the water from the S. W. bending its courſe about N. E. ſuppoſed to extend in width but about four or five rods, and ſeemed to carry all before it, tearing up by the roots a great number of ſtately oaks, and elms of above ſixty feet in height, as alſo a great many apple-trees in ſeveral orchards; particularly in one orchard only, 63 fine trees, juſt come to their maturity, being planted about 25 years ago, were torn up, leaving the ground about the roots open 20 or 30 feet over. With great fury it came againſt ſome of their ſtone fences, and threw them down, in ſome places hardly leaving one ſtone upon another: A cart ſtanding in the midſt of a barn loaded with hay, was forced a conſiderable way out; and ſome of the poſts or rafters of the barn broke off.—In one place the guſt ſeemed to riſe, ſo that the limbs and branches of lofty trees, were broke off as if cut with an axe. It paſſed by one corner of a dwelling-houſe, and ſhook it ſo violently, that the people expecting it would be turned over, ran out to ſave their lives. So violent a hurricane was ſcarcely ever known in theſe parts.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Expedition againſt Fort Du Queſne, *dated at Fort* Loudon, July 17, 1758.

" I can now tell you that the ſupplies at Ray's town, on the road between Littleton and that, Carliſle and this, compleat all the neceſſaries for the expedition. The whole may be at the head quarters in ten days. The artillery will be here to-morrow. The general is expected in three or four days. By the preſent appearance of things, I imagine we ſhall begin the grand march in about thirty days. The troops are in high ſpirits, notwithſtanding the ſevere duty; and the hopes, I may ſay aſſurance, of ſucceſs, makes them go thro' it with chearfulneſs. A road is opening between fort Frederick in Maryland, to fort Cumberland: Capt. Joſlyn is on this buſineſs. It is yet uncertain the route we ſhall take; I am of opinion a road will be cut from Ray's town, to fort Cumberland, where we fall into that made by general Braddock. A ſtrong fort is building at Ray's town, and a large magazine. At the foot you have the number of troops deſtined for this expedition. I am told there are about 200 Indians with col. Bouquet, they are going and coming every day; they have been ſupplied with every thing they aſked.

aſked. The parties that have been ſcouring near fort Du Queſne ſay, the Indians are very numerous there. We expect orders to decamp every moment; we wiſh their arrival. Ray's town is 90 miles from fort Du Queſne."

Liſt of troops employed in this expedition.

350 Royal Americans, 4 companies.
1200 Highlanders, 13 ditto.
2600 Virginians.
2700 Penſylvanians.
1000 Waggoners, ſuttlers, and followers of the army.

7850 This is the computation, &c.
800 Deducted, garriſoning the forts. (See p. 483.)

Extract of a Letter from Albany, Auguſt 14.

"Major Rogers and the enemy, the 8th inſtant, had a bruſh near fort Anne, near the Wood Creek. All that we know of the affair is, that the enemy, about 150 Indians, and 300 Canadians, deſigned to cut off our eſcort between Saraghtoga and fort Edward; but were met by Rogers with about 600, who received the firſt fire, which killed and wounded ſeveral of his men. The engagement laſted above two hours. We had killed of our own men, ſome ſay 50, others 80. The French 60 or 70 at leaſt. We took two priſoners, who ſay, the enemy loſt ſeveral perſons of note, particularly M. Morrier, one of the principal directors of Indian affairs, a perſon noted for going among the Indian ſettlements, and bringing them a great diſtance to war; he was called the Indian general. Rogers purſued the enemy two miles, but could not come up with them. The next day he buried his dead, and ſcalped the enemy. Next poſt it is probable I may be able to ſend you further particulars of this affair."

Williamſburgh in Virginia, July 14. Laſt Sunday, about four of the clock in the afternoon, we had a guſt of wind, which tore up large trees by the roots, and blew down ſeveral old houſes, chimnies, &c. It was accompanied with the moſt violent ſhower of hail ever known here, which deſtroyed every thing in its way; not an houſe in town where windows are not broke to pieces, our gardens entirely levelled, our fruit trees, Indian corn, tobacco and indigo, totally ruined wherever it reached; ſeveral of the hail-ſtones were as large as hen's eggs. Its direction was from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, but we do not find it extended itſelf far; ſo that the principal damage is in this city and neighbourhood.

EPITAPH.

To every Briton,
Whoſe breaſt knows what it is to glow
With honour's generous warmth,
For ever dear, for ever ſacred,
Muſt the remembrance be
Of that much lamented youth,
Sir JOHN ARMITAGE, Baronet,
With whom
Rank, condition, fortune,
With each advantage beſides,
(And he had many)
All weighed as nothing
Againſt that love of his country,
Which ſent into the field
The volunteer of active patriotiſm.
In the ſenate uncorrupt;
In war intrepid;
To others he left to prove
Their zeal by ſpeeches,
He fought!
And, alas! fighting, died
In the behalf of Britain.
On the Gallic ſhore, by him preſs'd with hoſtile foot;
But not with him can die his fame.
No!
Not death, not tombs, nor graves were ever made
To claim the whole of him.
Still, ſtill he lives
In friendſhip's mournful memory;
Whilſt added to the ſplendid liſt of heroes
Gracefully fallen in their country's cauſe,
His title to patriot virtue
Stands written with his blood,
In characters indelible,
On the records of immortality.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Sept. 23. GEORGE Safford, Eſq; was married to Miſs Wotton, of Norfolk-ſtreet.

26. Golding Griggs, of Miſſen, in Eſſex, Eſq; to Miſs Horley.

Sir Woolſton Dixie, Bart. to Miſs Croſs.

29. Cha. Dalrymple, Eſq; to Miſs Edwin.

Rev. Dr. Miles, of Tooting, to Miſs Emma Wood.

30. Philip Blackburn, Eſq; to Miſs Carter.

Oct. 10. Rev. Dr. Hallifax, to Mrs. Fothergill.

Thomas Pearce, Eſq; to Miſs Jennings.

12. Samuel Dickenſon, Eſq; an eminent brewer, to Miſs Spurling.

16. Charles Seaman, of Rocheſter, Eſq; to Miſs Elmes.

Oct. 1. Lady Mendez, was delivered of a daughter.

5. Lady of Sir Digby Legard, Bart. of a ſon and heir.

6. Lady Betty Wemyſs, of a ſon.

17. —— of admiral Frankland, of a daughter.

25. —— of Henry Compton, Eſq; of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Sept. 24. LOMAX Martyn, Eſq; ſerjeant at law.

25. Philip Southcote, of Wooburn Farm, in Surry, Eſq;

29. Charles Maynard, Eſq; treaſurer to the Lying-in Hoſpital in Alderſgate-ſtreet.

30. John White, of the Middle-Temple, Eſq;

Rev. Dr. Richard Baldwin, provoſt of Trinity college, Dublin.

Oct. 1. George Wylde, Eſq; lately nominated for ſheriff of London, &c.

5. Jeremiah Ockenden, of Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire, Eſq;

Right Hon. the counteſs of Granard.

11. Dr. Clephane, phyſician to the army employed lately in France.

Sir Clement Cotterel Dormer, Knt. maſter of the ceremonies, aged 73.

13. Right Hon. Richard, lord viſcount Moleſworth, of the kingdom of Ireland, field marſhal of the forces, a privy councellor, and F. R. S ſucceeded by his only ſon, Richard Naſſau, now lord viſcount Moleſworth.

Mr. Moſes Lumbroſo, broker in bullion to the Bank of England.

14. Geo. Andrews, of Groſvenor ſquare, Eſq.

Hon. gen. Robert Dalzell, aged 93.

16. Right Hon. Samuel, lord Maſham, remembrancer of the court of Exchequer, and principal regiſter of deeds in the county of Middleſex; ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his only ſurviving ſon Samuel, now lord Maſham.

Richard Ince, Eſq; ſecretary of the accompts of the army. He wrote many papers in the Spectators, &c.

17. John Ward, LL. D. profeſſor of rhetorick in Greſham college, F. R. S. and fellow of the antiquarian ſociety, &c. a gentleman of great learning and reputation.

18. John Foote Dinely, Eſq; heir to the late Sir John Dinely, Bart. who was murdered by capt. Goodere his brother.

Brian Benſon, Eſq; a director of the Bank.

William Barrowby, M. D. aged 76.

19. Francis Fane, of Fullbeck, in Lincolnſhire, Eſq;

20. Right Hon. lady dowager Abergavenny, mother of the preſent lord.

Garton Orme, Eſq; formerly member for Arundel, in Suſſex.

William Morrice, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Kent.

25. Mr. John Staples, bookſeller, near Stationers Hall.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Mr. William Norris was preſented to the rectory of Riddleſworth, in Norfolk.—Thomas Saunders, LL. B. to the rectory of Eaton-Parva, in Staffordſhire.—Mr. Bennett, to the rectory of Street, in Somerſetſhire —Henry Crooke, M. A. to the vicarage of Rippax, in Yorkſhire. — Mr. Bruce, to the living of Raynham, in Eſſex. —Mr. Smear, to the rectory of Whiteacre All Saints, in Norfolk. — Mr. Hopſon, to the vicarage of Halton, in Hampſhire. — Mr. Cooke, to the deanery of Kilſenora, in Ireland. — Mr. Bramwell, to the rectory of Sunderland. — Mr. Potter, to the archdeaconry of Taunton. — Mr. Kyte, to the rectory of St. John the Evangeliſt, in Weſtminſter. — Mr. Robertſon, to the living of Harriot, in Hampſhire.—Mr. Wetenhall, to the rectory of Baddiley, in Cheſhire. — Dr. Andrews, to the provoſtſhip of Trinity college, Dublin. — Mr. Ely, choſen lecturer of St. Gregory and St. Mary Magdalen Old Fiſh-ſtreet.—Mr. John Carter, to the rectory of Tockingham, in Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. Aldrich, choſen lecturer of St. John's, Clerkenwell.—John Ledger, M. A. to the vicarage of Moulton, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. Curtis, to the vicarage of Buckland, &c. in Devonſhire. — Dr. Patterſon, to the rectory of Marſton-Cheney, in Wiltſhire.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable Edward Rawlins, LL. B. to hold the vicarage of Sitcombe, in Somerſetſhire, with the rectory of Upleighton, in Wiltſhire.—To enable John Dawſon, LL D. to hold the rectory of Beverley, with that of Shawton, in Worceſterſhire.—To enable Thomas Clarke, B. D. to hold the rectory of Church-Streeton, with that of Sharnford, in Devonſhire.—To enable Mr. Wood, to hold the rectory of Bingham, with that of Boughton, in Northamptonſhire.—To enable Tho. Heath, M. A. to hold the rectory of Hilmorton, with that of Wallington, in Wiltſhire.—To enable John Vickrey, M. A. to hold the rectory of Colyton, with the vicarage of Danbury, in Devonſhire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

THE king has been pleaſed to appoint major-general Edward Carr, to be lieutenant-colonel to the firſt regiment of foot guards, in the room of the late general Alexander Dury, killed at St. Cas.—James Durand, Eſq; to be firſt major; and Joſeph Hudſon, Eſq; to be ſecond major.—Arthur Graham, Eſq; George Hele Treby, Eſq; to be captains. — William Tyron, Eſq; to be captain lieutenant.—George Garth, Anthony David, Charles Farnaby, and Robert Jenkinſon, Eſqrs. to be lieutenants. — Charles Cotterell, James Stewart, —— Sleigh, —— Harvey, Gents. to be enſigns; and lieutenant Robert Jenkinſon, to be quarter-maſter in the ſaid regiment. — Second troop of horſe guards, brigadier lieutenant, William Egerton, Eſq;—Deputy adjutant general in North America, William Amherſt, Eſq; — Col. Haldane, to the rank of brigadier-general.—Capt. Bradford, to be major of the 11th regiment of dragoons, in the room of George Ward, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons, in the room of Archibald Douglas, Eſq; colonel of the 13th regiment of dragoons, in the room of John Moyſton, Eſq; colonel of the 5th regiment of dragoons, in the room of lord Moleſworth, deceaſed. — George Jocelyn, Eſq; lieutenant governor of Carliſle.—Alexander Dundas, Eſq; major of brigade to the forces under major-general Hopſon.—Dr. Brockleſby, one of the army phyſicians — Henry Shelley, Eſq; an under ſearcher in the port of London.—Hon. Richard Grenville,

ville, one of the clerks of the privy ſeal.—Dr. Reeve elected preſident, doctors, Feake, Milward, Hinckley, and Brockleſby, cenſors, Dr. Wilbraham treaſurer, and Dr. Lawrence, regiſter of the royal college of phyſicians.

B—KR—TS.

RICHARD Hawkeſwood, of Stowerbridge, in Worceſterſhire, grocer.
John Wills, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, carpenter and chapman.
Richard Whitley, of Caſtle-court, in the Strand, cheeſemonger.
John Spurr, of Chertſey, in Surry, ſcrivener.
Samuel Mellor and Ebenezar Mellor, both of Mancheſter, diſtillers.
Thomas Groome, of Southees, in Suſſex, cornfactor and miller.
Saint George Rudd, of Eaſt-Smithfield, haberdaſher and hoſier.
Richard Bridges, of Froome, mercer.
William Holland, of Lincoln's-Inn, dealer in corn.
John Smith, of Mancheſter, grocer.
Abraham Price, of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, taylor.
Thomas Chatteres, of Oundle, carrier.
William Cottingham, of Great Yarmouth, innholder.
James Barnham, of Bungay, in Suffolk, money-ſcrivener,
Thomas Alſton, of Great Yarmouth, wine-merchant.
Lancelot Saunderſon, of Market-ſtreet, innholder.
Oſwald Hoskyns, of Limehouſe, rope-maker.
Nicias Jaffrey, of Berwick upon Tweed, grocer and baker.
Stowe Wade, of Eaſt Retford, in Nottinghamſhire, hop-merchant.
John Farringdon, of Kidderminſter, in Worceſterſhire, chapman.
James Ridgway, of Wincaunton, in Somerſetſhire, merchant.

COURSE of EXCHANGE, LONDON, Saturday, October 27, 1758.

Amſterdam	—	36	5
Ditto at Sight	—	36	3
Rotterdam	—	36	5
Antwerp	—	No Price.	
Hamburgh	—	36	3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30	5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uſance	—	30	3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30	
Cadiz	—	37	7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37	7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37	7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47	1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.	
Genoa	—	46	5-8ths.
Venice	—	49	
Liſbon	—	5s.	5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s.	4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7	3-qrs.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE for October, 1758.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. A Compleat Journal of the Campaign on the Coaſt of France, 1758, pr. 2s. Townſend. (See p. 495.)

2. Reflexions on the Conduct of General Bligh and Lord Howe, pr. 6d. Pridden.

3. An Impartial Narrative of the laſt Expedition. By an Eye-Witneſs, pr. 6d. Wilkie. (See p. 519.)

4. A Letter to his E——y L——t G——l B——h, pr. 6d. Henderſon.

5. The Hiſtory of the Marchioneſs de Pompadour, 2 Vols. pr. 3s. 6d. Hooper. (See p. 511.)

6. Lucas's Voyages and Travels, N° I. pr. 6d. Woodfall.

7. An Account of Ruſſia, as it was in 1710. By Charles, Lord Whitworth, pr. 3s. Graham. (See p. 507.)

8. A Deſcription of the maritime Parts of France, N° I. pr. 1s. Kinnerſley.

9. A Treatiſe on the good and bad Effects of Tea, pr. 6d. Wilkie.

10. Jacob Behmen's four Complexions, pr. 6d. Scott.

11. A Letter to Mr. Hanway, on the Name of Magdalen-Houſe, pr. 6d. Noon.

12. The Capital, a ſatirical Admonition, pr. 1s. Staples.

13. A Bone for the Chroniclers, pr. 6d. Coote.

14. An accurate Account of the taking of Cape Breton in 1745, pr. 1s. Staples.

15. The Method of cultivating Madder, &c. By Philip Miller, F. R. S. pr. 2s. 6d. Rivington. (Some account of this method in our next.)

16. Human Nature ſurveyed by Philoſophy and Revelation. pr. 2s. Whiſton.

17. Tableau Fidelle des Monoyes D'Eſpagne. Par Jean Paraire, pr. 2s. 6d. Henderſon.

PHYSICK and SURGERY.

18. Remarks on a ſerious Addreſs on Inoculation. By Thomas Cooper, Surgeon, pr. 1s. Woodgate.

19. Obſervations Anatomical and Phyſiological, &c. By A. Monro, jun, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Wilſon and Durham.

20. Notes on the Poſtſcript to Dr. Monro's Pamphlet. By Dr. Akenſide, pr. 6d. Dodſley.

21. The old Man's Guide to Health, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

22. The Hiſtory of Health. By Dr. M'Kenzie, pr. 5s. Dodſley.

POETRY.

23. The Art of Preaching. By Mr. Moore, pr. 1s. 6d. Henry and Cave.

SERMONS.

24. Dr. Lowth's Viſitation Sermon at Durham, pr. 6d. Dodſley.

25. On the Death of Mr. Mayor. By John Stevens, pr. 6d. Keith.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

NOtwithſtanding the king of Pruſſia's extraordinary diſpatch, in his expedition againſt the Ruſſians *, yet before he could return to Dreſden, with the body of choſen troops he had carried along with him, marſhal Daun and the prince of Deux-Ponts had made themſelves maſters of the ſtrong fortreſs of Sonnenſtein or Konigſtein, which was ſurrendered to the prince of Deux-ponts, and the garriſon to be priſoners of war, Sept. 5. The prince had likewiſe taken poſſeſſion of the ſtrong camp at Pirna;

* See p. 469.

Pirna; and the marſhal had poſſeſſed himſelf of another ſtronger camp at Stolpen, with bridges of communication over the Elbe between them. In this poſition the king of Pruſſia, upon his return, found it impoſſible to attack them, therefore he had no other courſe but to endeavour to cut them off from any ſupply of proviſions. With this view he marched as far as Bautzen, which he made himſelf maſter of, and thereby he obliged marſhal Daun to quit his ſtrong camp at Stolpen, but he poſſeſſed himſelf of another near Lebau, and as both were endeavouring to cut off one another's ſupplies of proviſions, it brought on the action of the 14th inſtant *.

Since the battle of Zorndorff between the king of Pruſſia and the Ruſſians, we have had almoſt by every mail different accounts of the latter; but by the laſt accounts they have not yet quitted the Pruſſian Pomerania, for by theſe accounts, dated Dreſden, Oct. 11, the Ruſſian army under general Fermer was at Stargart, and the Pruſſian army under count Dohna at Pyritz, which is but five or ſix miles ſouth of Gr. Kuſſow. But the former will probably make a quick retreat when they hear the following accounts of the Swediſh army under count Hamilton.

This army, finding no where any great reſiſtance, had advanced as far as Fehrbellin, ſo that ſome of their advanced parties came within 25 miles of Berlin; but the king of Pruſſia had taken care to diſpatch general Wedel with a body of troops from Dreſden, with which, augmented by ſome troops that joined him upon the road, he arrived at Berlin on the 20th ult. from whence he ſet out on the 22d with an army of about 11,000 men, whilſt the prince of Bevern advanced on the other ſide from Stetin, with about 5000 men. Upon the approach of theſe troops the Swediſh army retreated, without making any reſiſtance, or pretending to defend any place but Fehrbellin, where they had left a garriſon of 1400 men, probably to ſecure the retreat of their army. This place general Wedel attacked on the 28th; and tho' the Swedes diſputed the ground from houſe to houſe, he at laſt drove them quite out of the town, after killing about 500, and making above 200 priſoners.

Since our laſt we had nothing from the armies in Weſtphalia, Hanover, and Heſſe-Caſſel, but accounts of marches and countermarches, attended with ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes, until the 10th inſtant, when the battle happened, of which we have already given the moſt authentick account; and ſince then we have only heard, that prince Ferdinand has removed to a camp near Munſter, and marſhal Contades, to one near Ham upon the Lippe; for we have not yet heard that the prince of Soubize has reaped any fruit from his late victory.

Warſaw, Sept. 29. The 20th inſtant an expreſs brought the king the agreeable news that prince Charles, his majeſty's third ſon, is elected duke of Courland. The inſtallation of his royal highneſs is fixed to the aſſembly of the general dyet in this city, which opens the 5th of next month.

Liſbon, Sept. 8. The kingdom has been again threatened with a very dreadful accident in the perſon of the king: On the third inſtant his majeſty going out in the evening to take the air, in a carriage attended only by one domeſtick, was attacked in the paſſage of a ſolitary place near Belem, by three men, one of whom fired a carabine at the coachman, and wounded him very dangerouſly; the other two diſcharged their fuſees, called buccamartes, loaded with ſlugs, at the king, and wounded him in the face, and ſeveral other parts of the body, but chiefly in the right arm, of which it is feared he will loſe the uſe. His majeſty had his wounds dreſſed immediately. He was let blood ſeven times, and, God be praiſed, we are aſſured he is out of danger. But as he cannot for ſome time make uſe of his arm, on the 7th an arret was iſſued, by which he gave the reins of government to the queen, with an abſolute power. Nobody has acceſs to the king but the firſt miniſter, his majeſty's phyſicians and ſurgeons, and cardinal de Saldanha.

They write from Malta, that Emanuel de Pinto, grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, died there lately, aged 77, and is ſucceeded by the commander de Tencin, general of the galleys at Malta.

The Art of preſerving HEALTH *in* Hot Climates.

HAVING made ſeveral voyages to the coaſt of Guiney, and the Weſt-Indies, I had an opportunity of making ſome obſervations, from which I formed a few rules, that, I am certain, under God, not only preſerved my own health, but that of ſeveral others; which I communicate, as it may be of uſe at this juncture.

Avoid rains and the night dews as much as poſſible.

Drink a little punch or wine, warm, every day, juſt before the ſea-breeze ſets in.

Do not eat much fleſh, particularly ſalt meat; let the latter be well watered.

Eat very moderately, but make it up with drink; as weak punch, or wine and water.

When you uſe punch, let it be clear from the pulp of the limes, becauſe of dry gripes.

Uſe exerciſe every morning and evening.

Avoid all manner of fruit.

Though coſtive, do not purge, except very gently.

Do not go over-thin in cloaths, let the weather be ever ſo warm. Keep under cover in the heat of the day.

When

* *See p.* 493.

When you ſleep, let your lodging be quite out of the open air, rather cloſe. Do not think the awning a ſufficient cover to ſleep under.

When upon watch or duty, in the night, wear your watch-coat (except your buſineſs require it off) and neither ſit nor lie down, but keep in motion.

Let your cooks, or whoever are obliged to be over the fire, take care of the ſmoke of the wood which is cut on the coaſt of Guiney, eſpecially on the Gold Coaſt and Bite; for it often brings on infectious ſore eyes, and many have been blinded without knowing the cauſe.

Take care what water you uſe, that it be well examined; for I have reaſon to believe, that the fleſh-worms (called Guiney-worms) are bred by drinking bad water found upon that coaſt, as I have obſerved, that thoſe who ſtuck to the Engliſh water entirely the voyage round, until we got to the Weſt-Indies, had not theſe worms; but thoſe who were careleſs, and drank the Guiney water, very ſeldom eſcaped.

N. B. All our ſhips going ſlaving voyages, ought to lay in great ſtocks of water in England.

It is often remarked, by the natives of that coaſt, as well as in Jamaica (and I think very juſtly) that the Europeans, of a light or ſandy complexion, do not preſerve their health ſo long, as thoſe who are of a black or ſwarthy colour.

T. S.

JOCKEY *to his* MASTER.

DIſcharg'd from all their pains, where earthly ſteeds
Graze bliſsful paſtures in Elyſian meads,
Jockey, your fav'rite once, and chief delight,
To you, tho' Sir, a critick, dares to write;
His maſter dares in humble guiſe to greet,
And thank him for all favours but—his meat.
Tho Jockey's gone, yet 'tis with joy I find
Things are *in ſtatu quo* I left behind;
For all the freſh diſpatches which arrive
Say, you're the merrieſt mortal now alive;
That you (with your aſſociates at the Bell)
Paſt your laſt Chriſtmas tolerably well;
Rang'd but the pariſh round a jovial gueſt,
Aud 'till king Charles the Martyr kept the feaſt.
But the laſt news ſurpaſs yet all I've heard,
Why, Sir, they ſay, that you're at laſt preferr'd!
And by his grace of Canterbury ſent,
To preach the goſpel to the Men of Kent.
Why could not Jockey live to ſee the day,
And ſhare your fortune and your tythe of hay,
Th' unuſual taſte of oats and beans to learn,
And all the comforts of a parſon's barn!
This could not be while Jockey was alive;
Curſe on that maxim, "Wit will never thrive."
Now, Sir, I beg to all my friends above,
You'd recommend my duty and my love;
At Whitton firſt, for, ah! full well you know,
What mighty obligations there I owe;
(Not that I would to your diſcredit ſpeak)
When all the year was Lent, but twice a week.
O tell the guardian angel of that place,
Houyhnhnms are grateful ſtill, tho' men prove baſe.
And when in theſe bleſt climes ſome diſtant date,
Aſſigns her manſions 'midſt the good and great,
That her obſequious Jockey would be glad,
Durſt he preſume ſo far, to be her pad,
And, 'midſt the calm delights this region yields,
To canter with her round th' Elyſian fields.
There is a perſon too who lives that way,
('Ive had at times ſome mouthfuls of his hay)
Diſtant ſome half o' mile from Kingſtonwick,
I think you us'd to call him honeſt Dick:
I hear with grief of late you much neglect him,
I beg for Jockey's ſake you'll ſtill reſpect him:
The man has taſte, and this muſt be confeſs'd,
Tho' he can't make, that ſtill he loves, a jeſt;
Always admir'd our wit however coarſe,
And moſt ſincerely lov'd you—and your horſe.
Pray tell the villain hoſtler at the Bell,
What tortures, whips, and ſcorpions are in hell!
And that—but I'm in haſte, muſt now away,
For juſt arriv'd a courier's horſe, they ſay,
Kill'd on the Seville road, demands attention,
With mighty news concerning your convention *,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient and moſt devoted humble ſervant,

JOCKEY.

* 1739.

A DESCRIPTION.

TO the lily's milk white glow,
And the roſe-bud e'er it blow;
To Raphael's touch, and Titian's die,
Add Corregio's ſymmetry.
Iv'ry bring from Africk's ſhore,
Corals thence, where billows roar;
Ebony and ſhining jet,
All be in the caſket met;
In Arabia's land exhale,
Odours from the ſpicy gale;
Rich perfumes from India bring,
Catch the meadows ſweets in ſpring;
More the picture to adorn,
Draw the bluſhes of the morn;
In Aurora's flowing veſt,
Lightly be the damſel dreſt;
Shape and air of Venus ſhow,
Let the graces ſmiles beſtow,
Laſtly, to compleat the whole,
Give the nymph Minerva's ſoul.
Theſe, the poets all declare,
Conſtitute the charming fair:
But, alas! ſhe's only found,
In poet's ſong, and fairy ground.

PRICE:

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in OCTOBER, &c.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old 1st S.	S. Sea old A. 2d S.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. New 2d S	Red. 3 ¼ B. Ann.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
29		135 ½	102 ⅜			91 ⅜			91	91 ⅛		96 ⅛	90 ⅛	1l. 8s	5 15 0	N. E.	fair
30		135 ½				91 ¼			91			96 ¼	90	1l. 7s	5 15 0	N. W.	rain
1	Sunday															N. W.	fair
2		135 ½	102 ⅜			91 ¼			90 ⅞	91		96 ⅛	90 ⅛	1l. 7s	5 15 0	N. N. W.	fair
3		135 ½	102 ⅜			91			90 ½	91		96 ¼	90 ¼	1l. 6s	5 15 0	N. W. by N.	fair
4		135				90 ½				90 ⅛		96	90	1l. 5s	5 17 6	N. N. E.	fair
5		135 ½				90			90	90		95 ½	90	1l. 2s	5 15 0	E. by N.	fair
6		135 ½				89 ½			89 ½	89 ½		95 ½	89 ½	1l. 2s	5 15 0	E. N. E.	fair
7		134	100 ½			89 ⅜			89 ½	89 ½		96	89 ½	1l. 5s	5 15 0	N. W.	fair
8	Sunday															N. by W.	rain
9		134	100 ½			89 ⅛			89 ⅜	89 ½		96	89 ½	1l. 5s	5 15 0	W.	rain, fair
10		133 ½							89				89 ⅜	1l. 3s	5 15 0	S. W.	cold
11		133 ½	100			89 ¼			89 ⅜	89 ⅛		95 ⅜	89 ⅜	1l. 2s	6 0 0	W. N. W.	fine
12			99 ¾			89 ¼			89 ⅜	89 ⅛		95 ⅜	89 ⅜	1l. 2s	6 0 0	W.	fine
13		133 ½	99 ¾			89 ¼			89 ⅜	89 ⅛		95 ⅜	89 ⅜	1l. 1s	6 0 0	N. W. by W.	fine
14		133 ½	99 ¾			89 ⅜			89 ⅜	89 ⅛	88 ½	95 ⅜	89 ⅜	1l. 1s	6 0 0	E.	frost
15	Sunday															E.	frost
16		133 ½	99 ¾			89 ⅜			89 ⅜	89 ⅛	88 ½	95 ⅜	89 ⅜	1l. 1s	6 0 0	E.	fine
17		133	99 ¾			89 ⅜			89 ⅜	89 ⅛	88 ½	95 ⅜	89 ⅜	1l. 1s	6 0 0	E.	fine
18		133	99 ¾			89 ⅜			89 ⅜	89 ⅛	88 ½	95 ⅜	89 ⅜	1l. 2s	6 0 0	E.	clou. fair
19		133 ½	99 ¾			89 ½			89 ⅜	89 ⅛	88 ½	95 ⅜	89 ⅜	1l. 2s	6 5 6	E. by N.	rain
20	117 ½	134	99 ½			90			89 ⅜	89 ⅛	88 ½	95 ⅜	89 ⅜	1l. 2s	6 5 0	N. by E.	rain
21		134	100			90			89 ⅜		88 ½		89 ⅜	1l. 2s	6 5 0	N. W.	fine
22	Sunday															N. W.	fine
23	117 ½	134 ½	100						89 ⅞	89 ⅛	88 ½	95 ¾	89 ½	1l. 2s	6 5 0	N. E.	fair rain
24	117 ½	134 ½	100			90 ⅛			90	89 ⅛		96	89 ⅞	1l. 3s	6 5 0	E.	rain
25	117 ½	134 ½	100			90 ⅛			90	89 ⅛	88 ½	96 ⅛	90	1l. 3s	6 5 0	E.	cloudy
26	117 ½	134 ½	100			90 ⅛			90	89 ⅛	88 ½	96 ⅛	89 ½	1l. 1s	6 5 0	N. E.	fine
27	117	135 ½	100			90 ⅛			89 ⅞	90 ⅛	88 ½	96	89 ⅞	1l. 2s	6 12 0	N. N. W.	frost
28	116	135 ½	100			90 ⅛			89 ⅞	90 ⅛	88 ⅝	96	89 ⅞	1l. 2s	6 12 0	E.	windy
29	Sunday															E.	rain

Price of corn	Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 36s. to 43s. odq	9l. 10s load	9l. 10s load	8l. 05s load	9l. 11s load	12l. 10s load	28s to 46 qu	34s to 46 qu	4s 6d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt
	Barley 16s to 19s od.	20s to 22 qr	22s to 27 qr	27s to 30 qr	23s to 27 qr	19s to 23 qr	26s to 30	23s to 26	2s 6d	2s 6d to 0s 0d	Hay per Load 54s.
	Oats 13s to 16s 6d.	14s to 18 od	21s to 25	18s to 20s	15s to 19 0od	16s to 19 6d	19s to 24	16s to 24	2s 6d to 0s	2s 1d to 0s 0d	Coals 39s. per Chal.
	Beans 22s to 25s 6d.	28s to 00 od	30s to 34	36s to 40s	28s to 32 0od	24s to 34	34s to 40	32s to 44	4s to 4s 6d	4s 3d to 0s 0d	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, Oct. 2. 12l. 17s.—21. 12l. 18. 6d.—27. 12l. 8s. 6d.


A MAP of the SEAT of WAR in the South.rn part of LUSATIA with part of SAXONY &c.
By T. Kitchin fo.
English Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Bautzen
Budissin
Bischofswerda
Old Dresden
DRESDEN
Pirna
Königstein
Dohna
Meissen
Wehlen
Lohmen
Hohenstatt
Sebnitz
Stolpen
Schandau
Hohe Beige
Kese Teich
Hirnse Kretschen
Neudorf
Ottendorf
Bertheldorf
Fischbach
Ullersdorf
Weisig
Rennersdorf
Lautenbach
Neustadt
Burkersd
Schmölln
Thiemen
Wilthen
Rosenhahn
Königswalde
Georgswalde
Sclokenau
Hermsdorf
Lang Grund
Hermsdorf
Ditterbach
Wiesa
Lausa
Löbau
Kemnitz
Berthelsdorf
Sommerau
Ostritz
Seidau
Seckendorf
Reichenau
Friedersdorf
Waldgen
Kl. Schonau
Sommerau
Georgenthal
Hennwald
Walterdorf
Ullersdorf
Glasendorf
Hermsdorf
Ob. Oderwitz
Ni. Oderwitz
Gr. Henners
Zittau
Hirnitz
Warnsdorf
Hennwalde
Ob. Grund
Tollstein
Wiesa
Kl. Marienstern
Panschwitz
Storch
Tauchritz
Cosel
Ebersbach
Kl. Schönau
Ob. Kunnersd.
Ob. Kunnitz
Ob. Leschen
Ob. Leschen

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Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in NOVEMBER, &c.

Day	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	S. Sea An. old 1st S.	S. Sea old An. 2d S.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. New 2d S	Red. 3 p. Cent. B. Ann.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	Ind. Bonds pram.	B. Exch. Bill. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather Londo
30	117	135	100			90			90	90	88	96	89	1l. 3s	6 5	S. W.	fine
31	116	134	100	98		90		89	89	90	88	96	89	1l. 5s	6 5	S.	rain
1	117	134	100			90		89	89	90		96	89	1l. 2s	6 5	S. W.	fine
2	117	134	100			90		89	89	90		95	89			S. W.	rain
3	116	134	100	99		90		89	89	90	88	95	89	1l. 3s	6 7 6	S. W. by W.	fair
4	117	135	100	90		90		89	89	90	88	95	89	1l. 2s	6 7 6	S. W. by S.	rain
5	Sunday															S. W.	rain
6	117	135		90				89	90		88		89	1l. 3s	6 7 6	S. W.	rain
7	117	135	100	90		90		89	90	90	88	96	89	1l. 3s	6 7 6	S. W.	rain
8	116	136	100			91		89	90	90	88	96	89	1l. 3s	6 7 6	S.	cloudy
9	117	136	100	90		91		89	90	90	88	96	89	1l. 3s	6 7 6	S.	fair
10	117	137	101	90		91		89	90	90	88	96	89	1l. 3s	6 7 6	S.	fine
11		139						90	90	90	89		89	1l. 3s	6 2 6	S. W.	clou. rain
12	Sunday															S. W.	rain, fair
13		139						90	90	90	89		90	1l. 3s	1 12 6	S. S. W.	frost
14	117	139	101	91		92		90	90	91	88	96	91	1l. 2s	1 2 0	N. N. W.	frost
15	118	139	102			92		91	92	91	90	98	91	1l. 6s	1 2 6	S. W.	rain
16	118	139	101	91		92		91	92	91	90	97	91	1l. 5s	1 2 6	S. E. by E.	frost mist
17	118	138		91		92		91	91	91	89	96	91	1l. 5s	1 5 0	N. W.	rain
18	118	136	101	91		92		90	91	91	89	97	90	1l. 6s	1 10 6	W. N. W.	fair
19	Sunday															W. N. W.	rain
20	118	135	102	91		92		90	91	91	89	97	90	1l. 7s	1 10 6	S. W.	cloudy
21		135	101	91				90	91		89		90	1l. 7s	1 12 6	E.	cloudy
22	117	135	101	90		91		90	91	91	89	97	90	1l. 5s	1 10 0	E.	cloudy
23	117	135	100	90		91		90	91	91	89	96	90	1l. 3s	1 10 6	N. by E.	frost
24	117	135	100	90		91		90	91	91	88	96	90	1l. 2s	1 12 6	N. by W.	cold
25	117	135	100	90				90	91	91	88		90	1l. 3s	1 10 0	S.	fine
26	Sunday															S.	frost
27	117	135	100	90		91		90	91	91	89	97	90	1l. 2s	1 12 6	S.	rain
28	117	135	100	90		91		89	90	91	88	96	90	1l. 0s	1 12 6	S. E.	cloudy

Price of corn	Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 27s. to 32s. od q	8l. 10s load	11l. 01s load	10l. 00s load	11l. 00s load	12l. 10s load	28s to 46 qu	34s to 46 qu	7s 6d bushel	5s 4d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
	Barley 13s to 20s od.	25s to 27 qr	24s to 25 qr	27s to 30 qr	24s to 26 qr	19s to 23 qr	26s to 30	22s to 25	3s 10d	2s 9d to 3s 0d	Hay per Load 54s.
	Oats 12s to 15s 6d.	21s to 22 od	21s to 25	18s to 20s	16s to 20 6d	16s to 19 6d	19s to 24	18s to 22	2s 4d to 0s	2s 8d to 3s 0d	Coals 2l. per Chald.
	Beans 20s to 26s 6d.	33s to 34 od	31s to 32	36s to 40s	28s to 32 od	24s to 34	34s to 40	34s to 42	4s to 4s 2d	4s 3d to 0s 0d	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, Nov. 4. 12l. 0s. 6d.—20. 16l. 0s. 0d.—24. 14l. 10s.—25. 15l. 15s.—28. 16l. 10s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For NOVEMBER, 1758.

A future SPEECH *to a preſent* MINISTER.

A Pamphlet has lately been Publiſhed, entitled, An Examination of a Letter, publiſhed under the Name of L——t G——l B—gh, and addreſſed to the Right Hon. W——m P—t, Eſq;

IN this Pamphlet the author endeavours to prove, that the letter cannot be a true copy of what was wrote by the g——l; and with many arguments for this purpoſe, in which are contained ſeveral ſtrictures upon our publick conduct, he gives us a ſpeech, which he ſuppoſes may be made to the Right Hon. gentleman, to whom the letter was addreſſed.

This ſpeech is as follows:

"You cannot, Sir, but confeſs, that in the commencement of our war with France, a war ſo juſt, that conſidering the notorious encroachments and aggreſſions of that nation in America, it might very properly be termed a war of neceſſity: We ſtood matched with France alone: The other powers of Europe were as yet neutral, with reſpect to us; and the greater number of them were undoubtedly our well-wiſhers. At that time you was yourſelf in a conſiderable place under the government, which you had obtained by renouncing your oppoſition to its meaſures, and kept it for ſome years, by running mute with the m—n—t—r—l pack, in the purſuit of all its objects. At length, however, you ſaw your occaſion fair for flaming out again. You obſerved, and juſtly obſerved, the war feebly adminiſtered, Minorca infamouſly loſt, the nation itſelf diſhonoured, by liſtening to the panick alarm of impracticable invaſions, as well as by many other unnational meaſures. It was then that this country had the obligation to you of your exerting your ever-victorious eloquence againſt the conduct of the adminiſtration of that time, and eſpecially againſt the continental connections that had ſo long hung a fatal bias on the Britiſh councils. The nation, in a rapture, to find herſelf not utterly deſerted, and that there was one man that would at length embrace her part, and vindicate her intereſt, ſeemed to have forgot, and certainly forgave your former departure from much the ſame profeſſions. Attentive only to the exigencies of the moment, it imagined power could be in no hands ſo bad as thoſe out of which you was, with ſuch apparent patriotiſm, employing yourſelf to wreſt it: No change, in ſhort, could well be preſumed, but what muſt be for the better. In that preſumption you had the whole force of the community on your ſide. After various fluctuations then, power ſeemed to have ſettled in yourſelf; and the people, whoſe idol you was, unaccountably enough, become, thought they ſaw the great man in you, becauſe you had appeared to them the good man, or in other words, the man of your country, the greateſt of all titles in all countries, and perhaps in this one alone, not only not dangerous, but pregnant with the greateſt honour and advantages. What marks too did you not receive of this honeſt, generous, though unadviſed ſenſe of the people? Under what engagements did they not lay you to deſerve this unparalleled confidence, after ſuch ſtrong reaſons as they had againſt it? We ſhall now ſee the conſequences of this glorious acquiſition of a miniſter after the nation's own heart. The Germanick ſyſtem, ſo loudly, to juſtly fulminated againſt, and almoſt given up, began, under your auſpices, too be once more the predominant one. Circumſtances were ſaid to be changed, and ſo indeed they were; but ſo as to afford tenfold reaſon more than before, to keep clear of it. Inſtead of employing your ſuperiority of political knowledge,

knowledge, to repreſs the people's infatuation with a meteor, a people doubly deceived by the groſſeſt miſ-information, and by their own paſſion, the more dangerouſly, for its being founded on the moſt virtuous motives, you made your uſe of it to renew, under no better a ſanction than that of this popular error, the moſt unpromiſing, and the moſt exceptionable of all the connections on the continent. Auſtria, with whom it was ſo much our intereſt to keep the greateſt meaſures, to detach her from her new perfidious ally, was not, it ſeems, enough exaſperated by our firſt treaty with Pruſſia; but, in order to cement an alliance ſo pernicious to Europe, as that of France and Auſtria, we muſt, by a freſh one, draw the ties cloſer between us and a prince, whom we could neither effectually ſerve, nor be ſerved by him, a prince whom Hanover itſelf had plainly judged in the career of perdition, and done him the truly friendly office of diſſuading him from it. By this means, every power in enmity with him, naturally turned hoſtile to us, who, at the bottom, had nothing in our own cauſe that was common with his; and to whom the beſt ſervice we could do, was the not feeding it with ſupplies, which could only protract his ruin, to make it ultimately the more certain, the more indiſpenſably neceſſary to the powers in arms againſt him, and the leſs lamented. But how far is this from being all of the bitter fruits Germany has produced to us, ſince the inoculating us her politicks? It is not enough, that Britain's greateſt intereſt muſt be ſubordinated to that of ſome of her provinces, but what ought to be infinitely dearer to this nation, and certainly with all implies her intereſt, her honour muſt be moſt cruelly brought into queſtion, for the part imputed to her miniſters, in abetting the Hanoverians in the reſumption of their arms, after they had been laid down in virtue of a ſolemn convention authenticated by the ſacred word of her ſovereign's own ſon. Be it granted, however, againſt the general ſenſe of Europe, that the perfidy of the French abſolved the Hanoverians. But what good on earth could reſult to Britain, from inſtituting or encouraging them to ſuch a ſtep, for which ſhe was not only to give them the arrears they had forfeited, but re-inſtate them upon her pay-books, on which it would, perhaps, have been better they had never ſtood? If it ſhall be ſaid, that the reſpect to the intereſt of our ally, whom they were to ſtrengthen againſt France, our common enemy, was the motive, nothing can be plainer, than that for one power we were ſo vainly oppoſing to her, we were giving her a number for friends, ſo that it was ultimately involving ourſelves in the certain ruin that muſt, ſooner or later, await that ſingle ally of ours, and bidding fair to fruſtrate all the advantages which our own force, exerted on a purely national footing, might produce to us in the courſe of the war. In this ſo probably juſt a view of things, that great, that valuable acquiſition of Louiſbourg, ſo ſtrongly ſuggeſted by the unanimous voice of a ſenſible people, that it may be called excluſively their own act and deed, is likely to be an affliction to them, inſtead of matter of triumph and advantage. France might, indeed, in vain demand a reſtitution of it: We might juſtly laugh to ſcorn at her reclaimer, and defy her to retake it. But the keeping it in the teeth of all thoſe united powers in Europe, we have indiſpoſed towards us, by our fatal continental connections, may, perhaps, be eaſier to ſay than to make good. But, without thoſe connections, where is that power in Europe that could have the ſhadow of a right, or would think themſelves intereſted to preſcribe to us in this point? May not the reſtoration of Louiſbourg even be made an indiſpenſable condition for the ſaving the king of Pruſſia, if he is to be ſaved; and but through the interpoſition of France, who has undoubtedly an intereſt to reſcue him, there is no appearance of his being reſcued; and yet France will probably have effronterie to inſiſt on herſelf being paid by Britain for what ſhe knows to be of ſo much importance to her; and who, Sir, can oppoſe this? Not ſurely thoſe who have been inſtrumental to the linking us with that ally? Granting them all imaginable intrepidity, and diſembarraſſment of countenance, can they with any tolerable grace employ all the fire and ſmoke of their oratory, in oppoſition to a motion, which it is however to be hoped never will be made, and for the making of which there could never have exiſted ſo much as a pretence, but for the conſequences of themſelves having, in their procedure, ſet their own principles at defiance? Can they have ſo thorough an aſſurance of the people's aptneſs to receive what impreſſions they pleaſe, as to attempt ſo barefaced an impoſition, as exclaiming againſt their own work would be? Can they expect that thoſe who are uninfected with party, thoſe who have ever ſeen the Germanick connections in their true colour, who deteſt

the thought of reſtoring Louiſbourg, that they will not ſpurn their joining them in the oppoſition they may make to it, or will ſuffer ſo good a cauſe to be diſcountenanced by the appearance in it of thoſe to whom, if it ſhould not be ſucceſsful, they and the nation muſt originally owe its not being ſucceſsful? If ever, which God forbid! Louiſbourg ſhould be reſtored to the French, thoſe who the laſt promoted, or rather renewed our continental connections, are thoſe who will have, in fact, given it up. As little will the clear ſpirited opponents to the reſtitution of that conqueſt, be the bubbles of any endeavours that may be uſed to ſink its value, and raiſe that of Minorca, purely by means of ſuch falſe weights to make the exchange be accepted. The people of England know as well as the French themſelves the immenſe difference. In ſhort, the ſide of thoſe who declare for the genuine intereſt of this country, cannot be weakened by any thing ſo much as by your embracing it. What can you ſay for truly Britiſh meaſures, that will not make againſt yourſelf?—Will you, Sir, eſpecially, declare againſt the meaſure of ſending troops to Germany? You! who know ſo well who it was that encouraged, perhaps, ſollicited the Hanoverians to take up arms and our pay again, which affords ſome colour, at leaſt for the reinforcements ſent them from hence, that they might not complain of being deſerted, or unſupported in the ſtep they had taken in deference to the wiſe patrons and avowers of it here? Yes, Sir, to convince you, that in this addreſs to you, there is not the leaſt mixture of that ſpirit of party, which, thoſe who are infected with it, ſee in every thing that contradicts the ſenſe of their own; I fairly and ſolemnly own to you, that even your holding your power, as diſadvantageous as it may have been to the true intereſts of this country, is ſtill preferable to the horror of the nation's being delivered up again into the wretched hands of the old adminiſtration, or exploded chiefs of factions. You have, at leaſt, paid to virtue the homage of appearances, and your own intereſt has loſt nothing by thoſe appearances. They on the contrary, have to the reſt of their imbecility joined that of avowing and practiſing the moſt determinate corruption. If Britain no longer produces any truly unexceptionable men of high rank, extenſive influence, and unimpeachable character, it is over with her; and in that caſe, I do not ſee why you more than another ſhould be envied the taſk of puſhing her down that precipice, on the brink of which ſhe actually ſtands tottering, and to which ſhe has been equally brought by thoſe whom ſhe diſtruſted, and by thoſe in whom ſhe has confided."

An Authentick ACCOUNT *of the Reduction of* LOUISBOURG.

THE author of this account modeſtly calls himſelf a ſpectator, but if he was only a ſpectator, he appears to have been a very diligent, and a very judicious enquirer.

We ſhall give our readers only his account of the two moſt remarkable parts of this enterprize, as they ſet the conduct of the commanders, and the bravery of our troops and ſeamen, in the moſt conſpicuous light. *.

"The commanding officers in the expedition againſt this important fortreſs, were theſe that follow:

Of the fleet. The Hon. Edward Boſcawen, admiral of his majeſty's blue ſquadron, and commander in chief of all his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed, and to be employed in North-America.—Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. rear-admiral of the white.—Philip Durell, Eſq; commodore.

Of the army. Major-general Jeffery Amherſt, commander in chief of his majeſty's forces to be employed in the Iſland of Cape Breton, &c.—Brigadier-general Edward Whitmore. — Brigadier-general Charles Laurence. — Brigadier-general James Wolfe.—Colonel Baſtide, chief engineer. — Colonel George Williamſon, commander of the train of artillery.

The Fleet conſiſted of the following SHIPS.

	Guns.	
Namur	90	Hon. Edward Boſcawen. Capt. Buckle.
Royal Wm.	84	Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Capt. Evans.
Pr. Amelia	80	Philip Durell, Eſq; Capt. Bray.
Dublin	74	Capt. Rodney.
Terrible	74	Collins.
Northumb.	70	Rt. Hon. Ld Colvil.
Vanguard	70	Swanton.
Orford	70	Spry.
Burford	70	Gambier.
Somerſet	70	Hughes.
Lancaſter	70	Ho. G. Edgecumbe.
Devonſhire	66	Gordon.
Bedford	64	Fowke.
Captain	64	Amherſt.
Pr. Fred.	64	Man.
Pembroke	60	Simcoe.

Kingſton

* *See Lond. Mag. for Auguſt laſt, p.* 379.

Kingſton	60	Parry.
York	60	Pigot.
Pr. of Ora.	60	Perguſon.
Defiance	60	Baird.
Nottingham	60	Marſhall.
Centurion	54	Mantell.
Sutherland	50	Rous.

FRIGATES.

Juno, Diana, Boreas, Trent, Gramont, Shannon, Hind, Portmahon, Nightingale, Kennington, Squirrel, Beaver, Hunter, Scarborough, Hawke, Ætna, Lightning, Tyloe."

And the army conſiſted of 11,936 men, officers included, together with 324 men of the train.

May 28, they ſailed from Halifax, and June 2, they anchored in Gabarus Bay, in Cape-Breton *. "That very evening the general, with the brigadier-generals Laurence and Wolfe, reconnoitred the ſhore, as near as poſſible, and made a diſpoſition for landing in three places. They obſerved that the enemy had a chain of poſts along the ſhore, from Cape-Noir to Flat-Point, and irregulars from thence to the bottom of the bay; with works and batteries at all the places, where it was probable or practicable for any troops to land.

The 3d, they diſcovered ſeveral encampments of the enemy along the ſhore of a little bay, at the N. E. end of Gabreuſe, which was the moſt convenient place for the intended deſcent: This bay has ſince been called Kennington-Cove, from that frigate's being ſtationed there, as cloſely as ſhe could venture to the ſhore, to play her cannon upon the enemy, and their batteries, on the day of landing the troops."

But the ſurf was every day ſo great, that they could not attempt landing till the 8th. On that day, about two o'clock in the morning, the troops were debarked in the men of war and the tranſports boats, rowed by their proper crews; the former under the direction of a lieutenant, mate, or midſhipman, and the latter under that of the officer of the troops in each boat; and proper orders, for landing in three diviſions, were given by the general.

"Previous to the landing, capt. Rous, in the Sutherland, and ſeveral other frigates, had, by the admiral's direction, ſtationed themſelves as near the ſhore as was convenient, to terrify and annoy the enemy's fortified encampments, the better to prepare for the attempt of the boats.

Their diſpoſition was—the Sutherland and Squirrel on the right, near White-Point; the Kennington and Hallifax ſnow on the left, near Kennington-Cove; and the Gramont, Diana, and Shannon frigates, in the centre. Accordingly, after commodore Durell had reported it as his opinion, that the troops might land on the left, without any great interruption from this morning's ſurf, about ſun-riſe, A this day, a moſt furious cannonading was begun, by the Kennington and Hallifax ſnow, which was continued by all the reſt, with only ſome neceſſary intermiſſions in favour of the attempt, until about eight o'clock. About four this morning, under cover of the ſhip's guns, the boats, B with a diviſion of the troops, after a general rendezvous near White-Point, made an attempt of landing to the left of Kennington Cove, with 600 light infantry, the whole battalion of Highlanders, and four companies of grenadiers, under the command of brigadier-general Wolfe; C while a feint of landing was made to the right, towards White-Point, conducted by brigadier-general Whitmore; and the brigades in the centre were commanded by brigadier-general Laurence, who made a ſhew of landing at the Freſh-water Cove, the more to diſtract the enemy's attention, D and to divide their force.

The left wing, finding the ſhore at Kennington-Cove impregnable, withdrew, with ſome loſs, from the warm fire of two batteries, diſcharging grape and round ſhot upon them in flank; while ſeveral ſwivels, and ſmall arms almoſt without E number, ſhowered on them from the lines, that were about 15 feet above the level of the boats. As the enemy had, for ſome years, been preparing againſt ſuch a probable attempt, they had now been, ſome days, in expectation of our viſit: They had accordingly poſted themſelves along F the ſhore, to the number of more than 3000 regulars, irregulars, and a few of the native Indians, in all the probable places of landing, behind a very ſtrong breaſt-work, fortified at proper diſtances with ſeveral pieces of cannon, beſides ſwivels of an extraordinary calibre, mounted G on very ſtrong perpendicular ſtocks of wood, driven deep into the ground: They had alſo prepared for flanking, by erecting redans, mounted with cannon, in the moſt advantageous ſituations.—Nothing of the kind has perhaps been ſeen, more complete than theſe fortifications. Beſides, H all the approaches to the front lines were rendered ſo extremely difficult, by the trees they had laid very thick together upon the ſhore round all the Cove, with their branches lying towards the ſea, for the diſtance of 20 in ſome, and of 30 yards in other places, between the lines and the water's

* *See the Map in Lond. Mag. for Auguſt laſt, p.* 384.

water's edge; that, had our people not been expoſed to ſuch a fire from the enemy, the bare attempt of poſſeſſing theſe lines, would have been like that of travelling towards them through a wild foreſt, from the interwoven branches of one tree to thoſe of another, with incredible fatigue and endleſs labour.

Nor, was this ſtratagem poſſible to be ſuſpected at any great diſtance, as the place had the appearance of one continued green of little ſcattered branches of fir. And, but very few of the guns on their lines were to be diſtinguiſhed out of the reach of their metal; the reſt were artfully concealed from our view, with ſpruce-branches, until the boats advanced towards the ſhore, with the reſolution of forcing the works—The latent deſtruction was then unmaſked, by the removal of the ſpruce-branches, and the adventurous ſpectators were ſoon convinced, thoſe works were not capable of being forced by numbers much ſuperior to theirs. The enemy depended much on their ſtrength here, which, perhaps, occaſioned them to be ſomewhat premature in their exertion of it: For, before our boats came near the water's edge, they began, with great alertneſs, to play their batteries, and to fire-red hot balls, beſides a continual diſcharge of their ſmall arms among them. The conſequence had been much more fatal to our people, few if any of whom would have eſcaped, had the enemy timed their fire with more judgment, by permitting the boats to have actually landed their men on that narrow ſhoal beach, taking no other notice of them, until they had been all in their power, than they had done before of the fire from our frigates, and of ſome boats that had been with commodore Durell, to reconnoitre the ſhore, before any of the troops had put off from the tranſports.

Exaſperated, not diſcouraged, at this repulſe from the enemy's irreſiſtible fire, the troops of that wing drew off with all convenient expedition towards the centre, determined to ruſh on ſhore wherever they ſaw any probability of ſucceſs, whatever loſs they might ſuſtain. Soon after this, the lieutenants Browne and Hopkins, with enſign Grant, and about 100 of the light infantry, happily gained the ſhore over almoſt impracticable rocks and ſteeps, to the right of the Cove. Upon which, brigadier Wolfe directed the remainder of this command to puſh on ſhore as ſoon as poſſible, and as well as they could—which heightened their eager impatience ſo much, that the light infantry, Highlanders, and grenadiers intermixed, ruſhed forwards with impetuous emulation, without regard to any previous orders, and piqued themſelves mightily which boat could be moſt dexterous and active in getting firſt on ſhore. In this manner, though all the while expoſed to the fire of a battery of three guns, that ſometimes raked, ſometimes flanked their boats very furiouſly, and of ſmall arms within 20 yards of them, they were all expeditiouſly landed with little loſs, beſides about 22 grenadiers, who were unfortunately drowned, by having their boats ſtove in the bold attempt.

Among the foremoſt of theſe parties was brigadier Wolfe, who jumped out of his boat into the ſurf, to get to the ſhore, and was readily followed by numbers of the troops, amidſt a moſt obſtinate fire of the enemy. Soon after landed brigadier Laurence, and was followed by the reſt of the brigades with all poſſible expedition. After him, in a little time, brigadier Whitmore, and the diviſion of the right wing, gained the ſhore, amidſt a continual diſcharge of ſhot and ſhells from the enemy's lines, ſeveral of the latter reaching alſo as far as the brigades in the centre. And, laſt of all, landed the commander in chief, major-general Amherſt, in the rear, full of the higheſt ſatisfaction from ſeeing the reſolution, bravery, and ſucceſs of the troops, in ſurmounting difficulties and deſpiſing dangers. A noble ſpecimen of the ſpirit he had to depend on their exerting, in the courſe of this undertaking, where they muſt expect to encounter ſo many of the one and of the other. In ſhort, never, perhaps, might this obſervation be more juſtly applied to the heroick bravery and conduct of Engliſh officers and ſoldiers, than on this remarkable occaſion—*Regis ad exemplum totus componitur orbis.*

It would be an injurious diminution of the glory our landing parties acquired in this hazardous enterprize, not to remark particularly the difficulties they had to ſurmount.—Such a boiſterous ſurf drove on moſt parts of the ſhore at that time, as ſtove a great number of their boats, by which ſeveral of the men were ſo much hurt and bruiſed, as to be very incapable of helping and taking care of themſelves, and ſome others were cruſhed to pieces between the boats and the rocks. Moſt, if not all of thoſe who did land, were obliged to wade through the great ſwell, themſelves and their arms much wetted; and,

and, after that, to ſcramble up ſuch rugged rocks, and almoſt perpendicular precipices, as to the wary enemy's engineers, ſeemed in need of no fortification or defence, their own ſteep, rough aſcent, having been judged beyond the attempt of men under arms, before this glorious morning. And, to complete the diſcouraging ſcene, they were all the while expoſed to the utmoſt fury of the enemy's fire, and not in a ſituation of exerting themſelves in any kind of defence, except by terrifying the aſtoniſhed foe, with the reſolute bravery of gaining what had till now been thought an inacceſſible ſhore, and landing in the moſt unexpected, one who had not the ſtrongeſt proofs of the fact might ſay, incredible places. But none, nor even all theſe diſcouragements, were able to damp the true Engliſh ſpirit of our people in this brave attempt—A national ſpirit, that our ſoldiery are never known to want under the conduct of ſuch commanders as ſignalized themſelves here—a ſpirit that will give both the officers and ſoldiers of this memorable day an honourable diſtinction among Engliſhmen, as long as Britiſh bravery ſhall be ſucceſsful in the defence of Britiſh liberty.

The ſpirit and fortitude, which thus viſibly actuated all theſe troops in this heroic attempt, no leſs remarkably diſtinguiſhed their whole ſucceeding conduct, which was but one continued exertion of the greateſt bravery. They inſtantly attacked the next battery to them in flank with ſo much vigour, as ſoon forced a numerous body of the enemy to abandon their ſtrong poſt with great precipitation. And, ſo great was the reſolution they ſhewed in ſurrounding and attacking the enemy's extenſive lines, that they had hardly given there a ſpecimen of true Engliſh bravery, before they ſaw themſelves maſters of the ſhore with all its ſtrong works. The daſtardly panick that appeared to ſlack[illegible] enemy's fire as ſoon as they ſaw our [illegible]nd pretty near them, now ſhewed itſ[illegible] very conſpicuouſly by its effects, the little reſiſtance they made when their numbers are compared with ours, and the great confuſion with which they fled every way before our men into contiguous woods; while ſeveral of them were killed in their flight, and upwards of 70 taken priſoners: Among theſe two captains of grenadiers and two lieutenants, who with the men were immediately ſent on board the fleet. The French officer that commanded here was lieutenant col. M. St. Julien. Our general officers were all this time remarkably active: And, it would be an injuſtice to their merits not to ſay, that we owe this ſucceſs chiefly to their animated preſence and prudent conduct.

The enemy's flight was the more precipitate, from an apprehenſion, that brigadier Whitmore, who had landed the troops on the right, would attempt to cut off their retreat into the garriſon of Louiſbourg; which muſt then ſoon have fallen into our hands, as there were not, by their own accounts ſince, above 300 men left in it that morning, the reſt having been drawn to the ſhore to oppoſe our landing: For they well knew, that the ſucceſs of their efforts there was effectually to decide the fate of Louiſbourg; which is not tenable for any long time againſt a numerous army with a good train of artillery, aſſiſted and ſupported by ſuch a fleet as we had ſo near at hand.

[*The reſt in our next.*]

THE MAP of the ſeat of war in the ſouthern part of Luſatia, with part of Saxony, that fronts our title, muſt be very agreeable, as well as abſolutely neceſſary for our readers inſpection at this criſis, when they every day read of the marches, countermarches, and various operations of four great armies in thoſe parts, viz. Two armies of Pruſſians; the grand army under the king, returning from Sileſia, and now about Bautſen, and another under general Itzemplits, near Dreſden; the grand army of Auſtrians under Daun, and that of the empire under the prince of Deux-Ponts, beſides other ſmall armies of Pruſſians and Auſtrians: This beautiful Map, though upon ſo ſmall a ſcale, will afford them abundant ſatisfaction.

The annexed PLAN of the fort and bay of Frontenac, with the adjacent countries, will demonſtrate the importance of that conqueſt, an account of which, ſee at p. 593. The fort ſtood in W. long. 77. and lat. 43. 20. and was ſituate on the river St. Laurence, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Lake Ontario, which lake is 300 miles long, and about 100 broad. The five nations of Iroquois poſſeſs all the eaſt and ſouth ſhores of this lake, and always diſputed the right of the French to the lake itſelf. Some perſons were not a little ſurprized at the demolition of fort Frontenac, and imagine it would have been more to our intereſt in thoſe parts, to have kept it in our hands with a ſtrong garriſon.

The HISTORY of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 502.

THESE were all the bills that were brought in and paſſed into laws, in purſuance of the reſolutions of the committees of ſupply, and ways and means; and as to the other bills which were laſt ſeſſion brought in, and had the good fortune to be paſſed into laws, I ſhall give an account of the moſt important of them according to the order of time, in which they were introduced into the houſe, conſequently I muſt begin with the affair relating to corn; for in purſuance of the reſolution agreed to *nem. con.* the firſt day of the ſeſſion *, the order for going into the committee thereby appointed being the next day read, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the mayor, magiſtrates, and merchants of Liverpool, in behalf of themſelves, ſubſcribers thereto, and the reſt of the inhabitants of that borough; complaining of the then preſent high price of wheat, and other grain, and expreſſing their fear, that the ſame would continue to riſe, unleſs the time for the importation of foreign corn, duty free, ſhould be prolonged, or ſome ſalutary meaſures ſhould be taken by parliament, to prevent corn being engroſſed by dealers therein, and its going thro' ſo many hands as it then did; and ſubmitting to the great wiſdom of that houſe, a total prohibition of the diſtilling and exporting of all grain, during the high prices thereof; and therefore praying, the houſe would take the premiſſes into immediate conſideration, and grant the petitioners ſuch a ſeaſonable relief, by a continuance of a free importation of corn; and taking ſuch other effectual means to reduce and keep down the growing price of corn, as ſhould ſeem moſt meet and neceſſary.

This petition was referred to the ſaid committee, and the houſe having reſolved itſelf into the ſame, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported, that the committee had directed him to move for leave to bring in a bill for continuing certain laws, &c. (as mentioned in the aforeſaid reſolution.) And he having moved accordingly, the ſame was agreed to *nem. con.* and he, together with the lord Dupplin, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Potter, Mr. Bayntun, Mr. Alderman Dickenſon, Sir Ellis Cunliff, Mr. Jarrit Smith, and Mr. Pole, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

As the bill had been before prepared, and was very ſhort, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented it the ſame day to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe; and, on the 6th, when the order of the day for the houſe to go into the ſaid committee, was read, an inſtruction was moved for and ordered, that the committee ſhould have power to receive a clauſe, authorizing his majeſty, by and with the advice of his privy council, to permit, in caſe of exigency, the exportation of ſuch quantities of the commodities mentioned in the bill, as might be neceſſary for the only uſe, ſupply, and ſuſtentation of any forces in the pay of Great-Britain, or of thoſe of his majeſty's allies, acting in ſupport of the common cauſe. As the motion for this inſtruction could not be oppoſed by any one who had approved of our treaties with Pruſſia or Heſſe-Caſſel, or of this Iſland's making a common cauſe with any prince or ſtate upon the continent, therefore it was agreed to, and a clauſe added by the committee purſuant thereunto, without any debate; and, on the 7th, the bill was read a third time, paſſed *nem. con.* and ſent to the lords, where it was paſſed without oppoſition or amendment, and returned to the commons the very next day; ſo that it received the royal aſſent by commiſſion on the 9th, which was the more neceſſary, as the act of laſt ſeſſion to prohibit the exportation of corn was to expire on the 25th, and the act to prohibit the diſtillation of ſpirits from corn on the 11th; and the act for allowing the importation of corn, duty free, had expired on Nov. 15. But by this new law all theſe acts are to continue in force until Dec. 24, 1758; and a clauſe was, likewiſe by an inſtruction to the committee, added, by which it is enacted, that during the continuance thereof no bounties ſhall be paid upon the exportation of any of the commodities therein before mentioned.

Preſently after this bill was ordered to be prepared and brought in, that is to ſay, on Dec. 2, it was moved, that an act made in the 51ſt year of the reign of Henry the Third, entitled, *The Prices of Bread and Ale ſhall be according to the*

* *See Lond. Mag. for Auguſt laſt, p.* 386.

Prices of Corn; and alſo an act made in the 8th year of the reign of queen Anne, entitled, *An Act to regulate the Price and Aſſize of Bread*, might be read: And the ſame being read accordingly, it was ordered *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill for the due making of bread, and to regulate the price and aſſize thereof; and that Mr. Alderman Dickenſon, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Grenvilie, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Bayntun, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. Dec. 8, the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Alderman Dickenſon, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and printed. Feb. 1, it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe. But as it was a long bill, and as it was found that it would require ſeveral alterations and amendments, it was on the 7th tranſmitted to a ſelect committee; and, March 13, Sir John Philipps reported, that the committee had gone thro' the bill, and made ſeveral amendments, when the bill was again ordered to be printed, together with the amendments, and, April 25, the report was taken into conſideration by the houſe, when ſeveral of the amendments were diſagreed to, the reſt, with amendments to ſeveral of them, agreed to, and a clauſe was added, and ſeveral amendments were made to the bill, after which it was ordered to be ingroſſed. May 2, the bill, which was now entitled, *A Bill for the due making of Bread, and to regulate the Price and Aſſize thereof, and to puniſh Perſons who ſhall adulterate Meal, Flour, or Bread, in that Part of Great-Britain called England*, was read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the lords, where it likewiſe met with ſome amendments, one of which was, to make the bill general all over Great Britain, and theſe amendments having on June 5 been agreed to by the commons, the bill received the royal aſſent by commiſſion at the end of the ſeſſion; the words, *in that Part of Great-Britain called England*, having been, by virtue of the above amendment, left out of the title of the bill.

Of this act the reader may ſee an abſtract in the London Magazine for July laſt, p. 358; and in the act itſelf there are inſerted two tables for directing the magiſtrates how to ſettle the price of the ſeveral ſorts and ſizes of bread, in proportion to the price the ſeveral ſorts of corn or meal are then fairly and honeſtly ſold for at the reſpective publick markets.

But this was not all the gentlemen of the houſe of commons endeavoured laſt ſeſſion to do for relief of the poor, by reducing the high price of corn; for, Dec. 5, a motion was made by Mr. Nugent, and agreed to *nem. con.* that the houſe would on the 8th reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to take into conſideration the then preſent high price of grain, malt, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch; which committee in ſeveral ſittings came to the following reſolutions, viz.

That it is the opinion of this committee, 1. That all corn and grain be bought and ſold by one and the ſame weight throughout this kingdom.

2. That whenever the ſeveral ſorts of corn or grain ſhall have continued to be ſold at the London market, for the ſpace of three weeks, above certain prices to be fixed, the ports ſhall be opened for a limited time, for the free importation of foreign grain.

3. That no bounty be allowed on the exportation of malt, barley, rye, wheat, or flour, unleſs at the time of ſuch exportation the ſaid ſeveral ſorts of grain and flour ſhall have been ſold at the London market, for the ſpace of three weeks, at lower prices than are limited by an act of the firſt year of the reign of king William and queen Mary, entitled, *An Act for encouraging the Exportation of Corn.*

4. That whenever the ſeveral ſorts of corn and grain ſhall have continued to be ſold at the London market, for the ſpace of three weeks, above certain prices to be fixed, no low wines or ſpirits whatſoever ſhall be made, extracted, or diſtilled within this kingdom, from any wheat, barley, malt, or any other ſort of grain.

5. That the violences committed by mobs in many parts of this kingdom, have been one cauſe of the preſent high price of corn, by preventing the proper and uſual circulation thereof.

Theſe reſolutions being taken into conſideration by the houſe, February the 9th, the 3d, and 5th, only were agreed to; and purſuant to them a bill was then ordered to be brought in; and Sir John Philipps, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Weſt, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. On the 13th, Sir John Philipps preſented the bill to the houſe, being entitled, *A Bill for probibiting the Payment of the Bounty upon the Exportation of Corn, unleſs ſold at a lower Price than is allowed in the Act of the firſt Year of the Reign of William and Mary*; when the bill was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was on the 21ſt, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe; but tho'

tho' this order was, by many renewals, continued to May 10, it was then dropt; conſequently this bill had not the good fortune to paſs into a law, probably becauſe there was no neceſſity for paſſing it laſt ſeſſion, as the payment of theſe bounties had already been prohibited until Dec. 24 next. However, as this bill had ſuch a connection with the former, I thought it neceſſary to ſubjoin an account of it in this place; and I hope it will be taken up again next ſeſſion, for I am convinced, that the bounty is too high, and alſo payable when the price of corn is too high.

As the preſerving and much more the extenſion of all the manufactures in the kingdom, depend upon enabling our poor labouring manufacturers to work for leſs wages than thoſe of their rank can do in any of our rival countries, and as this depends entirely upon their having proviſions, eſpecially bread, at a greater certainty, and a leſs rate, than the ſame ſort of proviſions can be had in any other country, it ſeems to me ridiculous to grant a bounty upon the exportation of our corn, when the price here is above what it may be purchaſed at in any other country; and ſtill more ridiculous to grant ſuch a large bounty as may enable our merchants to ſell it to our foreign rivals at a leſs price than our manufacturers are obliged to pay for it here at home; which will always be the caſe, when the bounty exceeds the charge and riſk of exportation.

From hence it is eaſy to ſee, what we ought to have under our conſideration, when this affair comes next before parliament. In the firſt place, as Poland, Sicily, and Barbary, are next to us the three chief granaries of Europe, we ought to examine carefully into the uſual middle price of corn in theſe three countries, and no bounty ought to be granted upon the exportation of our corn, when it ſells here above that price. Suppoſe, for example, that a Dutch or French merchant may uſually purchaſe as much wheat as he has occaſion for, from 30 to 35s. per quarter, and other ſorts of grain in proportion, at Dantzick, Sicily, or Barbary, in ſuch caſe no bounty ought to be allowed upon the exportation of corn from hence, when it ſells at the London market above that price. I ſay the London market; becauſe if it ſells cheaper at any country market, they ought not to be encouraged to export it, rather than bring it to London; for if we grant a bounty upon exportation, when our corn ſells at any higher price at the London market, we do a great injury to all our manufactures, by enabling our rivals to have that principal part of their proviſions at a cheaper rate, than they could have them from any other country, and thereby enabling them to work at leſs wages than they could otherwiſe do.

This we ſhould in our preſent circumſtances be particularly careful to avoid; becauſe the wages of all ſorts of manufacturers, and the price of every ſort of labour, is at preſent in this country very much enhanced by our taxes, and by the vaſt circulation of paper credit among us *; conſequently we ought to avoid every thing that may any way contribute towards lowering the rate of wages, or the price of labour, among our foreign rivals. For this reaſon many are of opinion, that no bounty ought ever to be granted upon the exportation of corn; but it can do us no harm, when our foreign rivals can have corn at as low a price at home, or from other countries, as they can have it from hence; and the granting of a bounty upon exportation when corn ſells here at as low a price as it does in any other country, will always be attended with two advantages; for the exportation will increaſe our general balance of trade, and the bounty will keep our corn here at home always about a certain fixed price, which is of great advantage in every country, becauſe the rate of wages cannot alter ſo faſt as the price of corn may do; and when a labouring man can ſupport his family by five days labour in the week, many will ſit idle the ſixth; conſequently a ſudden and extraordinary plenty will for ſome time diminiſh the quantity of labour in the kingdom, which is always a national loſs; but if that plenty continues for two, three, or more years, wages, or the price of labour, will at laſt fall in proportion; and then if a ſudden ſcarcity enſues, the moſt induſtrious cannot ſupport their families by their labour, which will always produce mobs and riots in the kingdom. This ſhews, that it is the duty of every government to keep the price of corn at as certain and fixed a rate as poſſible; and for this purpoſe no practicable ſcheme can be ſo effectual, as that of granting a bounty upon exportation, when corn ſells at the London market at as low a price as it uſually ſells for in any other corn country.

I ſhall now obviate one miſtake, which I believe is pretty general, and is this, that our bounty upon the exportation of corn is an advantage to our farmers, and has contributed to the increaſe of our agriculture. As to our farmers, I ſhall admit,

* *See Lond. Mag. for January laſt, p.* 12.

mit, that if the bounty raiſed the price of corn here at home, it was, when firſt granted, an advantage to thoſe farmers whoſe leaſes were unexpired; but as ſoon as the leaſe they were then in poſſeſſion of expired, their landlords would of courſe raiſe their rents, and conſequently the bounty can now be an advantage only to our landholders, by enabling them to raiſe or keep up their rents or their fines. Then as to the increaſe of our agriculture, the bounty could no way be the cauſe of it, unleſs it could be affirmed, that the bounty has raiſed the price of our corn, which it certainly cannot; for ſince that bounty was firſt granted, the price of our corn has generally been lower than it was for many years before. The increaſe of our agriculture can therefore be owing to nothing but that ſpirit of improvement and induſtry which has for many years prevailed among all ranks of people in this country, and has been excited by the cuſtom of granting leaſes for lives, or long leaſes to farmers, which had become general over England before the revolution; and by that ſecurity and freedom we have enjoyed in the poſſeſſion of our eſtates, eſpecially our lands, ever ſince all tenures have been converted into free ſocage, and the fines, quit-rents, and ſervices of moſt copyhold lands, have gradually become certain by the cuſtom of the manor. This ſecurity and freedom will in every country, as well as this, produce the ſame ſpirit; for agriculture would be extremely profitable, even tho' corn ſhould ſell at leſs than half the price it does at preſent, as is evident from the price it now ſells for in Penſilvania and the two New-Jerſeys in America, tho' labour bears a higher price in that country than it does in Great-Britain; and if corn ſhould come to ſell at the ſame, or near the ſame price, in this country, it would in a few years ſo much reduce the rate of wages, and produce ſuch an increaſe in every branch of manufacture, that there would not be a common, nor a ſpot of ground in the kingdom, that would not be improved to the utmoſt by agriculture.

We ought therefore to endeavour to improve and increaſe every branch of manufacture, even for the ſake of increaſing our agriculture; and for this reaſon we ought to take care not to encourage our foreign rivals in manufacture, by letting them have corn from hence at a much cheaper rate than they could have it any where elſe; conſequently no bounty ſhould ever be granted but when corn ſells here as cheap as it is ſold uſually at Dantzick, Sicily, or Barbary. I make no queſtion, but that the gentlemen who were laſt ſeſſion ordered to prepare and bring in this bill, had examined what the price of corn was in thoſe countries; but as their knowledge in this reſpect was not what may be called a parliamentary knowledge, I hope, that when the affair comes next before parliament, ſome of the traders to thoſe countries will be called and examined as to this fact, which it is of ſo much importance to know, before we ſettle at what price corn is to be ſold here, before it becomes entitled to a bounty upon exportation.

And then as to the *quantum* of the bounty, it ought always to be a little below what the expence and riſk of exporting it to France or Holland may be computed to amount to, becauſe if it be higher, we thereby enable the manufacturers of our foreign rivals to purchaſe this ſtaff of life at a cheaper rate than our own manufacturers can have it here at home; the fatal conſequence of which ſtands in no need of explanation. For example, if wheat ſells here from 30 to 35s. per quarter, a bounty of 5s. per quarter upon exportation, gives the exporter a profit of 14 or 15l. per cent. and if the freight and inſurance to France or Holland does not amount to above 7 or 8l. per cent. at moſt, as a ſhip may make ſeveral voyages in a year, and conſequently the exporter may have his money returned to him with a profit ſeveral times in a year, he may ſell his corn in France or Holland at leaſt a ſhilling per quarter cheaper than any wholeſale dealer can ſell the ſame ſort of corn here at home; and conſequently the poor labourers and manufacturers in thoſe countries may have bread about 3l. per cent. cheaper than our poor can have it here at home.

Surely it cannot be deemed good policy in us to throw ſuch an advantage into the hands of our rivals, and ſtill worſe to do it at the expence of our publick revenue, even tho' we ſhould thereby encourage our agriculture; for after having by agriculture provided a ſufficient ſupply of corn for our own people, it is more our intereſt to encourage the production and export of our manufactures, than to encourage the production and export of corn; becauſe the export of 100,000l. worth of manufactures is a greater real advantage to our general balance of trade, with the export of 100,000l. worth of corn, but the producing of 100,000l. worth of manufactures, furniſheth ſubſiſtence for a much greater number of induſtrious poor here at home,

home, than the producing of 100,000l. worth of corn can furniſh; and the increaſe of our induſtrious poor will always be the beſt and the moſt certain encouragement we can give to our agriculture.

It is therefore evident, that our giving ſo large a bounty upon the exportation of our corn, as we did at the revolution, was a very wrong ſtep, and was perhaps firſt ſuggeſted by ſome long-headed Dutchman, in order to give an advantage to the manufacturers of his native country. The encouragement of our agriculture was made the ſpecious pretence, and the hopes of its raiſing the price of corn might perhaps at firſt give a fillip to that ſpirit of improvement which had been before raiſed among our landholders and farmers, chiefly by the act of the 12th of Charles the Second, which turned all tenures into free and common ſocage. But in theſe hopes they were ſoon diſappointed; and indeed it could not be otherwiſe; for we never can export any corn, until it comes to ſell here at home at ſuch a low price, that our merchants may, with the additional advantage of a bounty, be enabled to ſell it to foreigners at as cheap a rate as they can have the ſame ſort of commodity, either at home, or from any other corn country; and for this purpoſe experience has ſhewn, that the price of corn here muſt be greatly below 48s. per quarter, unleſs it be when a general ſcarcity happens in all other corn countries. When this is the caſe, we ſhould begin to take care at home: At leaſt we ſhould not, at the expence of our publick revenue, enable our merchants to let our rivals in manufacture have corn from hence, at a cheaper rate than they can have it from any other country.

I have enlarged the more upon this ſubject, becauſe of the general miſtake, as if the increaſe of our agriculture had been owing to the bounty upon the exportation of corn. Yet the leaſt reflection muſt convince us, that the bounty could not have been the cauſe of this increaſe, unleſs it had raiſed the price of corn, the contrary of which is manifeſt. We muſt therefore look ſome where elſe for the cauſe of this increaſe of agriculture, and we ſhall eaſily find it in that ſpirit of improvement which has been raiſed, and will be preſerved, by that ſecurity and freedom now enjoyed in the poſſeſſion of the lands we hold, either as freeholders, copyholders, or leaſeholders. Therefore no man can reaſonably think, that our agriculture will be diſcouraged, or diminiſhed, by our leſſening the bounty upon the exportation of corn, or by our not allowing any ſuch bounty, unleſs when corn ſells in the London market, at prices much below thoſe fixed by the act of the firſt of William and Mary, which by a want of reflection, or by a miſtaken regard to the landed intereſt, have been ever ſince made the ſtandard. I ſay a miſtaken regard to the landed intereſt; for if by continuing in the ſame error, our manufactures ſhould be ruined, or even diminiſhed, the landed intereſt will loſe much more than it can ever gain by the exportation of corn, as many tenements would then be laid waſte, and much leſs conſumption for all thoſe ſorts of the land's produce which cannot in any ſhape be exported.

In your Magazine for laſt May, I gave ſome account of the bringing in of a bill in the ſeſſion 1756-7, for the encouragement of ſeamen employed in his majeſty's navy, &c. and of the chief reaſon why it then failed of ſucceſs. In order to prevent the ſame reaſon's having any force in this laſt ſeſſion, as ſoon as the reſolutions of the committee of ſupply relating to the ſea ſervice were agreed to, on Dec. 8, Mr. Grenville moved for leave to bring in a bill for the encouragement of ſeamen employed in the royal navy, and for eſtabliſhing a regular method for the punctual, frequent, and certain payment of their wages, and for enabling them more eaſily and readily to remit the ſame for the ſupport of their wives and families, and for preventing frauds and abuſes attending ſuch payments.

This motion was agreed to, and leave accordingly given *nem. con.* and Mr. Grenville, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Philipps, and Mr. Bowes, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. Jan. 24, Mr. Grenville preſented the bill to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on the 27th, which it was accordingly, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the 31ſt. On that day the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the bill; and Mr. Bacon reported, that they had gone thro' the ſame, and made ſeveral amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report when the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame; and the report being ordered to be then received, it was accordingly made, and ordered to be taken into conſideration on Feb. 9; which order being put off until the 13th, the amendments made by the committee were then read, and, with amendments

to ſeveral of them, agreed to; and a clauſe was added, and ſeveral amendments were made by the houſe to the bill; after which it was, with the amendments, ordered to be engroſſed; and, on the 24th, it was read a third time, when a clauſe was added by way of Ryder, and ſeveral amendments being made by the houſe to the bill, it was paſſed *nem. con.* and Mr. Grenville was ordered to carry it to the lords, and deſire their concurrence.

As their lordſhips had now ſufficient time, they reſolved upon having the bill fully conſidered in their houſe, therefore, after reading it a firſt time, they ordered it to be read a ſecond time on March 16; and on the 13th they, by meſſage, deſired, that the houſe of commons would give leave to the Right Hon. George Grenville, Eſq; member of that houſe, to attend their lordſhip's houſe on the Thurſday following, *in order to be examined on the ſecond reading of the ſaid bill*; the ſame day, by another meſſage, they deſired the houſe of commons to give leave, that Dr. George Hay, Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq; Gilbert Elliot, Eſq; and Hans Stanley, Eſq; members of that houſe, might attend their lordſhips houſe on the Thurſday following, in order to be examined (as before;) and the next day, by a like meſſage, they deſired leave for the attendance, as before, of Iſaac Townſhend, Eſq; Thomas Griffin, Eſq; Thomas Frankland, Eſq; and the Right Hon. lord Harry Pawlett. To all which meſſages the commons returned, that they would ſend an anſwer by meſſengers of their own; and upon taking theſe meſſages into conſideration, after reading ſeveral precedents, a debate aroſe in the houſe, as to their formality, which being adjourned till next day, the 15th, it was then reſolved *nem. con.* "That a meſſage be ſent to the lords, to acquaint them, that this houſe not being ſufficiently informed by the ſaid meſſages, upon what grounds, or for what purpoſe, their lordſhips did deſire, that this houſe would give leave to ſuch of their members as are named in the ſaid meſſages, to go to the houſe of lords, in order to be examined upon the ſecond reading of the ſaid bill, doth deſire their lordſhips to inform them of the ſame."

This meſſage Mr. Bowes was ordered to carry to the lords; and in conſequence thereof their lordſhips, by meſſage next day, acquainted the commons, that their lordſhips did deſire the attendance of the gentlemen named in their meſſages, *in order to their being examined as witneſſes upon the ſecond reading of the ſaid bill.* Upon this the commons gave leave to all the gentlemen named in the ſaid meſſages to go to the lords, if they thought fit; of which they acquainted the lords by a meſſage, ſent by Sir John Philipps; and the gentlemen all attending accordingly, they were fully examined at their lordſhips bar, as to the inconveniences that had formerly attended the ſea ſervice, as to the remedies propoſed by the bill, and as to every new inconvenience that might be occaſioned by the bill, eſpecially as to thoſe ſuggeſted in a petition preſented to their lordſhips by ſeveral officers of our navy; ſo that in that houſe the bill met with a good deal of oppoſition. However, it was at laſt agreed to by a conſiderable majority, and, on April 14. the commons were acquainted by meſſage, that the lords had agreed to it, without any amendment; but it did not receive the royal aſſent until June 9, as all the bills ready on April 13 had on that day received the royal aſſent.

Of this act the reader may ſee a full abſtract in the London Magazine for July laſt, p. 355; and the chief as well as beſt founded objection made againſt it was, the heavy penalties which a captain may be made to incur, merely by the negligence or ignorance of his clerk; for as a captain's clerk is no poſt of honour, and of very ſmall profit, no captain can get a gentleman of character and education to ſerve him as his clerk, much leſs one who can give him good ſecurity for his diligence and fidelity; and it is hard that a captain ſhould ſuffer for the ignorance or negligence of his clerk, when it is not in his power to procure a better; but this objection may be eaſily obviated, by increaſing the pay of the captain's clerk, ſo as to make it worth the acceptance of a gentleman of ſome character and education; and upon the whole, the act will certainly be attended with many good conſequences, eſpecially that of putting it out of the power of miniſters, to apply the navy ſupplies towards paying off navy bills, and leaving the wages of our poor ſeamen greatly in arrear *; for it is expreſsly enacted, that ſuch ſums of money ſhall *in the firſt place* be appropriated, and ſhall, from time to time, be iſſued and applied out of the ſupplies granted, or to be granted, for any naval ſervices, as ſhall be ſufficient for the regular payment of all tickets made out purſuant to the act, and for the regular diſcharge of all wages due, or to grow due, in manner following, &c.

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* *See Lond. Mag. for May laſt, p. 227.*

As the militia act paſſed in the ſeſſion 1756-7 *, had upon trial, like moſt other new acts, been found in ſome things a little defective, therefore, on Dec. 9, Mr. Townſhend moved, and it was ordered *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain, amend, and inforce an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, entitled, *An Act for the better ordering of the Militia Forces in the ſeveral Counties of that Part of Great-Britain called England*; and Mr. Townſhend, Mr. Northey, the lord George Sackville, Mr. Cooke, the marquis of Granby, Sir John Turner, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Stanley, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Sir Armine Wodehouſe, Mr. George Pitt, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Grenville, Sir John Philipps, Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Hanger, Mr. Vyner, jun. Mr. Roſe Fuller, Mr. George Onſlow, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. John Fuller, Mr. Cholmondeley, Mr. Bagot, Sir Charles Mordaunt, and Sir George Montgomerie Metham, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſaid bill; and to theſe were added on the 13th, Sir Francis Daſhwood, Sir John Cuſt, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Harbord, Mr. Charles Townſhend, Mr. Charles Townſhend of Yarmouth, the lord Robert Sutton, Mr. Curzon, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Molyneux; from whence we may ſuppoſe, that if the militia ſpirit were as general and as warm without doors as it ſeems to be within, we ſhould ſoon have the act eſtabliſhed, and duly executed, in every county of the kingdom.

On March 3, Mr. Townſhend preſented the bill to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed: On the 15th it was read a ſecond time, and committed; and, on the 21ſt, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the bill, as it did likewiſe on the 23d, and on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of April, when Mr. Bacon reported, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made ſeveral amendments thereunto, which were on the 10th, with amendments to ſeveral of them, agreed to by the houſe, and a clauſe was added, and ſeveral amendments were made, by the houſe to the bill; after which it was ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, ſhould be engroſſed; and on the 14th it was read a third time, and, with ſome new amendments, paſſed and ſent to the lords; where it likewiſe met with ſome amendments, which were agreed to by the commons on June 9, and the bill received the royal aſſent by commiſſion at the end of the ſeſſion.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

In our Magazine for April *laſt, p.* 180, *we gave our Readers an Account of certain efficacious Methods to clean foul Paintings, from the firſt Volume of the* Handmaid to the Arts. *From the ſecond Volume of the ſame Work, lately publiſhed, we ſhall give them the following curious Extract, which will ſerve as a Supplement to our former.*

Method of taking off Paintings in Oil, from the Cloths or Wood on which they were originally done; and transferring them entire, and without Damage, to new Pieces.

"THE art of removing paintings in oil, from the cloth or wood on which they are originally done, and transferring them to new grounds of either kind of ſubſtance, is of very great uſe: As not only pictures may be preſerved, where the canvas is ſo decayed and damaged, that they would otherwiſe fall to pieces; but paintings on cielings or wainſcot, which, when taken away from the places where they were originally placed, would have little value, may be conveyed to cloths; and, by being thus brought to the ſtate of other pictures, become of equal worth with thoſe painted originally on canvas. The manner in which this is done is, by cementing the face of the picture to a new cloth, by means of ſuch a ſubſtance as can afterwards be diſſolved, and conſequently taken off by water, deſtroying the texture of the old cloth, by means of a proper corroding fluid; and then ſeparating the corroded parts of it entirely from the painting: After which, a new cloth being cemented to the reverſe of the painting in its place, the cloth cemented to the front is in like manner to be corroded and ſeparated, and the cemented matter cleanſed away by diſſolving it in water, and rubbing it off from the face of the picture. The particular method of doing this, with moſt convenience, is as follows.

Let the decayed picture be cleanſed from all greaſe that may be on its ſurface, which may be done by rubbing it very gently with crumb of ſtale bread, and then wiping it with a very fine ſoft linen cloth. It muſt then be laid, with the face downwards, on a ſmooth table covered with ſan-paper, or the India paper; and the cloth on the reverſe muſt be well ſoaked

* *See Lond. Mag. for laſt year, p.* 535, 577.

ſoaked with boiling water, ſpread upon it by means of a ſponge, till it appear perfectly ſoft and pliable. The picture is then to be turned with the face upwards; and, being ſtretched in the moſt even and flat manner on the table, muſt be pinned down to it in that ſtate, by nails driven in thro' the edge, at proper diſtances from each other. A quantity of glue ſhould be then melted, and ſtrained thro' a flannel cloth, to prevent any gravel, or other impurities, from lurking in it; and when it is a little ſtiffned, a part of it ſhould be ſpread on a linen cloth, of the ſize of the painting, where it ſhould be ſuffered to ſet and dry; and then another coat put over it: When this is become ſtiff alſo, the glue ſhould be again heated; and while it remains of ſuch heat as to be eaſily ſpread, it ſhould be laid over the face of the picture, and a linen cloth immediately put over it in the moſt even manner, and nailed down to the picture and table at the edge likewiſe. The glue ſhould not be uſed boiling hot, as that would hazard ſome of the more delicate colours of the painting: And the linen cloth ſhould be fine and half worn, that it may be the ſofter, and lie the flatter on the ſurface of the picture: In order to which it is proper to heat it till the glue be ſoft and pliable before it be laid on, and to compreſs each part gently with a ball formed of a linen rag tied round with thread. The table, with the picture, cloth, &c. nailed down to it in this ſtate, ſhould be then expoſed to the heat of the ſun, in a place where it may be ſecured from rain, and there continued till the glue be perfectly dry and hard; at which time the nails ſhould be drawn, and the picture and linen cloth taken off from the table. The picture muſt now be again turned with the face downwards, and ſtretched and nailed to the table as before; and a border of wax muſt be raiſed round the edge, in the ſame manner as is directed for the copper-plates—forming, as it were, a ſhallow trough with the ſurface of the picture: Into which trough ſhould be poured a proper corroding fluid, to eat and deſtroy the threads of the original canvas or cloth of the picture. The corroding fluid uſed for this purpoſe, may be either oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, or ſpirit of ſalt: But the laſt is preferable, as it will more effectually deſtroy the thread, when it is ſo weakened by the admixture of water, as not to have any effect on the oil of the painting; which ever is uſed, it is neceſſary they ſhould be properly diluted with water: To find the due proportion of which, it is expedient to make ſome previous trials; and when they are found to be of ſuch ſtrength, as to deſtroy the texture of thread, without diſcolouring it, they are in the due ſtate. When the corroding fluid has done its office, a paſſage muſt be made thro' the border of wax at one end of it; and the fluid muſt be poured off, by inclining the table in the requiſite manner: And the remaining part muſt be waſhed away, by putting repeated quantities of freſh water upon the cloth. The threads of the cloth muſt then be carefully picked out till the whole be taken away; but if any part be found to adhere, all kind of violence, even in the leaſt degree, muſt be avoided in removing them: Inſtead of which, they ſhould be again touched, by means of a pencil, with the corroſive fluid leſs diluted than before, till they will readily come off from the paint. The reverſe ſurface of the painting being thus wholly freed from the old cloth, muſt be then well waſhed with water, by means of a ſponge, till the corroding fluid employed be thoroughly cleanſed away: When being wiped with a ſoft ſponge, till all the moiſture that may be collected by that means be taken off, it muſt be left till it be perfectly dry. In the mean time a new piece of canvas muſt be cut of the ſize of the painting, which now remains cemented to the linen cloth put on the face of it; and the reverſe of the painting being dry, and ſpread over by ſome hot glue, purified as before, and melted with a little brandy, or ſpirit of wine, the new canvas muſt be laid on it, in the moſt even manner, while the glue yet remains hot, and ſettled to it by compreſſion; which may be performed by thick plates of lead, or flat pieces of poliſhed marble. Great care ſhould however be taken in the laying them on, to prevent the edge from cutting or bruiſing the paint; as alſo during the ſetting of the glue to take them off; and wipe them at proper intervals, to prevent their adhering to the cloth by means of the glue, which may be preſſed thro' it. The lead or marble, by which the compreſſure is made, being removed when the glue is ſet, the cloth muſt be kept in the ſame ſtate, till the glue be perfectly dry and hard; and then the whole muſt be again turned with the other ſide upwards, and the border of wax being replaced, the linen cloth on the face of the painting muſt be deſtroyed by means of the corroding fluid, in the ſame manner as the canvas was before: But greater care muſt be taken with reſpect to the ſtrength of the

the corroding matter, and in the picking out the threads of the cloth; becauſe the face of the painting is defended only by the coat of glue which cemented the linen cloth to it. The painting muſt then be freed from the glue, by waſhing it with hot water, ſpread and rubbed on the ſurface by a ſponge; which ſhould be cleanſed frequently, during the operation, by dipping and ſqueezing it in clean water. The painting may afterwards be varniſhed as a new picture: And, if the operation be well conducted, it will be transferred to the new cloth in a perfect ſtate.

When the painting is originally on wood, it muſt be firſt detached from the cieling or wainſcot where it was fixed; and the ſurface of it covered with a linen cloth, cemented to it by means of glue, in the manner before directed for the paintings on canvas. A proper table being then provided, and overſpread with a blanket, or thinner woollen cloth, if laid ſeveral doubles, the painting muſt be laid upon it with the face downwards, and fixed ſteady; and the boards or wood on which it was done muſt be planed away, till the ſhell remain as thin as it can be made, without damaging the paint under it. The proceedings muſt afterwards be the ſame as were before practiſed in the caſe of the paintings on canvas, till that on the wood be in like manner transferred to a cloth or canvas.

The whole of the above operation muſt be managed with the greateſt care, otherwiſe the painting will receive ſome damage; and ſo much nicety is required in the corroſion, and taking off the threads of the cloth, that it can ſcarcely be performed rightly, but by ſuch as have had ſome experience in the matter. It is proper, therefore, for any perſon who would practiſe it in the caſe of valuable paintings, to try it firſt with ſome old pictures of little value, till they find they have the right method of proceeding: And even then in ſome inſtances, where the coats of paint lie very thin on the cloth, it is ſcarcely practicable without miſcarriage. But, as in the caſe of pictures greatly decayed, or paintings on wood taken from buildings that do not admit of being commodiouſly replaced elſewhere, there can be no great loſs if a failure ſhould happen; and a conſiderable advantage may accrue, if the experiment ſucceed; for which there is good chance, if the operation be properly conducted, and the ſubject favourable; it is very well worth while to make the trial."

November, 1758.

We cannot more ſatisfactorily Anſwer the Queries of Mr. R. T. *than by giving him the following* Obſervations on the lithontriptic Virtue of the *Carlſbad* Waters, Lime-water, and Soap: in a Letter to Dr. *John Pringle*, F. R. S. from Dr. *Robert Whytt*, F. R. S. and Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*. *From the laſt Volume of the* Philoſophical Tranſactions.

SIR,

FROM the experiments related in Dr. Springsfeld's *Commentatio de prærogativa thermarum Carolinarum, &c.* which you were ſo good as to ſend me ſome time ago, it appears, that theſe waters are not only poſſeſſed of a very extraordinary power of diſſolving the ſtone, but that in this reſpect they greatly exceed lime-water.

(A) Thus Dr. Springsfeld having infuſed, for 14 days, in a heat of 96 degrees of Fahrenheit's ſcale, three pieces of the ſame *calculus*, each weighing 30 grains, in eggſhell lime-water, the Carlſbad water, and in the urine of one who daily drank this laſt water, renewing theſe ſeveral menſtruums every day, he found, on the 15th day, that the *calculus* in the lime-water had loſt one grain, the *calculus* in the Carlſbad water ſix grains, and that in urine five grains.

(B) Again, having divided another *calculus* into four parts, each of which was reduced to 80 grains, he put the firſt in oyſterſhell lime-water, the ſecond in Carlſbad water, and the third in the urine of a perſon who drink this water. After 20 days, during which time the menſtruums were renewed every day, and kept in a heat of 96 degrees, the dried *calculi* had loſt of their weight, as follows: The firſt three grains, the ſecond 18 grains, and the third 14 grains.

Altho' I make no doubt that Dr. Springsfeld, who appears to be a man of candour, as well as learning, has faithfully related the event of the experiments which he made; yet either the lime-water he uſed muſt have been very weak, or ſome other miſtake muſt have happened in his experiments: For in all the numerous trials I made, about 15 years ago, of lime-water, as a ſolvent for the ſtone, I always found its diſſolving power much greater, than it appears in Dr. Springsfeld's experiments. And as in theſe trials different urinary ſtones were uſed, it can ſcarcely be imagined, that it was owing to the peculiar hardneſs of Dr. Springs-

ſeld's *calculi*, that the lime-water made ſo little impreſſion on them. However, to be ſtill further ſatisfied of this matter, I made the following experiments.

1. I put a piece of a very hard *calculus*, which I ſhall call *x*, weighing 80 grains, in oyſterſhell lime-water, renewing the lime water every day, and keeping it in a heat between 90 and 106 degrees of Fahrenheit's ſcale. After 20 days, I took out the *calculus*; and having ſet it by for ſome days, till it was become quite dry, I bruſhed away all the rotten part of it, which was reduced to a kind of chalky powder, and found that the undiſſolved part of it weighed 57 grains.

2. At the ſame time a piece of another *calculus*, *z*, weighing 15 grains, was, after a like infuſion of 20 days in oyſterſhell lime-water, reduced to 10 grains.

3. I put a piece of *z*, weighing 14 grains, in a ſolution of half an ounce of the internal part of Spaniſh ſoap, in nine ounces of water, and every third day renewed the ſolution, which was kept in a heat of about 60 degrees. After 14 days, I found the undiſſolved part not to exceed 11 grains.

4. A piece of a white chalky *calculus*, *y*, weighing 30 grains, had near four grains of its ſubſtance diſſolved, by being 14 days infuſed, as above, in a ſolution of ſoap.

From N° 1. above, compared with Dr. Springsfeld's experiment (B), it appears, that the diſſolving power of oyſterſhell lime-water, is to that of the Carlſbad water, as 23 to 18, ſuppoſing the *calculi* uſed in theſe experiments to have been equally eaſy to diſſolve.

N° 3. compared with Dr. Springsfeld's experiment (A), ſhews, that the diſſolving power of a ſolution of the inner part of Spaniſh ſoap, in a heat of 60 degrees, is to that of the Carlſbad water, in a heat of 96 degrees, as 15 to 14.

From N° 4. compared with (A), the diſſolving power of ſoap is to that of the Carlſbad water only as 4 to 6; but it is probable, that had the ſolution of ſoap been kept in a heat of 96 degrees, its diſſolving power would, even in this experiment, have nearly equalled that of the Carlſbad water. It may, perhaps, be worth while to obſerve, that a piece of the white chalky *calculus* of N° 4. was not in the ſmalleſt degree diſſolved by lying in lime-water 20 days.

5. In experiment 19. of my Eſſay on the Virtue of Lime-water, a piece of a *calculus*, *b*, weighing 31 grains, loſt ſeven grains by being infuſed 6 hours, in a heat of above 100 degrees, in very ſtrong oyſterſhell lime-water. And in the ſame water, of a moderate ſtrength, another piece of *b* loſt, in the ſame time, five grains.

In this laſt experiment, the lithontriptic virtue of lime-water appears to be ſtronger than in N° 1. and 2. above; and greatly exceeds that of the Carlſbad water in Dr. Springsfeld's experiment (A) and (B).

But altho', from what has been ſaid, it appears not only that lime-water, but alſo a ſolution of ſoap, diſſolves the ſtone in cloſe veſſels as faſt, nay faſter, than the *thermæ Carolinæ*; yet theſe laſt waters, when the *calculi* were ſo placed in open veſſels, that the water from the fountain might conſtantly flow along them, effected a much quicker diſſolution than lime-water, or even ſoap-lye, or indeed any known menſtruum, except, perhaps, ſtrong ſpirit of nitre: For, in the firſt experiment made by Dr. Springsfeld, a *calculus* of two ounces and a half was, in this manner, quite diſſolved in ſix days. From this experiment, compared with that of Dr. Springsfeld, mentioned above (B), it will be found, upon calculation, that the diſſolving power of the Carlſbad water, when it is allowed to flow conſtantly from the fountain along the ſtone, is nearly 39 times greater than when it is only poured freſh on the *calculus* once a day. What may have been the reaſon of this ſurpriſing difference of the lithontriptic power of the Carlſbad water in theſe different circumſtances, I will not pretend to ſay. I think it can ſcarcely be accounted for from the gentle motion of the water along the ſurface of the *calculus*. Was it then owing to ſome very volatile active part, which the water quickly loſes, after being taken from the fountain?

But how great ſoever the diſſolving power of the Carlſbad waters may be, when they iſſue from the bowels of the earth, yet that they do not communicate a much greater diſſolving power to the urine, than lime-water, will appear from comparing the two following experiments.

In Dr. Springsfeld's experiment (A) above, the urine of a perſon, who drank the Carlſbad waters, reduced, in 14 days, a piece of *calculus*, weighing 30 grains, to 25 grains. And in an experiment made by Dr. Newcome, now lord biſhop of Llandaff, who drank four Engliſh pints of oyſterſhell lime-water daily, his lordſhip's urine reduced, in four months, a piece of *calculus*, weighing 31 grains, to three ſmall bits, weighing in all ſix grains.

grains. Whence it follows, that the diſſolving power of his lordſhip's urine muſt have been to the diſſolving power of the urine of the perſon who drank the Carlſbad waters, nearly as 35 to 65. But if we conſider, that the *calculus* infuſed in the urine of the perſon who drank the Carlſbad waters was kept always in a heat of 96 degrees, while in Dr. Newcome's experiment, which was made during part of the autumn and winter, no artificial heat was uſed, it will appear probable, that the diſſolving power of his lordſhip's urine was little inferior to that of the perſon who drank the Carlſbad waters; for lime-water, in a heat of 96 degrees, diſſolves the *calculus* at leaſt twice as faſt, as in the common heat of the air in winter. Further, if it be attended to, that the quantity of Carlſbad waters drank every day before dinner, is from ſix to eight lib. while his lordſhip only drank four lib. of lime-water in 24 hours, it will follow, that whatever the different diſſolving powers of the lime water and Carlſbad waters may be out of the body, yet the former ſeems, in proportion to the quantity drank, to communicate, at leaſt, an equal diſſolving power to the urine.

But without preſuming to decide certainly, as to the comparative virtue of the Carlſbad waters and lime-water, I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that tho' the Carlſbad waters are leſs diſagreeable to the taſte, and may be drank in larger quantity than lime-water, yet this laſt may be drank equally good in all places, and at all ſeaſons of the year; which is not the caſe with the Carlſbad waters.

Nov. 30, 1757.

It may be neceſſary to refer our readers to the account of the Carlſbad waters, by Dr. Springsfeld, in our Vol. for 1757, p. 390, &c. and to that by Dr. Milles, in p. 294, of our preſent Volume. Our inſertion of the foregoing obſervations will alſo, we make no doubt, relieve the uncertainty of Amicus and of Chronicus, who have wrote to us on this ſubject.

To ſuch of our Readers as remember or ſuffered by the exceſſive Heat of the Weather in July, 1757, *the following Memoir will be agreeable.*

Remarks upon the Heat of the Air in July, 1757, *in an Extract of a Letter from* John Huxham, *M. D. F. R. S. Dated at* Plymouth *the 19th of that Month. With additional Remarks by Dr.* Watſon. *From the ſame.*

"FROM the beginning of June laſt we have had a very dry ſeaſon, generally very warm, and ſometimes exceſſively hot. From the 7th to the 14th of this month the heat was violent; greater, indeed, than has been known here in the memory of man. I have talked with ſeveral perſons who have lived a conſiderable time in Jamaica, Gibraltar, and Minorca; and they ſeverally aſſert, that they never felt ſuch intenſe heat in any of thoſe places. Upon the 11th, 12th, and 13th of this month, Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the ſhade, about three o'clock in the afternoon, was at 87; nay, upon the 12th, it was even above 88.

Abundance of people have ſuffered very ſeverely from theſe exceſſive heats: Putrid, bilious, petechial, nervous fevers, are exceedingly common every where. Dyſenteries, hæmorrhages, moſt profuſe ſweats, affect not only thoſe in fevers, but a vaſt many others. The days and nights were ſo intolerably hot, that little or no ſleep was to be gotten day or night. The wind we had, like the Campſin, actually blew hot, tho' ſtrong.

Upon the 15th, about ſeven at night, at Falmouth, Penryn, Truro, and thereabouts, a pretty ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt, attended with a hollow rumbling noiſe, throwing down pewter, china-ware, and ſuch-like. The tinners felt it eighty fathom under ground. No great damage however was done. The day before we had, about eleven o'clock before noon, a moſt violent hurricane, which laſted five or ſix minutes, attended with a heavy ſhower."

Thus far Dr. Huxham.

The heat of the air at London, during the period above-mentioned, was much greater than has been uſually obſerved in theſe high latitudes; tho' it was never quite ſo ſevere here as at Plymouth. The following table exhibits the degrees of the heat, taken here upon the reſpective days, about four o'clock in the afternoon, by a Fahrenheit's thermometer. The inſtrument was placed in the ſhade; and the accuracy of the obſerver, who favoured me with his minutes, is not to be queſtioned.

1757, July	5	—— ——	75
	6	—— ——	78
	7	—— ——	75½
	8	—— ——	78
	10	—— ——	80½
	11	—— ——	83½
	12	—— ——	80½
	13	—— ——	80
	14	—— ——	85
	15	—— ——	81
	16	—— ——	73

From hence it appears, that the air at London was, upon ſeveral days, hotter than it had been obſerved at Madeira for ten years together: For, by Dr. Thomas Heberden's obſervations, mentioned in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, the heat of the air at Madeira, during that period, was never but once at 80.

WILLIAM WATSON.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you pleaſe to give the following law queſtion a place in your Magazine, you will oblige your conſtant reader,

PHILONOMUS.

A. bequeaths all his perſonal eſtate, amounting to 6000l. to B. in truſt, *to be divided amongſt his relations, according to the ſtatutes of diſtribution.* The teſtator had a wife (who had no other advantage under the will) a grandfather and brother. Query how is the eſtate to be diſtributed?

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I WAS led into many ſerious reflections, by the melancholy account from Georgia, of the publick filature at Savannah being burnt down: As this infant colony ſeemed to be making ſucceſsful advances towards increaſing that valuable branch of trade*, the loſs is more deplorable: Shall we behold it, and not be willing, in ſome meaſure, to mitigate, to leſſen the burthen of the poor ſufferers? No, let us endeavour to cheer them, to encourage their perſeverance in this truly laudable and publick ſpirited undertaking: With this view, I would propoſe, that a publick ſubſcription might be opened, at ſome of the noted bankers in London, that a fund might be raiſed, to try either in whole, or in part, to make up their loſs, and excite them again, to rebuild their houſe, and provide neceſſary utenſils: And that the ſociety for encouragement of arts and commerce, might be deſired to afford what relief is in their power, and undertake the management of this ſubſcription. As the uſefulneſs of this propoſition ſeems undeniable, you are requeſted to inſert it in your Magazine.

B. D.

To

Extract of a Letter from Thomas Stevenſon, *Eſq; in* Barbadoes.

"IT ſeems probable to me, that the expected comet will not come to its perihelion till the beginning of the year 1759. As the opinion is ſomewhat ſingular, I will give you the reaſons on which it is founded.

It appears from the hiſtory of that comet, that it was ſeen,

		Y.	*D.*	*D. of the periods*
1	In Eaſter 1305			
2	Summer 1456	151.	74	a double period
3	Aug. 24, 1531	75	60	76 y. 14 d. ſh. a.
4	Oct. 16, 1607	76	53	358 d. l. than a.
5	Sept. 4, 1682	74	323	1 y. 95 d. ſh. th. l.

The variations in theſe periods ſeem too conſiderable to belong to any one comet, how irregular ſoever we may ſuppoſe thoſe bodies to be in their revolutions. I have therefore been inclined to think, that we have here a regiſter of two different comets; the one of which is near its aphelion when the other is in its perihelion, and that the period of each is upwards of 151 years. On this ſuppoſition, the comet that appeared in 1305, 1456, and 1607, is the comet that we are next to expect.

In 1305 Eaſter day fell on the 11th of April. It is moſt probable, however, that the comet would not be obſerved till ten days after it had paſt its perihelion, when being about 40° diſtant from the ſun, and $\frac{8}{1000}$ from the earth, it would be very viſible. On this ſuppoſition, the time of its perihelion was April 1, 1305, the 91ſt day of the year. From thence to the 16th of October, 1607, is 302 years, 198 days. The half of which is 151 years, 99 days, for the period of the comet. If we reckon forward from the 16th of October, 1607, by adding 151 years, and 99 days, it brings us to the 23d of January, 1759, O. S. or the 3d of February, N. S. for the time of its next perihelion. If this ſuppoſition is right, it will croſs the ecliptic about the 12th of November next, in Taurus 17: 44.

You know me too well to imagine that I offer this as any thing more than conjecture. The hiſtory of comets is ſtill too imperfect to build any thing of certainty upon, and paſt obſervations too limited to enable us to point out their future appearances." (See p. 464.)

* *The raiſing of ſilk: They inform us, that had not this misfortune happened to them, they would have raiſed this year about 7000 pound weight of cocoons: And that the fire was ſo violent, as to cauſe the loſs of between two and three thouſand pounds weight of cocoons, beſides other things of value.*

To the Rules, inſerted in our laſt, p. 542, *for preſerving Health in hot Climates, may be added the following.*

AVOID drinking that pernicious liquor (the juice of a tree which grows on the African coaſt) called Palm Wine.

I ſhould be far from encouraging any manner of vice, but I have found it uſeful to overlook, among our white men, a moderate familiarity with the black wenches, provided they were not yawed.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY inſerting the following queſtion in your Magazine, you will oblige your conſtant reader,

ANATOMICUS.

A briſk lively young man, neither fat nor lean to exceſs, and weighing 96½ pounds, had eight ounces of blood taken out of his right arm; but by accident the bandage fell off at night, and he bled to death. It is required to know in what proportion his vital ſtrength was diminiſhed, when only one quart of blood was drawn off? How long he continued bleeding? And how much blood was left in his body at the time he expired?

On Mr. POPE's FRONTISPIECE *to his* ESSAY *on* MAN.

"THIS Frontiſpiece, ſays Dr. Warburton, was deſigned and drawn by Mr. Pope himſelf; and would on that account be a kind of curioſity, had not the excellence of the thought otherwiſe recommended it. We ſee it repreſents the vanity of human glory, in the falſe purſuits after happineſs: Where the ridicule, in the curtain-cobweb, the death's head crowned with laurel, and the ſeveral inſcriptions on the faſtidious ruins of Rome, have all the force and beauty of one of his beſt wrote ſatires: Nor is there leſs expreſſion in the bearded philoſopher ſitting by a fountain running to waſte, and blowing up bubbles with a ſtraw, from a ſmall portion of water taken out of it, in a dirty diſh; admirably repreſenting the vain buſineſs of ſchool-philoſophy, that, with a little artificial logick, ſits inventing airy arguments in ſupport of falſe ſcience, while the human underſtanding at large is ſuffered to lie waſte and uncultivated."

I cannot but think Mr. Pope's Frontiſpiece deſerves a more ample explication than is here given of it by Dr. Warburton; and perhaps in ſome reſpects a *different* one.

The deſign, in general, ſeems to aim at repreſenting, by the moſt forcible examples, the mortifying circumſtances that attend all human glory. In order to impreſs more deeply the fugacity of all ambitious projects, he chuſes to ridicule the purſuit of Fame, under four ſpecies of it that bid faireſt for perpetuity. And theſe are either what is acquired by military exploits, by poetical merit, by ſuperb edifices, or by ſyſtems of philoſophy.

The firſt example he gives regards military reputation. On the left hand in the picture is a pedeſtal inſcribed *Viro Immortali*. This inſcription applied to the ruins of a ſtatue placed upon it (the ſole preſerver or guardian, as it were, of the hero's immortality) ſufficiently ſhews, and with a beautiful conciſeneſs, the emptineſs and futility of this kind of honours. Perhaps the hand, with the truncheon ſeparate from the head, and both from the body, may be meant to engage particular obſervation: I mean, that as conduct and execution muſt always unite in an able general, it exalts the *ruinous idea* to ſee the head and the right hand ſeparated in the repreſentation. But I am afraid of growing too minute in my obſervations, leſt I ſhould ſeem to diſcover what was never meant, and thereby imitate ſome *other* interpreters.

The ſecond, is the repreſentation of a poet's monument. The death's head crowned with laurel is obviouſly intelligible. The faded roſe on the right hand, and extinguiſhed taper on the left, indicate the different effects of reputation after death, according as the perſon that acquired it was either virtuous or vicious. The fame of the former intimated by the fragrance of a faded roſe; that of the latter ſignified by the offenſiveneſs of an extinguiſhed candle. What Dr. Warburton calls a curtain cobweb, I take it for granted from the ſhape and poſition of it, were more properly called a cobweb-canopy. If it were meant for a curtain, it ſhews the weakneſs of our endeavours to conceal the diſagreeable cataſtrophe of our natures, (tho' it would then ſeem as if we would conceal our laurels too.) If for a canopy (as I think one need not doubt) it is meant as a contraſt to thoſe more pompous ones of human contrivance, and indeed better ſuits with the general deſign. Below is a pipe and muſick book, attriqutes of poetry; the broken reed an emblem of its vanity. Beyond is, according to my ſentiments, the wild fig-tree, ſo remarkable amongſt the ancients for heaving under, and overthrowing monuments;

See

See Juvenal's Satire beginning, *Omnibus in terris*, &c.

The third inſtance is a broken column, and a ruined amphitheatre, with inſcriptions burleſqued by the buildings on which they are placed.

The fourth inſtance. Here Dr. Warburton ſays, a philoſopher ſits by a fountain running to waſte; which he explains into the human underſtanding's being ſuffered by philoſophers to lie waſte and uncultivated. If the fountain has here any *particular* meaning, which I ſhould greatly queſtion, I would take it to ſignify the flux of time. The philoſopher makes uſe of *his* little portion of it to form ſome periſhable ſyſtem, which, together with his glory, vaniſhes in an inſtant; while this ſtream of time might be applied to ſo much better purpoſes.

The BY-STANDER. N° 13.

——— *Tua ſim, tua dicar oportet:*
Penelope conjux ſemper Ulyſſis ero.

IN the reign of Charles II. when licentiouſneſs was at its height in Britain, a private yeoman of the guards refuſed the miſtreſs of a prince. The lady, who was diſſatisfied with her noble lover, had fixed her eyes upon this man; and thought ſhe had no more to do than ſpeak her pleaſure. He got out of her way; he refuſed to underſtand her; and when ſhe preſſed him farther, he anſwered, *I am married.*

The ſtory reached the king, with all its circumſtances; but they who expected an extravagant laugh upon the occaſion, were diſappointed. He ſent for the perſon; he found him a gentleman, tho' reduced to that mean ſtation; and "Odds fiſh, man, ſays he, tho' I am not honeſt enough to be virtuous myſelf, I value thoſe that are." He gave him an appointment, and reſpected him for life.

We ſay, this is an age of leſs debauchery; I wiſh it would afford an inſtance of modeſty ſo well rewarded. The reader ſmiles at a man's modeſty: The word did not eſcape me; it was a trap to catch that guilty ſmile, which, if I had the art and eloquence to write what I feel truly, I would convert into a bluſh, before its dimple ſmoothed upon the cheek. Why is not modeſty as laudable in our ſex as the other? It is a virtue ſurely: And the more to be valued, becauſe it is uncommon. Wherefore ſhould the faith of marriage be ridiculous? We give it as our choice, and we eſtabliſh it by all that is moſt ſacred in the church.—He who violates that oath has neither conſtancy of mind nor honour; and the fop that ridicules it, mocks religion.

I am afraid we are more abandoned than the age which we call moſt licentious; and add one crime, hypocriſy. Who regards now the dignity of virtue, or the authority of heaven? Who has a ſenſe of the delicacy of marriage, or who taſtes the true delights of it? There are a few; or it would have been vain to name the oppoſite folly: For admonition would have had ſmall power, unleſs with ſome examples. Theſe will be diſpleaſed, perhaps, to be called forth into the world's eye, for virtue is naturally reſerved in a world of vice; but they muſt pardon me the ſlight confuſion; and ſuffer a momentary bluſh without offence, ſince it is for the good of thouſands.

I am afraid debauchery accompanies thoſe arts, which, they ſay, civilize a people; but if it be ſo in this inſtance, however ſtrange it may ſound, we had better yet have remained ſavage. The extreme parts of our united Scotland, whoſe people we deſpiſe for their frugality (another virtue which good company have made aſhamed to ſhew itſelf) are honeſt in this article, to a wonder: And in the Swedes dominions, towards the Pole, there is no name for adultery. They thought it an offence man could not commit againſt man; and have no word to expreſs it in their language. The unpoliſhed Lapland peaſant, with theſe thoughts, is, as a human creature, much more reſpectable than the gay Briton, whoſe heart is ſtained with vices, and eſtranged from natural affection; and he is happier. The perfect confidence mutually repoſed between him and the honeſt partner of his breaſt, entails a ſatisfaction even on the loweſt poverty: It gilds the humble hearth, and lights the cabin; their homely meal is a ſacrifice of thanks, and every breath of ſmoke riſes in incenſe. If hand be laid upon the hand, it is ſure affection; and if ſome infant plays about their knees, they look upon him, and on one another, with a delight that greatneſs ſeldom knows, becauſe it feels diſtruſt; each ſees the others features in the growing face, and the paternal love ſtrengthens the marriage union.

This is their courſe of life: And ſee the difference which it raiſes in their conduct! With us the huſband falls in war; the widow mourns ten days, and then to cards. With them, if the poor fiſher ſlips out of his boat, the wife cries, heaven will protect my children, and ſhe follows him.

him. She does not judge amiſs; her family becomes the common care, and while the wives of others blame, they alſo envy her.

This is ſavage wedlock: This, the behaviour of the poor. Greatneſs ſhould bluſh and imitate. Perhaps there has A been no time, in which a violation of the marriage oath was ſo common as at preſent. I am concerned that I muſt ſay the women hold it light: But to palliate, in ſome degree, a crime which nothing can excuſe, it muſt be owned the huſbands lead the way, and give the provocation. B

There is a baſeneſs in abandoning an honourable wife for the common proſtitute, which cuſtom cannot at all juſtify: And they add inſult to the perfidy who do it openly. Can any man ſuppoſe a woman of delicacy can receive him to her chaſte arms from a common creature? It poiſons C conjugal affection.—Or that ſhe can reſpect him as ſhe did, who treats her with a manifeſt contempt? Beſide the ſacred character of virtue, there is ſomething due to the place of a wife: And this is an indignity, if ſhe has ſpirit, never to be forgiven: The breach is, at the beſt, but D covered, not made up; and true happineſs is afterwards impoſſible.

The happineſs of marriage muſt depend on love, and this is much more delicate than common friendſhip; the merit, the claim to it, is not to have offended; for to be truly forgiven is impoſſible. They E may be content with one another, who have had this cauſe of diſagreement; and friends, by interceſſion, or neceſſity of circumſtances, may keep them together: But content, and living in one houſe, do not amount to marriage. He who has given offence this way may do it again: F There is reaſon to believe he who never did it, never will; and there is no true confidence, but that which ſprings from having no ſin on remembrance.

I know this doctrine of a huſband's chaſtity will ſound ſtrangely in the preſent age; for truth muſt do ſo to the ear of G error; but it is not leſs true. Men are familiarized to it by example; and induced by publick invitation. There is ſcarce a family where the proſtitution is not committed, or a news-paper which does not invite men to it, under all the falſe allurements of a vitiated ſenſe, and H promiſes of falſe ſecurity. "Gentlemen, come on, this is their common language, beauty was made for you, and variety is pleaſure! What do you want? Of what are you afraid? The proſtitute advertiſes her beauty in a copy of verſes, and the Green Caniſter offers you ſecurity; nay, if you neglect this, the doctor in the next paragraph promiſes a ſpeedy cure, and your wife ſhall not know of it." Vain and ridiculous man! If you ſuppoſe the advantages are all your own; read farther, convenient lodgings are offered to your wife; or if your daughter boggles at conſequences, ſhe reads where ſhe may lie-in privately.

The government ſhould interfere in this. It may be that ſome path to the poor folly ſhould be open; but poſts ſhould not be ſet at every corner to direct men to it. Half the ill they commit is forced upon them; and, perhaps, the wildeſt young man of the preſent age would have made an honourable member of the ſtate, if thoſe who lived upon his vices had not led him into them.

Theſe open invitations ſhould not be permitted. We are a chriſtian, if we are a free ppeole; and that reſtraint, which is not with-held in one place, ſhould no more be omitted in another. If a man, for bread, prints an indecent word about the ſtate, he is arraigned; and the ſponge liberty of the preſs ſhrinks as it is ſqueezed by the hard hand of juſtice: Why ſhould thoſe laws, which hold government ſacred, pay leſs regard to religion? Or why ſhould not our rulers ſhew as much regard to the morals, as the allegiance of the people?

Perhaps authority is all we want. To ſuppreſs the invitations might prevent the crime; for tho' cuſtom pleads with many voices in its favour, they are coarſe and mean ones: And thoſe who are inclined to a more juſt conduct, do not want examples.

Happily theſe are among the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons, diſtinguiſhed not by rank alone, but wiſdom. Obſerve the perſon of faſhion, who is ſeen with his lady in publick; and recollect who they are that avoid it: The firſt, depend upon it, is the man of ſenſe and honour; and ſhe who is ſeen always alone is married to an oppoſite character.

The abuſe of wives is a vice of carmen: Gentlemen ſhould be aſhamed of it; and only fools are guilty of it: As it is among the men of worth and ſenſe we find affectionate huſbands, it is in the women of the greateſt rank we ſee wives who deſerve them. Beggars, raiſed out of their ſpheres, will retain the principles belonging to their natural condition; for they can have no delicacy; and there requires ſome dignity of mind to entertain a ſenſe of gratitude. Theſe will remain what their good for-

tune

ſame found them: But the examples I have named come from a nobler origin. If I were to ſay who is the beſt wife I know, the moſt honourable, and moſt affectionate, I ſhould dignify my paper with no leſs a name than *Piercy*: And if any man equals this lady's huſband in that character, it is the richeſt commoner in the kingdom.

Extracts from the MANIFESTO *of the Court of* France, *lately publiſhed by Authority at* Paris.

THIS ſophiſtical and ſcurrilous piece conſiſts of three parts: The firſt contains what they call *Preliminary Eclairciſſements*: The ſecond is called, *Parallel of the King's Conduct with that of the King of* England, *Elector of* Hanover; and the third contains the *Vouchers* of the facts mentioned in the two former.

The firſt labours to prove the juſtice of the king's ſending his armies into Germany, and attacking the elector of Hanover and landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; and the reaſoning in it would have ſome foundation, if they had proved, that the king of Pruſſia was the firſt aggreſſor, and conſequently the firſt infractor of the peace of the empire. But this they take for granted, ſo that the whole is founded upon a *Petitio Principii*, or what we call *a begging the Queſtion*, therefore deſerves no notice.

As to the ſecond part, after ſome ſcurrilous ſtrictures upon the conduct of Hanover, with relation to the convention of Cloſter-Seven, they proceed as follows.

"As it is chiefly from the king's alliance with the empreſs-queen of Hungary and Bohemia, that the king of England, elector of Hanover, has ſought to take advantage for ſtirring up the ſtates of Germany againſt their moſt Chriſtian and Imperial majeſties, and cover with a ſpecious pretext his pernicious attempts againſt the quiet and ſafety of the empire; the firſt thing muſt be to defeat the falſe impreſſions intended by him to be made on the publick.

To this end it will be demonſtrated, that this alliance which his Britannick majeſty has pretended to be ſo very unnatural and ſo dangerous for the Germanick liberty, has, on the contrary, been quite natural; that the kings of England and Pruſſia have themſelves rendered it neceſſary, and that if the liberty of the empire is threatened with the greateſt dangers, it is from thoſe who have attacked it, and who in contempt of the Germanick conſtitutions, and of whatever among ſovereigns is moſt ſacred, labour to oppreſs it, and not from thoſe who defend it, purſuant to their engagements, in conformity to the reſolutions of the empire, and at the hazard of their own ſafety.

It is manifeſt that on the firſt hoſtilities in North-America of the king of England againſt the French, the king formed the deſign of confining himſelf to his own defence againſt the Engliſh, in order, were it poſſible, to preſerve to Europe in general, and the empire in particular, the advantages of peace, of which he found himſelf deprived by the injuſtice and ambition of his enemies.

But very different were the thoughts of other powers; the king of Pruſſia dazzled, as he himſelf owns, by the king of England's glittering promiſes, quitted the alliance of France; and ſuddenly came to light a particular treaty betwixt the courts of London and Berlin, containing the moſt dangerous views, and which, among other objects, impoſed laws on the princes of Germany, interdicting them the liberty of foreign ſuccours, which is reſerved to them by the Germanick conſtitutions, in caſe of their being attacked.

Theſe two courts indeed gave out*, that this treaty tended only to the ſupport of the tranquillity of Germany, and that it was the motive for the clauſe expreſſing, that they would ſuffer no foreign troops to enter it under any pretence whatever; but as the empire had in no wiſe commiſſioned them with this care, and the king of Pruſſia, in concert with the king of England, was making immenſe preparations of war, at a time when he had no enemies to fight, it was eaſy to judge, that the real ſcope of a clauſe ſo contrary to the Germanick conſtitutions, was to hinder any oppoſition coming from without Germany to the war which thoſe two princes had determined to kindle within, if they ſhould not find the court of Vienna favourable to the project of exciting a general war, in which France might be implicated.

If the expreſſion of this clauſe drew a ſuſpicion on their views, they were entirely laid open by the omiſſion of another; that is, by their affectation of not inſerting into the treaty of Weſtminſter the neutrality of the Low Countries, in favour of the empreſs-queen, at the ſame time as that of Germany. The publick ſoon ſaw into this artifice. The king of England having, to no purpoſe, uſed all his endeavouss with that princeſs, for drawing her into the ſcheme of the general war which he was concerned and reſolved to bring on the continent; their Britannick

* N° 1.

Britannick and Pruſſian majeſties contrived the expedient of leaving expoſed the Low Countries, then very thin of troops, and by this bait to incline France to attack them. The drift of theſe two princes in the ſuppoſition of ſuch an event was to reap a double advantage from it, to alienate the Dutch from the neutrality, and to join the empreſs-queen to their meaſures by the neceſſity of defending herſelf.

The good faith of the king and the empreſs-queen fruſtrated this deceptive project; the king did not think it juſt to fall on the Low Countries, becauſe the Engliſh made war on him; the empreſs held it unworthy of her to join in the deſign of kindling a general war to ſerve the exceſſive ambition of England, at the expence of France, againſt whom ſhe had no cauſe of complaint, and to the prejudice of the quiet and ſafety of the empire.

In theſe circumſtances, the king and the empreſs, abandoned at the ſame time by their principal allies, could no longer remain under an incertainty of their reſpective deſigns: The empreſs's territories lay open towards France, as likewiſe towards the king of Pruſſia, and the king of England, elector of Hanover; his majeſty, on his ſide, might fear that this critical conjuncture would at length oblige the empreſs to yield to the ſollicitations and menaces of the king of England. The ſimilarity of their moſt Chriſtian and Imperial majeſties ſituation, that of their zeal for the general tranquillity, the mutual ſentiments of eſteem with which they had long before inſpired each other, made them open their eyes. They at length perceived, that the private ambition of princes continually inſtigating one againſt the other, was the main cauſe of their variances, and of the wars which had ſo long deſolated Europe, and eſpecially Germany; and in order to deſtroy the very root of the evil, their majeſties united together in a treaty of friendſhip, purely defenſive, and in a convention of neutrality for the Low Countries, and their reſpective dominions.

Thus had the kings of England and Pruſſia the art of bringing about by their conduct what, for ſeveral centuries paſt, all the efforts of policy had in vain been labouring at, and what, for the tranquillity of the empire, the beſt inclined part of Germany had always deſired. Thus their ambition and infidelity proved both the natural and neceſſary cauſe of the union of the courts of France and Vienna; there and there only is it to be ſought for.

All the illuſory ſuſpicions, all the imaginary fears, which the kings of Pruſſia and England have endeavoured to infuſe into the publick againſt the union of thoſe two powers, as comprehending the deſign of injuring the rights of the princes of the empire, and of exalting the Roman catholick religion on the ruin of the Proteſtant, are mere chimeras, forged by the vexation of not having been able to arm the courts of France and Vienna againſt each other as formerly, and by a ſtrong impatience to remedy that diſappointment, by ſtirring up the Proteſtant princes againſt thoſe courts, under the maſk of religion.

The difference of the conduct of the king from that of the kings of England and Pruſſia, need but be conſidered, to know the difference of their intentions, and to be convinced of the truth of what is here alledged. His majeſty, as is before noticed, and as all the world has perceived, has omitted nothing, that the American diſturbances might not reach the continent of Europe, and whilſt their Britannick and Pruſſian majeſties left no ſtone unturned for drawing the war into the empire, and ſubverting its laws, his majeſty was intent on keeping off the conflagration, and preſerving thoſe laws from utter deſtruction.

It is with this motive, that by means of the convention of neutrality which the king has concluded with the empreſs-queen for the Low Countries, and of the declaration given him by the ſtates general of the United Provinces, he has ſecured peace in that part of Europe, which had hitherto been moſt expoſed to the flame of war; which had generally, if not always, communicated it to Germany, and which by their Britannick and Pruſſian majeſties had been left to the diſcretion of France.

It is likewiſe with the ſame motive, that the king and the empreſs have made known to all Europe, that the principal object of their union was the maintenance of the laws and conſtitution of Germany; that in conſequence thereof the two courts have taken for the baſis of the treaty of Verſailles the peace of Weſtphalia, which is the ſureſt barrier of the Germanick liberty; and that his majeſty, together with Sweden, joint guarantee of this peace, has declared to all the empire, that he would uſe his utmoſt efforts for maintaining the rights of the ſtates, and particularly of the three religions eſtabliſhed in Germany.

Had the kings of England and Pruſſia been poſſeſſed with the ſame zeal for the peace of Europe as his majeſty, the treaty

of Verſailles, the neutrality of the Low Countries, and that of Holland, could not have raiſed in them that paſſionate reſentment which they have ſhewn at it, and the empire would ſtill enjoy the moſt profound calm, ſecured from the ſtorms which have broke out in America; but the projects of thoſe princes were not compatible either with the quiet of Europe, or that of the empire; they could not do without a continental war.

The ill ſucceſs of the unjuſt and violent enterprizes of the king of England againſt France, both in America and Europe, having changed the brilliant expectations with which that prince's miniſters had flattered the Britiſh nation into real loſſes for the preſent, and apprehenſions for the future, they have been forced to have recourſe to freſh expedients for allaying the reſentment of that nation, and eſpecially for getting from it ſuch an augmentation of ſubſidies, of which the elector of Hanover ſhould come in for a part; the way which has ſeemed to them the fitteſt for ſettling their affairs, has been to throw thoſe of others into confuſion, and at any rate to kindle a war in Germany.

The king of England and his miniſters have done ſo much juſtice to the king, as to conclude, that in caſe of any attack made on the principal ſtates of the empire to which he was united, or of any violation of the Germanick laws and conſtitutions, his majeſty's fidelity towards his allies, his quality of guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia, his conſtant zeal for the quiet and ſafety of Germany, would induce him to take part in this war, and that by this diverſion they ſhould weaken the efforts which France was obliged to make by ſea, for defending itſelf againſt the Engliſh.

The court of Hanover has not forgot its advantages in the plan which it has formed for itſelf. As the intereſts of the Britiſh nation have for a long time been ſubordinate to the elector's conveniency, it had two views relative to the latter; the firſt of procuring to his electoral highneſs large ſubſidies, by arming the Hanoverians for ſupporting the king of Pruſſia's enterprizes, and thus weaken the king's operations for the defence of the liberty of the empire, and that of the ſtates of the allies.

The ſecond view has been to convert the war of Germany into a religious war, in order to gain to themſelves the ſupport of the proteſtant princes; hence a double advantage was to reſult; if theſe princes by their ſuccours facilitated the execution of the deſigns of their Britannick and Pruſſian majeſties, an increaſe of authority and power was thus procured to the elector of Hanover, to the detriment of his neighbours, both Catholick and Proteſtants; and this is known to have long been the favourite object of his ambition; if, on the other hand, the ſucceſſes ſhould fail, a great part of the damages to be ſuſtained was to be thrown on the allied princes.

A project of ſuch danger to the empire could not be executed but with the concurrence of the king of Pruſſia, and this the king of England has obtained by ſoothing the ambition of that prince with the hopes of a new acquiſition at the expence of the empreſs queen, who was to be chaſtiſed for having dared to refuſe aſſiſting in the execution of the unjuſt projects of the king of England, elector of Hanover. His Pruſſian majeſty the more readily came into thoſe views, as from the ideas which he had formed of the conjunctures of Europe at that time, and particularly on the ſituation of Saxony and Bohemia, as defenceleſs, he imagined that he ſhould penetrate to Vienna itſelf, without meeting any obſtacles of ſtrength to ſtop him, that there he ſhould dictate the conditions of peace; that, in fine, he ſhould give laws on the continent, whilſt his Britiſh majeſty did the like on the ocean; and that to the publick the Succeſs would ſufficiently juſtify the enormity of the attempt, and all the odious practices made uſe of for its accompliſhment.

Such have been the projects of the two kings; ſuch is the whole myſtery of this unjuſt war, ſet on foot by thoſe princes, in contempt of the faith of treaties, and of the laws of the empire. It would be in vain for the king of England, elector of Hanover, to alledge, as he before has, that he had no hand in this war, and that he even diſapproved of it; the contrary is not only demonſtrated by facts, but there are ſtill other proofs, which atteſt that he was the firſt promoter of it, and they are ſuch as cannot be diſputed, proceeding directly from the kings of England and Pruſſia; theſe two princes have laid each other open in the declarations which paſſed betwixt them in the month of September laſt.

In that of the king of Pruſſia, on the intelligence he had received of a neutrality propoſed by the duke of Cumberland to the marſhal de Richelieu, he expreſſes himſelf thus.

"I juſt now hear that the buſineſs of a neutrality * for the electorate of Hanover is

* *Amſterdam Gazette, Oct.* 27, 1757. *See Lond. Mag. for Oct.* 1757, *p.* 493.

is not yet dropped; can your majeſty have ſo little conſtancy and firmneſs, as to be diſcouraged by a few croſs events? Are affairs ſo far gone that they cannot be retrieved? Conſider the ſtep which your majeſty propoſes to take, and that which you have made me take. You are the cauſe of all the misfortunes now impending over me. I ſhould never have departed from the alliance with France but for your many magnificent promiſes. I do not repent of the treaty which I have made with your majeſty; but after having drawn on me moſt of the forces of Europe, do not meanly leave me to the mercy of my enemies. I make account that your majeſty will call to mind your engagements, which have been renewed no longer ago than the 26th of the laſt month, and that you will not hearken to any accommodation in which I am not included *."

The king of England's anſwer to this declaration confirms the truth of its contents, as this prince does not contradict the charge brought againſt him of being the cauſe of the war in Germany; and after clearing himſelf but very indifferently of the reproach made him for entering on a negotiation for the electorate of Hanover, he concludes with theſe words.

"In ſuch a critical ſituation †, whatever might have been the ſucceſs of arms, his majeſty is determined ſteadily to concert with the king of Pruſſia the moſt efficacious meaſures for diſappointing the iniquitous and oppreſſive deſigns of their common enemies; and the king of Pruſſia may aſſure himſelf, that the crown of Great-Britain will continue religiouſly to fulfil its engagements with his Pruſſian majeſty, and ſupport him with vigour and conſtancy."

The king of Pruſſia's declaration, and the king of England's anſwer, having been inſerted in the publick papers without any contradiction from them, their authenticity is not to be queſtioned, nor conſequently the credit of what they contain.

To theſe proofs it cannot but be pertinent to add ſome obſervations on the endeavours put in practice for inſtigating the Proteſtants of Germany againſt France, under the falſe pretence that it has deſigns pernicious to their religion.

To carry this point, the moſt odious devices are daily employed. Licentiouſneſs has, very lately, been carried ſo far as to inſert in the publick news-papers fictitious facts, and no leſs ridiculous than injurious, in order to impoſe on the good faith of the Proteſtant ſtates, and arm them againſt the French troops; but the motives of thoſe who have invented ſuch fables, and the means they make uſe of for gaining them credit, have evidenced to the whole empire, that the intent of making a religious war of that which has been ſtirred up merely by ambition, is only to aſſociate the Proteſtants of Germany in the bad cauſe taken in hand, and by their ſuccours and at their expence, procure a facility of carrying it through.

The ſtates of Saxony are particularly a proof and inſtance of this truth; the Pruſſians have by the moſt flagitious injuſtice forcibly made themſelves maſters of Saxony, which has been the nurſery of the Proteſtant religion, and where it ſubſiſts in the greateſt vigour; yet have they there, againſt the ſovereign of the country, againſt his family and his ſubjects, committed ſuch violences as are ſhocking to human nature.

The territories of the duke of Mecklenburgh have had the ſame fate. The Pruſſians entered it ſword in hand without any reaſon, and in contempt of the publick peace. The duke they have obliged to ſeek refuge at Lubeck; the fortreſſes they have taken poſſeſſion of, and by deſpotick orders, without any payment, have made themſelves be ſupplied with the corn and forage; the young men have been forced away from their parents, to inliſt them and make them ſerve againſt their own ſovereign; in a word, without the ſlighteſt complaint againſt the duke of Mecklenburgh, his dutchy is treated by the Pruſſians like a conquered country. In fine, to perſwade the Proteſtants of Germany that their religion is threatened, martyrs of it have been made; and the authors of all theſe violences would have them be eſteemed as preparatory acts of the zeal with which they are animated for the defence of that religion.

One muſt be void of common ſenſe to be caught by ſuch coarſe-ſpun artifices! The three religions of the empire, and particularly the Proteſtant, cannot have any more ſure guarantees of their rights than thoſe of the peace of Weſtphalia; as in theſe are united both the intereſt and will to provide for the conſervation of them.

This peace the king has taken for the baſis of his treaty with the empreſs queen. He has, jointly with Sweden, declared, that he would maintain the Germanick liberty, and particularly the rights of the three religions, rendered ſacred by the treaties of Weſtphalia; and his majeſty

* N. B. *This letter was diſowned, and declared to be ſuppoſititious, by an article in the Berlin Gazette, after the Hanoverians had reſolved to renew hoſtilities.* † *Amſterdam Gazette, Oct. 27, 1757. Lond. Mag. for 1757, p. 493.*

here renews the authentick declaration, that he never entertained a deſign of doing the leaſt hurt to either of thoſe three religions; and that he will, with the greateſt punctuality, fulfil the engagements which, on that head, he has entered into with the crown of Sweden; what greater A ſecurity would the Proteſtant ſtates have? ſhould they after this ſuffer themſelves to be drawn into real calamities by an imaginary fear; a fear ſuggeſted to them merely as a veil to ſuch ambitious views as are highly detrimental to the whole empire?

After this diſcuſſion, let us reaſſume the thread of the events. When the war, which had been meditated by the king of England, elector of Hanover, in concert with the king of Pruſſia, had broke out in Germany; the ideas which theſe two princes had formed from the king's fidelity C to his engagements, were not miſtaken; the ſtates of the empire attacked by the king of Pruſſia, together with the princes, who had moſt at heart the Germanick ſyſtem, applied for aſſiſtance to his majeſty, both as an ally of the empire and guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia, as D in virtue of his alliances merely defenſive with ſeveral courts of Germany; and tho' the king was engaged in a perſonal and onerous war with England, he did not heſitate to form the generous reſolution of employing the greateſt part of his forces in the defence of his allies, and the maintenance of the laws of the empire, and of the Germanick ſyſtem, threatened with a total ſubverſion from their Britannick and Pruſſian majeſties, both as kings and electors.

Sweden being joint guarantee of the peace of Weſtphalia, together with the F king, was required to make good its guaranty; and ſuch was its magnanimity, its regard to honour and good faith, that immediately it formed the ſame reſolution.

The king at the ſame time ſignified to the empire, that he would act up to his quality of guarantee; he expreſsly aſſured G it that he would ſupport the liberty of the three religions jointly with Sweden, which has always been the moſt declared protectreſs of the Proteſtant religion; and his majeſty made all the neceſſary preparations for fulfilling his engagements, by ſending a conſiderable body of troops to H the Lower and Upper Rhine.

The king of England was conſcious, that every kind of reaſon authoriſed his majeſty not to make the chimerical diſtinction he was for eſtabliſhing betwixt his quality of king and that of elector, eſpecially when one raiſes a war and pays the coſts, and the other takes upon him the execution of it. It was a critical conjuncture for that prince, as great part of the Hanoverian troops, by the allurement of the ample ſubſidies which the elector had got from the parliament, and under colour of defending the Britiſh nation, had been drawn over to England; but this nation ſending them back, the elector was afraid that France would march a detachment of its army into the electorate of Hanover before the Hanoverians, who B were to return into Germany, ſhould get back.

It was in theſe moments of incertitude and dread, that the elector cauſed ſome inſinuations to be made for a neutrality of his German dominions.

The king and the empreſs-queen, animated with an equal zeal for the good of the empire, were deſirous that the war ſhould not ſpread to the ſtates forbearing to aſſiſt the infractor of the publick peace, and with this view her Imperial majeſty ſollicited the king to grant a neutrality to the elector of Hanover.

The propoſal was not without difficulty; the forced ſituation of that prince, and the inſtance of the neutrality in 1741, no ſooner concluded than violated by the Hanoverians, raiſed ſuſpicion of the ſincerity of the inſinuation made by his miniſters. It was natural to apprehend that E their own drift was to diſturb the operations of the then opening campaign, to procure his electoral highneſs time for ſtirring up a part of the princes of Germany againſt the king and the empreſs, and then to join all their troops to his, in order, at the firſt favourable opportunity, ſafely to fall on the French army.

Theſe reflections, in themſelves ſo juſt, and of which the ſolidity was confirmed by paſt experience in a like circumſtance, certainly deſerved great regard; but the king's deference for an ally in all reſpects ſo faithful and reſpectable as the empreſs-queen, together with the fear that his majeſty might one day be reproached with having rejected a meaſure which ſeemed to promiſe a more ſpeedy reſtoration of the peace of the empire, prevailed in his mind above every other conſideration, and he conſented that her Imperial majeſty ſhould offer on his part a neutrality for the Hanoverian ſtates.

The elector anſwered it in the memorial * of the 20th of February, hereto annexed, but it will be ſeen that the loftineſs with which his electoral highneſs expreſſes himſelf in it, and the invectives againſt

* N° 3.

againſt France ſcattered throughout it, with ſo little decency, do not indicate very ſincere intentions towards a neutrality. The truth is, this prince had almoſt at the ſame time aſked and obtained from his parliament ſubſidies for the king of Pruſſia, and likewiſe for aſſembling an army compoſed of his electoral troops and thoſe of his allies, under the name of an army of obſervation, in order to ſupport the cauſe of the infractor of the publick peace againſt the king's troops which had been ſent to the aſſiſtance of his allies, and the defence of the liberty of the empire. The duke of Cumberland had already been appointed for commanding this army, and the 8000 Hanoverians were on the point of paſſing from England into Germany, ſo that there ſeemed to remain no hope for the ſucceſs of the negotiation; yet did the empreſs, on freſh inſinuations from the elector, deſire that the king would impower her to make new trials with that prince. The courts of Ruſſia and Denmark added to them their good offices; they offered their guaranty, and the king was pleaſed again to come into this freſh negotiation, and condeſcend to the conditions which alone could render the neutrality ſolid and laſting; and of which a copy is annexed to this memorial.

The elector's freſh overtures * having no more ſincerity in them than the former, this ſecond trial had no better fate than the firſt; the elector of Hanover clamoured againſt the conditions propoſed, and eſpecially rejected that of the *free paſſage thro' his dominions*, and the poſſeſſion of Hamelen for a cautionary town, as unjuſt, contrary to his honour, and containing ſuſpicious views; yet that he might not ſeem totally to renounce the neutrality, his electoral highneſs propoſed to accept of it, provided that inſtead of the king's troops paſſing thro' his dominions they ſhould take their way thro' the countries of Caſſel, Brunſwick, Gotha, and Weimar; but this rout being naturally longer and more difficult, it could not be accepted of; and from this the elector took occaſion to break off the negotiation, and throw the blame on the pretended injuſtice of the French conditions."

Then, after giving ſeveral reaſons why the king of England, elector of Hanover, ought to have accepted of the terms offered, and why they could not accept of the terms he propoſed, they proceed thus.

"From the concurrence of all theſe reaſons it reſults, that the elector of Hanover in his overtures for a neutrality, aimed only at getting time; that he never intended to accept of it, and that he has refuſed it unjuſtly and on falſe pretences. It reſults further, that the king of England, elector of Hanover, having been the author of this war, and having, to the neutrality offered him, preferred the party of ſupporting the king of Pruſſia's cauſe, and to take up arms againſt the king's and empreſs-queen's troops, he has declared himſelf the aggreſſor of their moſt Chriſtian and Imperial majeſties, and an accomplice of the breach of the publick peace, and that he was to be treated as ſuch by the king, by the empreſs, and by the empire.

This propoſition, beſides its inherent juſtice, has acquired a new degree of force by the behaviour of the Hanoverian troops, both with regard to thoſe of the king and of his allies. The firſt, far from confining themſelves according to the aſſurance given of it by the elector in publick inſtruments, to the defence of the territories of the electorate in caſe of a deſign to attack them, entered with open force into the ſtates of the elector of Cologne, where thoſe of France were; they pillaged the ſubſiſtances deſtined for the French army, carried off the grains and forage, diſperſed the troops of the empire's contingent; in a word, they have committed all kinds of violences in the ſtates of the elector of Cologne, the king's ally; yet would not his majeſty begin hoſtilities againſt the elector of Hanover; and even, if poſſible, to avert them from his dominions, he cauſed a demand to be made by the marſhal d'Eſtrees to the Hanoverian general, of a *free and amicable paſſage* thro' his electoral highneſs's territory; but that prince had already diſperſed manifeſtoes againſt the entrance of the French troops into Weſtphalia; and the duke of Cumberland ſent anſwer by general Sporken, that he was ordered to attend to the defence and conſervation of the ſtates of the king of Pruſſia and of his allies, and to hinder the paſſage of any foreign troops thro' the ſaid ſtates.

At length the Hanoverians having provoked his majeſty's troops by hoſtilities of every kind, the moment came for repelling force by force, and to make them and their allies repent of their outrages; and victory ſeconded the juſtice of the king's arms, by the ſucceſſive advantages which the French troops obtained over them."

They then come to the convention of Cloſter-Seven †, as follows.

"But the king's generous ſentiments have never ſhone with greater luſtre than

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* N° 3. † *See Lond. Mag. for* 1757, *p.* 461.

in the capitulation of Cloſter-Seven. The Hanoverian army being forced to fly before that of the marſhal de Richelieu, had been obliged, as its laſt ſhift, to betake itſelf to Stade. In a more dangerous condition it could not be. It was the concern of the duke of Cumberland, general of the Hanoverians, beſides fearing the juſt diſcontent of his allies, which was near breaking out, to ſave his troops from the total deſtruction with which they were threatened, to ſecure the treaſure of the king his father, and to hinder the dutchies of Bremen and Verden from becoming the theatre of the war, and to exempt all the king of England's dominions in Germany from the miſeries conſecutive to a general defeat, and which by a concurrence of circumſtances would have been but too juſtifiable.

It was no favourable conjuncture * for ſoftening the victor. The king of England was ſending away a very ſtrong ſquadron, with land forces, for a deſcent, with a deſign of making themſelves maſters of Rochefort, or at leaſt burn the docks, the ſtorehouſes; in a word, to commit all poſſible hoſtilities on the Coaſts of France.

Beſides many ſubjects of apprehenſions for the defeated party, there was one of greater weight than all the others; paſt experience ſeemed to have inſpired a grounded miſtruſt of any propoſal from the king of England, elector of Hanover; of this the duke of Cumberland had recent proofs. After he had been obliged to retreat into the dutchy of Bremen, he had propoſed a neutrality, and it was refuſed him; he had acquainted the French miniſtry, that he was authoriſed by full powers from the king his father, to treat of a peace, of a neutrality, or of a preliminary accommodation; and the king, faithful to his allies, would hearken to no propoſal but in concert with them.

From all theſe reaſons, the duke of Cumberland did not believe that he ſhould be able, by himſelf, to obtain the capitulation, which alone could ſecure him from all the ſeveral dangers he had to fear; but being informed of the king's great regard for the king of Denmark, his ally, he implored the aſſiſtance of that prince, and got a ceſſation of arms to be propoſed to the marſhal de Richelieu by the negotiation of the count de Lynar, the king of Denmark's miniſter, and under his Daniſh majeſty's guaranty.

On this propoſal the marſhal deliberated which was beſt for the empire, to grant or refuſe the capitulation. By the latter he anſwered the king's juſt vengeance; in the former he conſidered the advantages of keeping the Hanoverians and their allies inactive during the remainder of the war, and conſequently of reſerving his troops for marching without delay to Halberſtadt, and by the celerity of his operations to haſten the evacuation of Saxony, and the reſtoration of the peace in Germany. As the king's ſentiments were perfectly known to him, he immediately preferred that meaſure which he judged might be moſt beneficial to the empire and the allies of France, and he granted the capitulation or military convention which the duke of Cumberland offered to him thro' the count de Lynar. It was concluded at Cloſter-Seven on the 8th of September; and the execution of it was ſecured both by the marſhal de Richelieu's word of honour and that of the duke of Cumberland, lodged in the count de Lynar's hands, and by the engagement of the king of Denmark's guaranty, accepted by the two generals.

As in the firſt moment of the concluſion, ſeveral particulars and explanations in favour of the Hanoverians and their auxiliaries had been omitted, the duke of Cumberland two days after, and by the mediation of the count de Lynar, deſired ſuch omiſſions might be ſupplied by ſome ſeparate articles, which marſhal Richelieu made no difficulty of granting."

After ſome remarks on this convention, they proceed thus.

"The king, ſuch was his zeal for his allies and for the empire, approved of the marſhal de Richelieu's conduct, and to ſtrengthen the capitulation propoſed the adding of ſome explications, which ſhould ſo clearly fix its meaning, as to obviate any miſinterpretations. Theſe explications were of the following tenor.

"1. That the ceſſation of hoſtilities ſhould laſt during the whole time of the preſent war.

2. That the Hanoverian troops which were to go on the other ſide of the Elbe into the dutchy of Lawenburgh, ſhould not come out of it, and, together with the troops remaining on this ſide, ſhould not commit any hoſtility neither againſt the king, nor againſt his allies; and that the French troops likewiſe ſhould not commit any hoſtilities againſt them.

3. That no Engliſh troops ſhould be admitted into the dutchies of Bremen and Verden.

4. That the troops, both the Hanoverians and thoſe of the auxiliaries, ſhould not ſerve during the preſent war, either againſt

* *Mr. Pitt's letter of the 15th of September, Utrecht Gazette of the 14th of October.*

againſt the king, or againſt his allies, nor join thoſe of the king of England, nor thoſe of his allies."

Had there on the ſide of the court of Hanover been the ſame good faith as on the king's ſide, theſe explications would have met with no difficulty.

The ſenſe they offer had been contained in the conventions of the 8th and 10th of September, either in equivalent terms, or by a natural inference; and ſo juſt were they, that the count de Lynar, to whom they were delivered, judged them to be the true meaning in which the convention had been underſtood, and the court of Copenhagen was of the ſame opinion."

They then endeavour to ſhew, that theſe explications were virtually contained in the convention, that tho' not agreed to, the convention remained in full force, and that the Daniſh miniſter was of this opinion. After this they go into a long and tedious account of the behaviour of the Hanoverians, Heſſians, and Wolfenbuttlers, and the methods which the Hanoverian generals took to deceive the French general, by making him believe, that they were reſolved to obſerve punctually the convention, while at the ſame time they were concerting with the king of Pruſſia, and preparing to recommence hoſtilities, as ſoon as they ſhould find a favourable opportunity, by the French army's being diſperſed into winter quarters; and this ſecond part they conclude as follows.

"One reflection ſhall put a period to this detail. If the duke of Cumberland aſked to capitulate, it was becauſe he found himſelf in a critical poſition, and juſtly feared that, ſhould the marſhal de Richelieu attack him, he would ruin the Hanoverian army irretrievably, and make himſelf maſter of the town of Stade, and of the depoſitum lodged there. Had not his ſituation been ſo dangerous in every reſpect, can it be ſuppoſed that a prince, whoſe courage all Europe has beheld, would have aſked to capitulate at the head of an army of near 40,000 men, under the cannon of the town, and in a poſt of difficult acceſs and well intrenched? But this prince, whoſe capacity gave him to perceive, that no retreat remained for him in caſe he ſhould be beaten, preferred the glory of ſaving the king his father's troops, and thoſe of his allies, to the vain honour of fighting the king's army, without any grounded hope of ſucceſs. The more of his ſelf-love he had by this ſtep ſacrificed to the good of mankind, and the intereſt of the king his father, the more ſacred and inviolable did the capitulation, which he had aſked and obtained, become to him. It is unqueſtionable in the rules of honour and war, that a capitulation is never to be aſked of an enemy till at an extremity; but when reduced to it, it is not lawful to employ thoſe arms againſt him, which by promiſe were to be laid down. Honour would look on ſuch a procedure with indignation; and if private perſons deteſt a treachery of this nature, is it not ſtill more unworthy of ſovereigns, who are the protectors of good faith, and who are more concerned than private perſons to preſerve their glory and reputation?

Accordingly the duke of Cumberland, by laying down his military employments, was for ſaving himſelf the infamy of breaking ſuch ſacred engagements; he has proved by that ſtep, that he is incapable of being ſo far wanting to himſelf; but in ſheltering his own honour, why has he not been afraid of expoſing that of the king his father?

If the king of England, elector of Hanover, on his receiving advice of the capitulation had diſowned the duke of Cumberland his general and ſon, ſtill would the king have had cauſe of complaint, military conventions not requiring a ratification; but, at leaſt, there would have been in this proceeding an appearance of good faith; but to temporize during near three months, in ſeeking occaſion for breaking the capitulation with impunity, let the French army march away for Halberſtadt, wait till it was ſeparated in the bad ſeaſon, lay hold of the circumſtances of a check to come out of the preſcribed limits, under pretence of extending quarters, afterwards taking advantageous poſts, equally contrary to the convention; make every diſpoſition for the ſiege of Harburg, without any previous declaration of war; and when all theſe preparations are made, and the enemy is thought to be ſufficiently weakened and deceived, to be fought with advantage, to declare to him, that hoſtilities are to be renewed, and that the capitulation is looked on as broken, at the very ſame moment that the troops are marching to him, and his poſts are attacked; to engage one prince, by ſeducement, to violate this capitulation, and to hinder another by open force from executing it; to impriſon the general of the latter, and detain his troops, and take away his ſon from him; to make him ſerve as an inſtrument to the treachery; this is trampling on the law of nations, on the laws of juſtice, honour, and good faith; the rights of the ſovereignty of the ſtates of the empire; the ties of nature

and

and of blood; it is to fear neither the judgment of cotemporaries, or of poſterity; it is wilfully branding one's life and memory with an indelible mark of infamy; in a word, it is daring to ſet up and give a ſanction to the pernicious maxim, "That every means is lawful to obtain one's end."

Principles and procedures ſo heinous are to be attributed only to the artifices and evil councils of corrupt miniſters. To ſuſpect princes themſelves of them, would be wanting to the reſpect due to them.

After the preceding faithful repreſentation of the king's conduct, and that of the king of England, elector of Hanover, all Europe, and eſpecially Germany, may eaſily judge of the difference of the intentions of theſe two princes, and it is hoped, that they will impute the blame of the conſequences of this war to thoſe only, who, in contempt of all laws and all rules, have again taken up arms to hinder the concluſion of it.

This is the cauſe of all ſovereigns, but eſpecially that of the empire; it being the bad faith of the Hanoverians which has retarded the ſucceſs of the king's operations for reſtoring the peace of Germany; and their unjuſt and violent proceedings, both towards the king and the duke of Brunſwick, are a freſh breach of the publick peace, and of the treaties of Weſtphalia.

The king will omit nothing to acquit himſelf of what he owes to his dignity, injured by the outrage done him by the court of Hanover. As to the Germanick body, his majeſty will redouble his efforts for preſerving it from the new dangers with which it is threatened; and fulfil the engagements he has entered into both with his allies and the empire. He is perſuaded that the electors, princes, and ſtates, will do juſtice to the uprightneſs and generoſity of his ſentiments; and he with the greater confidence hopes they will ſecond his meaſures and operations, as agreeably to the wiſh and reſolution of the diet, they tend only to ſuccour the allies of France, to maintain the Germanick ſyſtem, and to reſtore order and peace in Germany."

Verſailles, December the 30th, 1757.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

DURING the civil wars in England the Dutch were, by the moſt clandeſtine and infamous methods, making parties in all the courts of Europe, againſt the intereſts of England. They cut the Engliſh out of ſome of their moſt valuable poſſeſſions in the Eaſt-Indies, and the maſſacres they committed at Amboyna, and in other parts, which never were puniſhed, nay, never diſavowed by their government, leave to this day doubtful whether the perpetrators were enemies or friends, though we are certain they were Dutch.

This is the moſt proper place for obſerving, that thoſe inhuman barbarities, are ſo far from being diſcontinued by the ſubjects of that republick, that authentick proofs have been offered of their having been equalled (exceeded they could not be) even ſince the acceſſion of his preſent m——y, when the whole crew of an Engliſh ſhip, amounting to ſome ſcores, were met by a Dutch ſhip, or ſhips, ſuperior in force, in a certain latitude, and were man by man thrown overboard and drowned.

That this fact, execrable as it is, is no fiction of mine, I can appeal to the records of a certain o—ce, from whence repreſentations upon it were made. What, or if any ſatisfaction was obtained, I know not. But a certain great ſea commander, who is lately dead, made it no ſecret, that he went upon another pretext to Holland, on purpoſe to get full intelligence of the fact, and that he was ready to produce the ſtrongeſt proofs of the ſame.

This fact, it may be ſaid, admitting it for truth, is no more to be charged upon the Dutch government, than the piracies of our privateers ought to be charged upon the Engliſh government. I am far from pretending it is; but I cannot help obſerving, that we never heard, that any publick reward was offered by that government, for diſcovering the authors of ſuch barbarity, and bringing them to trial, as our government has done in the caſe of the Engliſh offenders, whoſe outrages never were pretended to have proceeded to ſuch inhumanities.

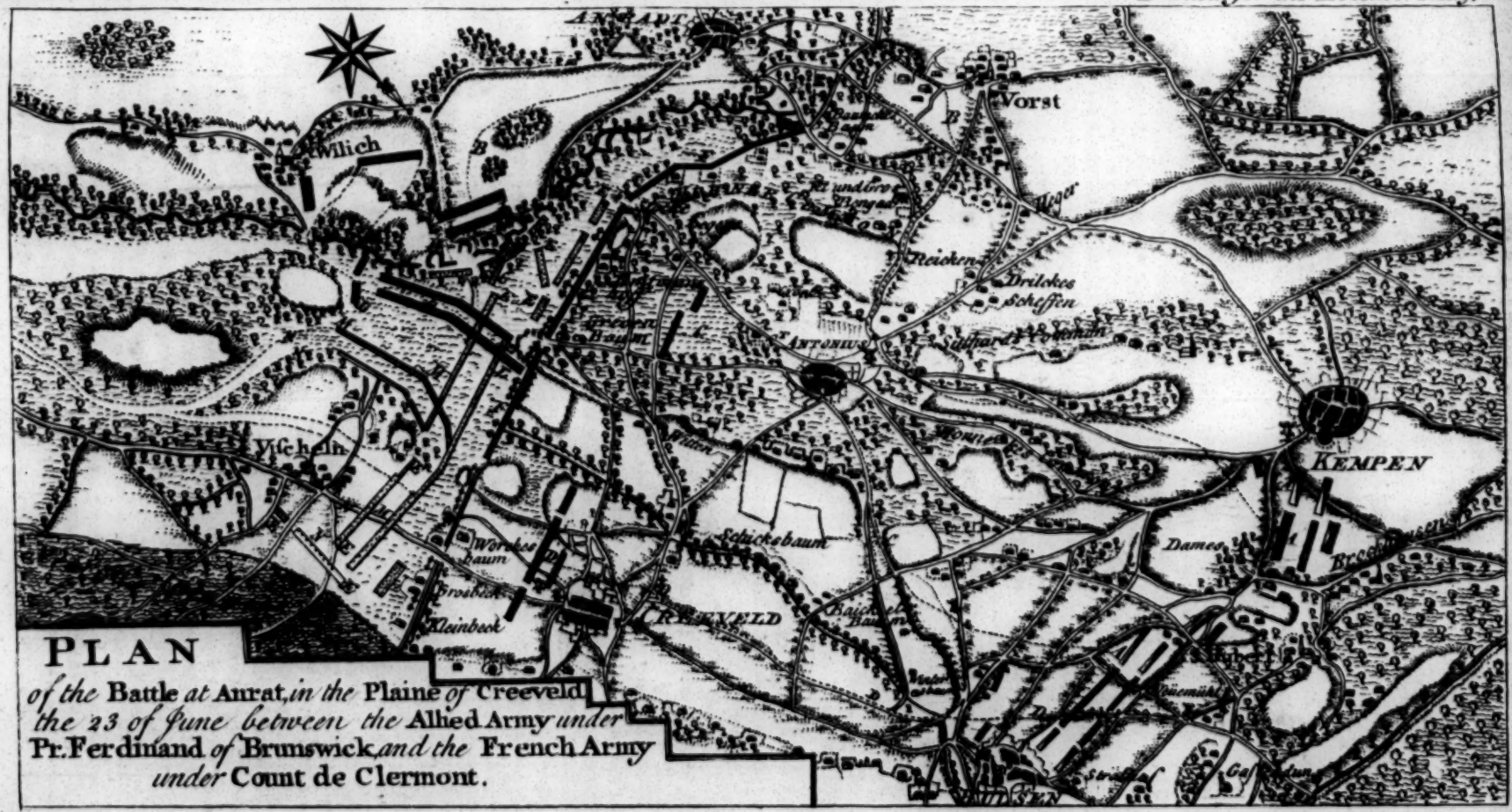
T. TOUCHIT.

References to the Plan of the Battle of Anrat, *in the Plain of* Crevelt, *for an account of which ſee p.* 335.

A. Camp of the allied army between Hulſen and Kempen, from June 20, to 23.—B. March of the right wing, conſiſting of 16 battalions under the command of the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, and 24 ſquadrons under the duke of Holſtein, from the camp at Kempen, by St. Anthony, Vorſt, and Anrat, to gain the flank of the French army.—C.

March

Printed for the London Mag.



PLAN

of the **Battle** *at* **Anrat**, *in the* **Plaine** *of* **Creeveld** *the 23 of June between the* **Allied Army** *under* **Pr. Ferdinand** *of* **Brunswick**, *and the* **French Army** *under* **Count de Clermont.**



March of lieutenant-general Oberg towards the center of the French.—D. March of the left wing under lieutenant-general Sporcke to Crevelt, to check the French army.—E. Poſition of the French army on the 23d, at 11 o'clock in the morning.—F. A triple ditch called Landwehr, the avenues to which were defended by a numerous artillery. — G. Brigades of the French infantry, which, by the approach of the allied right wing, retired behind a ditch eight feet deep, and in many places triply covered with buſhes and moraſſes.—H. Two French batteries from which they incommoded the cavalry during their approach, but which were ſoon diſmounted by the artillery of the Hanoverians.—I. Two openings thro' which the cavalry of the allies, during the engagement, were obliged to march two by two, then directly under the cannon of the enemy, upon the right wing, and formed and attacked the French cavalry. In the interim the infantry of the allied army ſpread itſelf and advanced toward the wood and the left wing of the French in the middle of the engagement; drove ſome French ſquadrons, who fell with great fury upon three Hanoverian battalions, but with conſiderable loſs, repulſed the center of the allied army, advanced at the ſame time by (E) Graven Baum, and fell in with the left wing of the infantry. —L. Second poſition of the allied army. —M. Second poſition of the French army. —N. Retreat of the French army, in ſix columns, towards Neus, at ſeven in the afternoon, and lieutenant-general Sporcke with the left wing of the allied army moved towards Viſchen.

The Method of cultivating MADDER *in* England, *from many Experiments, made in the Courſe of thirty Years on the Culture of that uſeful Plant. Extracted from a Treatiſe lately publiſhed on that Subject, by* Philip Miller, *F. R. S. before which is given a beautiful coloured Plate of the Plant and Root.*

THIS Piece is dedicated to lord Folkeſtone, preſident of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The author, in his Preface, imputes the total neglect of cultivating Madder in England, for a great number of years, to the many diſputes occaſioned about aſcertaining the tithes upon it; a neglect the Dutch availed themſelves of, by whom it is cultivated with the utmoſt diligence, and almoſt monopolized. This ingredient is ſo very eſſential in dying of cloth and ſtaining of linen, that neither can be carried on without it, and the Dutch have received from us, for many years paſt, upon an average, more than 180,000l. per ann. for that commodity. In England there is ground better adapted to the growth of Madder, than the beſt land they have in Holland, and it may be raiſed at leſs expence: The legiſlature have been ſo well convinced, therefore, of the national utility of raiſing Madder, as to paſs two laws, in the laſt ſeſſion, to aſcertain the tithes for 14 years; and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. have offered a handſome premium to promote the planting thereof, ſee p. 196.

"The root of the cultivated Madder, (our author ſays) is compoſed of many long fibres larger than a gooſe quill; they are taper and much branched, of a brown colour on the outſide, but clear, tranſparent, and of an orange colour within, having a tough ſlender pith in the middle, of a bright yellow colour, of a ſweetiſh taſte, mixed with a little bitter; from theſe ariſe many four-cornered ſtalks, which grow from four to ſix or ſeven feet high, according to the goodneſs of the land; they are armed with ſhort herbaceous ſpines, and at each joint are garniſhed with five or ſix ſpear-ſhaped leaves about three inches long, and almoſt one broad in the middle, drawing to a point at each end; their upper ſurfaces are ſmooth, but their mid-rib on the under ſide is armed with ſhort, crooked, herbaceous ſpines, which faſten to the clothes of thoſe who rub againſt them. The leaves are placed in whorls round the ſtalks, ſpreading out every way like the points of a ſtar. From the ſide of the ſtalk, at each joint, come out the foot ſtalks which ſupport the flowers; they are oppoſite on each ſide the ſtalk, and branch into ſeveral diviſions, having a few ſmall leaves at bottom, in ſhape like the other; there are ſometimes three of theſe at the ſame joint, and at others but two. The flowers are ſmall, of a bright yellow colour, and have but one petal or leaf, which is cut into four parts, which ſpread open. Theſe appear in July, and are ſometimes ſucceeded by ſmall, rough, burry ſeeds, growing by pairs, which never ripen in this country. The ſtalk or haulm of this plant decays in autumn, and new ſhoots ariſe in the ſpring; the roots ſend out many ſide fibres to a good diſtance, and theſe alſo put out ſhoots, whereby the plants propagate greatly.

The country where this plant grows naturally, is ſuppoſed to be the Levant.

I was informed by a gentleman, who brought over ſeveral ſpecimens of the plant to the late Sir Hans Sloane, that he gathered them between Scanderoon and Aleppo, where he ſaw the plants growing wild without culture."

Mr. Miller next gives a curious account of the culture, &c. of this plant, as practiſed by the Dutch, with drawings, viz. Plan of the cold ſtove, ſection of the kiln-room and kiln, plan and ſection of the drying tower, and plan and ſection of the pounding-houſe. His method of cultivating it in England, take in his own words, as follows.

"The land upon which I have found Madder thrive beſt, is a ſoft ſandy loam, and if it has been in tillage ſome years, it will be better than that which is freſh broken up. This ſhould have at leaſt a depth of two feet and a half, or three feet of good earth, that the roots may run down without obſtruction, and muſt be quite clear from couch, or the roots of any bad weeds; for as the roots of Madder ſhould remain three years in the ground, ſo where there are any of thoſe weeds which ſpread and multiply at their roots, they will intermix with the Madder roots, and in three years will have taken ſuch poſſeſſion of the ground, as to greatly weaken the Madder, and render it very troubleſome to ſeparate when the Madder is taken up.

The ground ſhould be ploughed deep before winter, and laid in very high rough ridges to mellow; and if it is not too ſtrong, there will be no neceſſity for ploughing it again, till juſt before the time of planting the Madder, when the land ſhould be ploughed as deep as the beam of the plough will admit; and there ſhould be men following the plough in the furrows, who ſhould dig a full ſpit below the bottom of the furrow, and turn it up on the top; by preparing the ground of this depth, the roots of the Madder will ſtrike down and be of greater length, in which the goodneſs of the crop chiefly conſiſts. The land being thus prepared and made level, will be fit to receive the plants. The beſt time for planting the Madder, is about the middle, or latter end of April, according as the ſeaſon is more or leſs forward, which muſt be determined by the young ſhoots; for when theſe are about an inch and a half or two inches above ground, they are in the beſt ſtate for planting. When the ſhoots are longer, they are very apt to droop upon being moved, eſpecially if the ſeaſon ſhould prove warm and dry, and if their tops wither and decay the roots will be greatly weakened.

In the taking up of theſe ſhoots for planting, the ground ſhould be opened with a ſpade, that they may be ſeparated from the mother-plants with as much root as poſſible; for if the roots are broken off, they will not ſucceed: Theſe plants ſhould be drawn up no faſter than they are planted, for if they lie long above ground, they will ſhrink, and their tops wither, and then they often miſcarry; therefore if they are brought from a diſtant place, the ſlips ſhould be taken off as ſoon as they begin to ſhoot, for the leſs top they have the better they will bear carriage; there ſhould be great care taken in the packing of them up for carriage; eſpecial regard ſhould be had not to pack them ſo cloſe, or in ſo great quantity, as to cauſe them to heat, for that will ſoon ſpoil them; but if they are a little withered by laying out of the ground, their roots ſhould be ſet upright in water for a few hours before they are planted, which will ſtiffen and recover them again.

In the planting of Madder, there are ſome who make the rows but one foot aſunder, others one foot and a half, ſome two feet, and others who allow them three feet diſtance: I have made trial of the three laſt diſtances, and have found when the roots have been left three years in the ground, that three feet diſtance row from row is the beſt; but if they are taken up in two years, two feet aſunder may do very well; and the diſtance in the rows, plant from plant, ſhould be one foot, if to ſtand two years, or a foot and a half if to ſtand three.

If there is no danger of the ground being too wet in winter, the plants may be planted on the level ground; but if, on the contrary, the ground ſhould be raiſed in ridges where each row of plants is to be ſet, that their roots may not reach the water in winter, for if they do, it will ſtop their downright growth; and this is the reaſon why the Dutch, who plant Madder in the Low Countries, between Helvoetſluys and the Brill, raiſe their ridges ſo high as two or three feet, but in Zealand, where the ground is drier, they do not raiſe the beds more than four or five inches above the intervals, that the wet may drain off from the beds where the Madder is planted.

The method of planting the Madder on level ground is as follows, viz. The ground being made ſmooth, a line is drawn croſs it to mark out the rows, that they may be ſtraight for the more conve-

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nient cleaning, and for the better diging or ploughing the ground between the rows; then with an iron-ſhod dibble, holes are made, at the diſtance which the plants are to ſtand from each other. The depth of the holes muſt be in proportion to the length of the roots of the plants, A which muſt be planted the ſame depth in the ground which they had been while they were upon the mother plants, for if any part of the root is left above ground, the ſun and winds will dry it, which will retard the growth of the plants; and, ſhould any part of the green be buried in B the ground, it will not be ſo well, tho', of the two, the latter will be leſs prejudicial, eſpecially if there be not too much of the green buried. When the plants are put into the holes, the earth ſhould be preſſed cloſe to them to ſecure them from being drawn out of the ground, for crows C and rooks frequently draw the young plants out of the ground, before they get new roots, where there is not this care taken; ſo that in two or three days, I have known half the plants, on a large piece of land, deſtroyed by theſe birds.

If there happens to be ſome ſhowers of D rain fall in a day or two after the plants are planted, it will be of great ſervice to them, for they will preſently put out new roots, and become ſtrong, ſo that, if dry weather ſhould afterward happen, they will not be in ſo much danger of ſuffering thereby, as thoſe which are later planted. E There are ſome who, from a covetous temper of making moſt uſe of the ground, plant a row of dwarf peas, or kidney-beans between each row of Madder, and pretend that hereby the land is kept cleaner from weeds, but I am very certain the crop of Madder is injured thereby much F more than the value of thoſe things which grow between the rows, as I have experienced; therefore I adviſe thoſe perſons who plant Madder, never to ſow or plant any thing between the rows, but to keep the Madder quite clean from weeds, or any other kind of vegetable.

In order to keep the ground thus clean, it ſhould be ſcuffled over with a Dutch hoe, as ſoon as the young weeds appear in the ſpring. When a man can perform a great deal of this work in a day, and if it is done in dry weather, the weeds will die as faſt as they are cut down; H whereas, when the weeds are left to grow, ſo long as to get ſtrength, they are not ſo ſoon deſtroyed, and the expence of hoeing the ground then will be more than treble what it might be performed for early in the ſeaſon; beſides, there will be danger of cutting down ſome of the weaker plants with the weeds, if the perſons employed to perform this work are not very careful, therefore it is much cheaper, as alſo better for the Madder, to begin this work early in the ſpring, and to repeat it as often as the weeds render it neceſſary; for by keeping the ground thus conſtantly clean, the Madder will thrive the better, and the expence in the whole year will be leſs, for when weeds are ſuffered to grow large, they are not eaſily ſubdued.

During the firſt ſummer, the only culture which the Madder requires, is that of keeping it clean in the manner before directed, and, when the ſhoots or haulm of the plants decay in autumn, they ſhould be raked off the ground; then the intervals between the rows ſhould be either dug with a ſpade, or ploughed with a hoeing-plough, laying up the earth over the heads of the plants in a roundiſh ridge, which will be of great ſervice to the roots. The Dutch cover the haulm of their Madder with earth, leaving it to rot upon the ground; this perhaps may be neceſſary in their country to keep the froſt out of the ground, but, as I have never found that the ſevereſt winters have ever injured the Madder roots in England, ſo there is not the ſame neceſſity for that practice here.

The following ſpring, before the Madder begins to ſhoot, the ground ſhould be raked over ſmooth, that the young ſhoots may have no obſtruction, and, if there ſhould be any young weeds appearing on the ground, it ſhould be firſt ſcuffled over to deſtroy the weeds, and then raked over ſmooth; after this the ſame care muſt be taken in the following ſummer, as in the former, to keep the ground clean from weeds, and, if it is performed by the hoe-plough, the earth of the intervals ſhould be thrown up againſt one ſide of the ridges, which will earth up the roots, and greatly increaſe their ſtrength; but, before the ground of one interval is ſo hoed, G the haulm of the plants ſhould be turned over to the next adjoining interval, and, if they are permitted ſo to lie for a fortnight or three weeks, and then turned back again on thoſe intervals which were hoed, obſerving firſt to ſcuffle the ground to deſtroy any young weeds, which may have appeared ſince the ſtirring of the ground, then the alternate intervals ſhould be ploughed in like manner, turning the earth up againſt the oppoſite ſides of the roots; by this method the intervals will be alternately ploughed, and the plants earthed up, whereby the ground will be kept

clean and ſtirred, which will greatly promote the growth of the roots, and by this method the ſuperficial ſhoots will be ſubdued, and the principal roots greatly ſtrengthened. The following autumn the ground ſhould be cleared of the haulm and weeds, and the earth raiſed in ridges over the roots, as in the foregoing year.

The third ſpring the roots will furniſh a great ſupply of young plants, but, before theſe appear, the ground ſhould be cleaned and raked ſmooth, that the ſhoots may have no obſtruction to their coming up; and, when the young plants are fit to take off, it ſhould be performed with great care, always taking off thoſe which are produced at the greateſt diſtance from the crown of the mother-plants, firſt, becauſe thoſe are what rob them moſt of their nouriſhment, and the wounds made by ſeparating them from the old roots are not near ſo hurtful as thoſe near the crown, for the ſtripping off too many of the ſhoots there, will retard the growth of the plants.

The culture of the Madder in the third ſummer muſt be the ſame as the ſecond, but, as the roots will then be much ſtronger, the earth ſhould be laid up a little higher to them at the times when the ground is cleaned and ploughed, and, if all the diſtant ſuperficial ſhoots, which come up in the intervals, are hoed or ploughed off, it will be of ſervice to ſtrengthen the larger downright roots, and, as the haulm will now be very ſtrong and thick, the frequent turning it over, from one interval to another, will prevent its rotting, for if it lies long in the ſame poſition, the ſhoots, which are near the ground, where there will be always more or leſs damp; and being covered with the upper ſhoots, the air will be excluded from them, which will cauſe them to rot, for the ſhoots of Madder are naturally diſpoſed to climb upon any neighbouring ſupport, and in places where they have been ſupported, I have ſeen them more than ten feet high, but the expence of ſtaking the plants to ſupport their ſhoots would be much too great to be practiſed in general, therefore the other method of turning the haulm over, from one interval to the other, will be found of great uſe, for hereby it is kept from decaying, and by ſo doing the ſun is alternately admitted to each ſide of the roots, which is of more conſequence to the growth of the Madder than moſt people conceive, and from many repeated trials I have found, that where the haulm has decayed or rotted in ſummer, it has greatly retarded the growth of the roots.

There have been ſome ignorant pretenders who have adviſed the cutting off the haulm in ſummer, in order to ſtrengthen the roots, but whoever practiſes this, will find, to their coſt, the abſurdity of this method, for I have fully tried this many years ago, and have always found that every other root, upon which this was practiſed, was at leaſt a third part ſmaller than the intermediate roots, whoſe haulm was left entire. The occaſion of my firſt making this experiment was, becauſe the plants had been ſet too near each other, and the ſeaſon proving moiſt had increaſed the number and ſtrength of the ſhoots, ſo that they became ſo thick, as that many of them began to rot; to prevent which, I cut off the ſhoots of every other plant to give room for ſpreading the others thinner, but ſoon after this was done, the plants produced a greater number of ſhoots than before, but they were weaker, and the effect it had upon the roots was as before related, and ſince then I have frequently repeated the experiment on a few roots, and have always found the effect the ſame.

As ſoon as the haulm of the Madder begins to decay in autumn, the roots may be taken up for uſe, becauſe then the roots have done growing for that ſeaſon, and will then be plumper, and leſs liable to ſhrink, than if they are dug up when the plants are growing, for I have always found that the roots of every kind of plant, which are taken out of the ground during the time of their growth, are very apt to ſhrink, and loſe much of their weight in a ſhort time.

When the ſeaſon for diging up the Madder roots is come, it ſhould be done in the following manner, viz. A deep trench ſhould be dug out at one ſide of the ground next to the firſt row of Madder, to make a ſufficient opening to receive the earth, which muſt be laid therein in diging up the row of roots, ſo that it ſhould be at leaſt two feet broad, and two ſpits, and two ſhovelings deep, and ſhould be as cloſe as poſſible to the roots, without breaking or cutting them in doing it; then the row of roots muſt be carefully dug up, turning the earth into the trench before mentioned. In the doing of this there ſhould be to every perſon who digs, two or three perſons to take out the roots, that none may be loſt, and as much of the earth ſhould be ſhaken out of the roots as poſſible, and after the principal roots are taken up, there will be many of the long fibres

fibres remaining below, therefore, in order to get the roots as clean as poſſible, the whole ſpot of ground ſhould be dug of the ſame depth as the firſt trench, and the pickers muſt follow the diggers to get them all out to the bottom. As the digging of the land to this depth is neceſſary, A in order to take up the roots with as little loſs as poſſible, it is a fine preparation for any ſucceeding crop, and I have always found that the ground, where Madder has grown, produced better crops of all kinds than land of equal goodneſs, which had not the like culture.

After the roots are taken up, the ſooner B they are carried to the place of drying, the finer will be their colour, for if they lie in heaps, they are apt to heat, which will diſcolour them, or if rain ſhould happen to wet them much, it will have the ſame effect, therefore no more roots ſhould be taken up than can be carried under ſhel- C ter the ſame day.

The firſt place, in which the roots ſhould be laid to dry, muſt be open on the ſides to admit the air, but covered on the top to keep out the wet. If a building is to be erected new, ſuch as the tanners have for drying their ſkins, will be as D proper as any, for theſe have weather-boards from top to bottom, at equal diſtances, to keep out the driving rain, but the ſpaces between being open, admit the air freely; and if inſtead of plank floors or ſtages above each other, they are laid with hurdles or baſket work, upon which E the roots are laid to dry, the air will have freer paſſage to the under ſide of the roots, which will dry them more equally.

In this place they may remain three or four days, but the roots ſhould be turned over once or twice, that every part may dry equally, by which time the earth, F which adhered to the roots, will be ſo dry as eaſily to rub off, which ſhould be done before the roots are removed to the cold ſtove, for the ſlower the roots are dried, the leſs they will ſhrink, and the better will be the colour of the Madder, and the cleaner the roots are from earth, G the better the commodity will be for the uſe when prepared.

Wherever there are any large barns, or other buildings, whoſe ſides are open to admit the air, there will be no occaſion for erecting buildings for this purpoſe; becauſe theſe will anſwer full as well; H but if there are different ſtages of hurdles erected in theſe buildings, at three or four feet above each other, to lay the roots upon them, the hurdles being open, will admit the air to the under ſide of the roots, whereby they will dry more equally than when they are ſpread on a cloſe floor; and hereby a much greater quantity of roots may be dried under the ſame roof. During the time they remain here, the doors and all other apertures of the building ſhould be kept conſtantly open, for the greater quantity of free air is admitted to the roots, the better they will dry; and the ſlower they dry at firſt, the leſs of their weight will be diminiſhed, and the colour will be the better; but they muſt be guarded from wet, which will be very prejudicial to the colour. When the roots have lain in this place ſo long as to dry their outſides ſufficiently to rub off the dirt which adhered to them, then they ſhould be carried to the kiln to be farther dried; and as there are in moſt parts of England kilns already built for drying of malt and hops, they may be uſed for drying of Madder; but if there were ventilators fixed to theſe kilns, for blowing a ſufficient quantity of air thro' the rooms where the Madder roots are drying, in the manner directed by the Rev. Dr. Hales for drying of malt and hops, it will be found a much better method than that which is practiſed by the Dutch, and will ſave a great expence of fuel. (See our laſt Vol. p. 157.)

When the outſide of the roots have been ſufficiently dried in this cold ſtove or kiln, they ſhould be removed to the threſhing floor, which may be the ſame as in a common barn where corn is threſhed. The floor of this ſhould be ſwept, and made as clean as poſſible; then the roots ſhould be threſhed to beat off their ſkins or outſide coverings; this is the part which is prepared ſeparately from the inner part of the root, and is called Mull, which is ſold at a very low price, being the worſt ſort of Madder, ſo cannot be uſed where the permanency or beauty of the colours are regarded; theſe huſks are ſeparated from the roots, pounded by themſelves, and are afterwards packed up in ſeparate caſks, and ſold by the title of Mull. If this is well prepared, and not mixed with dirt, it may be ſold for about fifteen ſhillings per hundred weight, at the price which Madder now bears, and this, as is ſuppoſed, will defray the whole expence of drying the crop.

After the Mull is ſeparated from the roots, they muſt then be removed to the kiln again, which muſt now have a greater heat than before, where they muſt be dried with care, for if the heat is too great,

great, the roots will dry too faſt, whereby they will loſe much in weight, and the colour of the Madder will not be near ſo bright; to avoid which, the roots ſhould be frequently turned, while they remain in this ſtove, and the fires muſt be properly regulated, and a ſufficient quantity of freſh air blown thro' the kiln, which will drive out the foul air occaſioned by the perſpiration of the roots, which will be found very uſeful in preſerving their colour. If ſome trials are made by fixing a good thermometer in the room, the neceſſary heat may be better aſcertained than can be done any other way, but this will require to be greater at ſome times than at others, according as the roots are more or leſs ſucculent, or the weather more or leſs cold or damp, but it will always be better to have the heat rather leſs than over hot, for, tho' the roots may require a longer time to dry with a ſlow heat, yet the colour will be better.

When the roots are properly dried in this ſtove, they muſt be carried to the pounding-houſe, where they muſt be reduced to powder, but whether it is neceſſary to ſeparate the Kraps from the Gemeens as is now practiſed by the Dutch, the conſumers of Madder will be better judges than myſelf.

The expence in erecting of the pounding-houſes in Holland is very great, ſo need not be built here, for any common building will ſerve for this purpoſe, where there is room to fix up the apparatus for pounding the roots; the blocks for this purpoſe ſhould be like thoſe uſed in Holland, as ſhould alſo be the ſtampers, which are bound round at bottom with thick iron bands, framed like the points of a ſtar; for if the ſurface of the ſtampers are ſmooth and even, the Madder will adhere to them ſo cloſely, as to render it impoſſible to pulverize the roots properly. The ſtampers may be ſo contrived as to be worked by water, where there is conveniency, or perhaps by wind, but if it is done by horſes as in Holland, there need not ſo great an apparatus, for no doubt many of our mechanicks, when they ſee the Dutch plans, can make great improvements to them."

Mr. Miller, at the cloſe of his performance, anſwers ſuch objections as have been made againſt retrieving the cultivation of Madder in England, and gives a ſhort abſtract of the two acts mentioned above, and we hope for the honour and intereſt of this country a ſpirit of emulation will be exerted to recover ſo valuable a branch of agriculture.

The Hiſtory of the Marchioneſs de POMPADOUR, *continued from p.* 513.

THE king, at the ſight of her, readily confeſſed, that her picture had done her leſs than juſtice. Her extream beauty, the freſhneſs of a complexion, of which the compariſon to roſes would be a compliment to the roſes, her ſpringing bloom, her infant graces, the air of ſweet timidity natural to that age, and yet encreaſed by the over-powering ſenſe of his preſence, that innocence he preſumed, and it is aſſured, that he found in her; all conſpired to excite deſires, of which there was no neceſſity for one of his rank to languiſh an inſtant for the gratification with one of hers.

He ſignified his pleaſure, and ſhe had been purpoſely brought to him, ready diſpoſed, and having had her cue to conform to it. Then it was that he enjoyed a feaſt of pure nature; a feaſt too good for a king. Since there are ſo few in that ſtation of life, but have their taſte too vitiated by all the falſe refinements of courts, to have even an idea of beauty's being exalted by ſimplicity. Unhappy enough never to be acquainted with truth in any thing, their whole life is one dull miſtake of falſity for her, and in nothing more than in their choice of miſtreſſes. In theſe how often do they take the groſſeſt art and deſign for pure love, the nauſeouſly affected airs acquired by education, for improved nature, and rich cloaths, jewels, paint, and all the non-naturals of dreſs for charms above thoſe exquiſite ones of naked nature! We ſhall ſoon ſee that in the caſe of the young Murphy, this reflexion is not entirely an impertinent one.

She was now become the king's little miſtreſs in form, the eſſential part of the ceremony having been conſummated upon her. He had, however, no mind to produce her openly at his court, though, if beauty could give rank, ſhe might have taken place of an empreſs. He was not unaware, nor perhaps above fearing the raillery and ſneers, to which an air ſcarce poliſhed enough, the natural ſimplicity of her anſwers, and her childiſh ſtrangeneſs and admiration of every thing new to her, would probably expoſe her. Neither could it indeed be expected, that ſhe would not be even unpleaſingly dazzled with ſo ſudden a tranſition from the deepeſt obſcurity to the ſtrongeſt glare of pomp and magnificence. At courts there are many things to giddy the head, and but few to touch the heart. The privacy in which he propoſed to keep his little novice, was rather

a kindneſs to her. If he ſhould think fit afterwards to bring her into publick life, ſhe would by this means be broke into it by more tolerable degrees. As to La Pompadour, it could not well be thought, that, circumſtanced as things were between them, he puſhed his delicacy with regard to her, to the length of laying himſelf under any conſtraint of concealment from her: Yet that has been ſaid, and not without ſome grounds of reaſon.

The point was now to procure ſome ſnug retired place at hand, and convenient of acceſs to the king, where ſhe might be kept, under the care of proper perſons. But a place accommodated to all theſe ends, was not eaſily to be found. His good friend, La Pompadour, helped him out in this perplexity, to which ſhe added the merit of not appearing to know that ſhe was helping him.

As there was not a motion made, nor a ſtep taken by the king, of which ſhe had not the earlieſt intelligence by her ſpies, and perſons of confidence near his perſon, ſhe was ſoon apprized of his new fancy. She could not but be prepared for ſome ſuch thing, and nothing was leſs fit to alarm her, than his thus picking out a raw unexperienced girl for his amuſing himſelf with, in the way that ſhe could not amuſe him herſelf. She had at leaſt nothing to apprehend from purely her head. So obvious was the fitneſs of this choice to calm any alarms of hers, at the king's engaging with another than herſelf, that it was by many believed to be of her own ſuggeſtion, and even management. But in this ſhe was wronged. She had too much art and experience of things to contribute her miniſtry, to the proviſion of a miſtreſs for him. The dilemma was plain. If he ſhould like her enough to attach himſelf to her, ſhe herſelf was ſupplanted in courſe. If, on the other hand, his miſtreſs ſhould come to diſguſt him, he would have to reproach her with the badneſs of her choice for him. Beſides, that it would have ſhewn too groſs, too indelicate in her, to be active in ſuch a procurement. On the whole, however, ſhe took a far better part. It was that of winking hard, and feigning ignorance.

Proceeding on this plan, upon being acquainted with the king's embarraſſment, about getting a private convenient place for his new miſtreſs; ſhe took the firſt opportunity of letting him know, that ſhe was heartily tired of a ſmall houſe, for which ſhe had once had a great fondneſs. This was a ſolitary retreat that had been built for her, and was together with the gardens, taken out of that part of the park of Verſailles, neareſt to the road to St. Germains, which was another of the encroachments in her favour, that had given no ſmall offence to the publick. She intreated his majeſty to relieve her from the care of it, and diſpoſe of it as he pleaſed; ſhe did not at the ſame time drop him a ſingle hint of her knowing that he wanted ſuch a conveniency, nor for what he wanted it.

If the offer publickly made in this manner, with ſuch reſerve of the reaſon of it, was not, however, a pre-concerted colluſion between them, for the ſake of ſaving appearances, the king could not but be ſenſible that La Pompadour muſt know what was no ſecret to the whole court. He gave her then, or affected to the world to give her, double credit for her readineſs to oblige him, and for her diſcretion in the manner of it. Another leſs prepoſſeſſed would have ſeen nothing in this her procedure, but the artifice of it, and that not of the fineſt ſpun.

He accepted, however, this her ſo well-timed reſignation of a place extreamly convenient for his actual purpoſe. It was commonly called La Pompadour's Hermitage. Imagination can hardly figure to itſelf, a more delicious retreat. The moſt rural ſtyle was preſerved thro' every part of it. The houſe itſelf was a ſmall, unſhowiſh building, much in the manner of a farm-houſe, and had a dairy on the back of it. Every thing for the uſe or ornament of the inſide expreſſed a ſweet neatneſs and a noble ſimplicity. No expence had been ſpared to embelliſh it, that could take place without prejudice to propriety. Every thing breathed a country air. The paintings, all of the moſt maſterly hands, preſented nothing but gay landſcapes, paſtoral ſcenery, and country revels on the green. Little images of ſwains and nymphs were properly diſpoſed, with here and there, for the contraſt ſake, that of ſome hoary hermit. The apartments were furniſhed and hung with nothing but with the fineſt and moſt lively coloured chintz that gave them a cool airy look.

The gardens without being laid out in frigidly ſymmetrized compartments had nevertheleſs an imperceptibly regular variety. There was in one part of it a large boſquet of roſes, with a ſtatue of the God of Love, finely executed, in the center of it. Here myrtles, there jeſſamins offered their embowering ſhade. The flower-pots, tho' ſeemingly without order, had each its particular kind, unconfuſed

confuſed with others; jonquils, pinks, violets, tuberoſes, all at a certain nearneſs, yielding, for their being thus unmixed, their reſpective odours, the more pure and the more diſtinctly marked; which yet at a little diſtance, blendingly united into one general fragrance.

On each ſide of the garden door into the park, open arcades circularly diſpoſed, and raiſed in ſtories over one another, formed two kind of amphitheatres of flowers covering their ſurface with a moſt beautiful variegation. Plats of verdure, a fine piece of water, enlivened by ſwans in front of the houſe, walks of evergreens, all found a place, uncrowded in this not very extenſive ſpot. No beauty, in ſhort, was omitted, that art could ſteal unobſerved into nature. Nothing, in truth, was unnatural in this retreat, except the owner of it La Pompadour herſelf, who, with a ridiculous and ſurfeiting affectation, uſed to come, in receſs, here, in the ſtyle of a ſhepherdeſs of Arcadia, and give herſelf the air of amuſing herſelf with country houſewifery, and playing the dairy-maid, by way, forſooth, of unbending from the fatigues of a court, and of forgetting, for a while, her preſent greatneſs, as ſhe long had done her primitive littleneſs.

To this retreat ſo far preferable, in point of true taſte, to the pompous palace of Verſailles, where true pleaſure is loſt in a crowd of falſe ones, or catches its death of cold in an uncomfortable vaſtneſs of apartments, was the young Murphy brought; a figure and character much more congenial to the ſpirit of the place than the owner, who had juſt quitted it for the time. Here the king reſorted to her, at his hours of conveniency or deſire. Here under the ſhade of privacy, adding yet a poignancy to enjoyment, he paſſed minutes, he might have juſtly called the moſt voluptuous of his life, if he had had the taſte to ſet the juſt value on his happineſs. But a long uſe of the feveriſh high diet of made ſauces, *à la Pompadour* had furred his palate, and ſpoiled his reliſh for this plain, more wholeſome, and infinitely better taſted diſh. It is not that wit may not claim great conſideration, even where youth and beauty may have declined, or not exiſt in a very ſuperior degree. But then that muſt be on ſtrict condition, that ſuch wit ſhould not be, as it moſt often is, miſchievouſly or dangerouſly employed, and thus ſtand rather a reproach than a merit. Whilſt ſo delicious a creature as the young Murphy needed no more of its ſeaſoning, than would juſt defend her from inſipidity. For at her age, ſhe could, properly ſpeaking, only give the hope of wit, and that ſhe did give, being remarkably ſprightly, and quick of apprehenſion. Compare her then in imagination with La Pompadour, and her whole ſyſtem of faded attractions, and only the more forbidding for that rankneſs of artifice which obtained her the king's preference, and it will not be hard to pronounce on which of the two objects the choice of a man of taſte would fall. The exquiſite beauty of this young creature, her florid bloom, her artleſs innocence, her native ingenuity; all theſe points ſo captivating and endearing to a truly refined voluptuary, who would have even found an additional pleaſure in trying to form and qualify her for more than one ſort of converſation, were loſt upon one inſenſible to the charms of unadulterated nature, from his having ſo long been a captive to the enchantment of art. An enchantment he had not it ſeems the power to break. For La Pompadour's favour ſo far from ſuffering any decline, ſeemed to gather freſh ſtrength from an incident, in reſpect to which, one leſs ſure of her aſcendant than ſhe was, could ſcarce have even acted the coolneſs and unconcern that ſhe did. The king behaved all the while to her as if he thought himſelf obliged to make her reparation for an injury; and it is credibly averred that from a delicacy, to which ſhe certainly had very little title, he avoided making her any confident of his new engagement, whilſt it laſted, leſt that confidence ſhould have the air of an inſult. At leaſt, and what was nearly the ſame thing, the publick never knew that he communicated it to her.

He continued, however, for ſome months, his viſits to the young Murphy, who was kept in ſuch ſequeſtration, that very few indeed of the ladies of the court, had admittance to her. And even thoſe few, ſo dangerous are all court connexions, ſhe could not ſee with impunity, as may be obſerved by the following inſtance, in which the king gave ſo ſhining a proof of his ſuperior attachment to La Pompadour.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

AS we have annexed a fine Plan of the memorable action near Meer, it is proper to refer our readers to the account of that action, which they may ſee at p. 419.

A remarkable Speech made by Charles *the Great to his Nobility.*

SIR,

A LATE anonymous writer upon the origin of the ancient government of France, Germany, and Italy, has given us


ACTION
near MEER
the 3 of Aug.t 1758
between a Corps
under Gen.l Lieut
v. DROFF, & Gen.l
Lieut.t CLEVERT.
Infantrie
Cavallerie
The Meer
Meer
Wegnach Haffen


10
45
FEB

us a moſt remarkable ſpeech made to the nobility of France, by Charles the Great, their king, who conquered Germany, Italy, and a great part of Spain. As you may think it worthy of a place in your Magazine, I ſhall give it you both in French and Engliſh, as follows.

Vous autres nobles, dit ce monarque, ſortis des premieres maiſons du royaume, élevés dans la moleſſe et infatués de votre beauté, vous avez compté ſur votre naiſſance et ſur vos richeſſes; vous vous en êtes fait un titre pour mépriſer mes ordres, et pour préférer à l'étude la débauche, le jeu, l'oiſiveté et de vains exercices: Mais, par le dieu du Ciel, votre nobleſſe et vos charmes ne me ſont rien, quoique d'autres les admirent; comptez que ſi vous ne changez de conduite, jamais vous n'aurez à vous louer de Charles.

And it may be expreſſed in Engliſh thus:

As for you noble lords, ſaid that monarch, born of the firſt families in the kingdom, brought up in effeminacy, and accuſtomed to think of nothing but dreſs, you value yourſelves upon your high birth and great riches; and you claim from thence a right to contemn my orders, and to preſer debauchery, gaming, idleneſs, and uſeleſs exerciſes, to the ſervice of your country: But, by the God of heaven, your noble birth and elegant dreſs, ſo much admired by others, I deſpiſe; and you may depend upon it that, unleſs you change your manners, you ſhall never find yourſelves in the leaſt reſpected by Charles.

From this ſpeech it ſeems to be evident, that Charles the Great did not much employ his nobility in the many glorious and ſucceſsful wars he carried on, tho' he was himſelf the ſon of a nobleman who had been raiſed to the throne by a faction among the nobility. How highly then muſt the French nobility at that time have deſerved the character he gives them?

I am, &c.

HISTORY of BETTY BROOM *concluded.*

(*See p.* 528.)

From the IDLER. N° 30.

SIR,

HAVING left the laſt place in haſte to avoid the charge or the ſuſpicion of theft, I had not ſecured another ſervice, and was forced to take a lodging in a back ſtreet. I had now got good cloaths. The woman who lived in the garret oppoſite to mine was very officious, and offered to take care of my room and clean it, while I went round to my acquaintance to enquire for a miſtreſs. I knew not why ſhe was ſo kind, nor how I could recompence her, but in a few days I miſſed ſome of my linen; went to another lodging, and reſolved not to have another friend in the next garret.

In ſix weeks I became under maid at the houſe of a mercer, in Cornhill, whoſe ſon was his apprentice. The young gentleman uſed to ſit late at the tavern, without the knowledge of his father; and I was ordered by my miſtreſs to let him in ſilently, to his bed under the counter, and to be very careful to take away his candle. The hours which I was obliged to watch, whilſt the reſt of the family was in bed, I conſidered as ſupernumerary; and having no buſineſs aſſigned for them, thought myſelf at liberty to ſpend them my own way: I kept myſelf awake with a book, and for ſome time liked my ſtate the better for this opportunity of reading. At laſt, the upper-maid found my book, and ſhewed it to my miſtreſs; who told me, that wenches like me might ſpend their time better; that ſhe never knew any of the readers that had good deſigns in their heads; that ſhe could always find ſomething elſe to do with her time, than to puzzle over books; and did not like that ſuch a fine lady ſhould ſit up for her young maſter.

This was the firſt time that I found it thought criminal or dangerous to know how to read. I was diſmiſſed decently, leſt I ſhould tell tales, and had a ſmall gratuity above my wages.

I then lived with a gentlewoman of a ſmall fortune. This was the only happy part of my life; my miſtreſs, for whom publick diverſions were too expenſive, ſpent her time with books, and was pleaſed to find a maid who could partake her amuſements. I roſe early in the morning, that I might have time in the afternoon to read or liſten, and was ſuffered to tell my opinion, or expreſs my delight. Thus fifteen months ſtole away, in which I did not repine that I was born to ſervitude. But a burning fever ſeized my miſtreſs, of whom I ſhall ſay no more than that her ſervant wept upon her grave.

I had lived in a kind of luxury, which made me very unfit for another place; and was rather too delicate for the converſation of a kitchen; ſo that when I was hired in the family of an Eaſt-India director, my behaviour was ſo different, as they ſaid, from that of a common ſervant, that they concluded me a gentlewoman in diſguiſe, and turned me out in three weeks, on ſuſpicion of ſome deſign which they could not comprehend.

I then fled for refuge to the other end of the town, where I hoped to find no obſtruction from my new accompliſhments, and was hired under a houſekeeper in a ſplendid family. Here I was too wiſe for the maids, and too nice for the footmen; yet I might have lived on without much uneaſineſs, had not my miſtreſs the houſekeeper, who uſed to employ me in buying neceſſaries for the family, found a bill which I had made of one day's expences. I ſuppoſe it did not quite agree with her own book, for ſhe fiercely declared her reſolution, that there ſhould be no pen and ink in that kitchen but her own.

She had the juſtice, or the prudence, not to injure my reputation; and I was eaſily admitted into another houſe in the neighbourhood, where my buſineſs was to ſweep the rooms and make the beds. Here I was for ſome time the favourite of Mrs. Simper, my lady's woman, who could not bear the vulgar girls, and was happy in the attendance of a young woman of ſome education. Mrs. Simper loved a novel, tho' ſhe could not read hard words, and therefore when her lady was abroad, we always laid hold of her books. At laſt my abilities became ſo much celebrated, that the houſe ſteward uſed to employ me in keeping his accounts; Mrs. Simper then found out that my ſaucineſs was grown to ſuch an height that nobody could endure it, and told my lady, that there had not been a room well ſwept ſince Betty Broom came into the houſe.

I was then hired by a conſumptive lady, who wanted a maid that could read and write. I attended her four years, and tho' ſhe was never pleaſed, yet when I declared my reſolution to leave her, ſhe burſt into tears, and told me, that I muſt bear the peeviſhneſs of a ſick bed, and I ſhould find myſelf remembered in her will. I complied, and a codicil was added in my favour; but in leſs than a week, when I ſet her gruel before her, I laid the ſpoon on the left ſide, and ſhe threw her will into the fire. In two days ſhe made another, which ſhe burnt in the ſame manner, becauſe ſhe could not eat her chicken. A third was made and deſtroyed, becauſe ſhe heard a mouſe within the wainſcot, and was ſure that I would ſuffer her to be carried away alive. After this I was for ſome time out of favour, but as her illneſs grew upon her, reſentment and ſullenneſs gave way to kinder ſentiments. She died and left me five hundred pounds, with which I am going to ſettle in my native pariſh, where I reſolve to ſpend ſome hours every day, in teaching poor girls to read and write.

I am, SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

BETTY BROOM.

An authentick Relation of all that paſſed in the King of Pruſſia's *Army, from the Battle of* Zorndorff, *to the Affair on the 14th of* October, 1758. (*See p.* 470.)

THE corps commanded by the king quitted the camp of Blumberg on September 2, and on the 9th joined that commanded by the margrave Charles, which was marching into Sileſia. On the 10th they had gained the eminences between Mortzburg and Dreſden, after which we took the camp of Schonberg, the enemy occupying that of Stolpen, and having detached general Laudohn to Fiſhbach, from whence he had been diſlodged by general Retzow, who took 300 priſoners, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the camp which the enemy quitted; after which our army made a motion to the left, and marched to Ramenau. This motion obliged the prince of Dourlach to march to Bautzen. Two days after this general Laudohn was diſlodged from an eminence which we were deſirous to occupy, and we took poſſeſſion of the camp at Biſchofswerda.

Marſhal Daun thought proper to march to the right, and encamp among the mountains of Wilten. The king had already cauſed the poſt of Bautzen to be occupied by general Retzow, and upon the motion of the enemy our army marched thither, while general Retzow advanced as far as Weiſemberg: The prince of Dourlach was poſted upon the eminences of Arenſdorff, and marſhal Daun occupied the the camp of Rittlitz.

The king's army marched to Hochkirchen, from whence he diſlodged the Auſtrians, and poſted himſelf upon the eminences which lie between Hochkirchen and Gorlitz. In the night, between the 13th and 14th, marſhal Daun attacked our right, and as, beſides the obſcurity of the night, which was extremely dark, there was a very thick fog, the Pandours having diſlodged our *battalions franc*, which were at the extremity of our flank, ſlipped by into the village and ſet it on fire, which obliged the battalion that covered the flank of the village to abandon it, and retire to ſome diſtance; the Auſtrians made ſeveral attempts to get by the village, but were repulſed as well by our infantry as our cavalry: At the ſame time general Retzow was attacked by the prince of Dourlach,

Dourlach, but after having repulſed the enemy, and taken three hundred priſoners, he came to join the army, of which the left was attacked at the ſame time that it received orders to reinforce the right. In conſequence of theſe orders, the battalion de Seleiſt was detached, and had nearly affected its purpoſe, but being too far advanced to repulſe the enemy, could not rejoin the army, and was therefore obliged to throw down their arms. The poſt on the right had been ſuſtained four hours and an half, and it was ten o'clock in the morning, when our army received orders to retire. General Retzow joined it, and it now occupies the poſt of Biertitz and Dobreſchutz. We have loſt marſhal Keith and prince Francis of Brunſwick, who can never be ſufficiently regretted. Prince Maurice of Anhalt is wounded, and as he was going to Bautzen in a coach, he was taken priſoner. General de Geiſt is wounded in the arm, and Crockrow of the Cuiraſſiers in the ſhoulder. (See p. 493.)

The king, the margrave, and all the generals preſent in the action, received contuſions, or had horſes ſhot under them. We cannot exactly eſtimate our loſs, but are ſure it does not exceed 3000 men. The darkneſs of the night prevented the regiments on the right from ſtriking their tents, which greatly incommoded them, and in conſequence of which they fell into the enemy's hands; theſe, however, are misfortunes, which, in the chances of war, are ſometimes inevitable. We have about 500 of the enemy priſoners, among whom is the general marquiſs de Virteleſchi. We hope ſoon to give the publick better news. —To this relation it may be added, that ſince the writing of it our loſs is much diminiſhed by the return of a great number of ſoldiers, who were ſcattered in the conſion. The loſs of the enemy is known to be far more conſiderable than ours.

The Ruſſian army is decamped from Stargard, and is marching with great precipitation by Reetz and Killes, two towns of the New Marche, on the frontiers of Poland.

The king's army encamped from the 14th to the 24th at Dobreſchutz. During that time his majeſty had tried every way to bring on a general engagement; but as he could not make the enemy quit their advantageous eminences planted with a numerous artillery, and deſcend into the plain, he determined to decamp, in order to make them change their poſition. Accordingly he began his march on the 24th, before the enemy's face, paſſing very near to the Auſtrian camp, and on the 26th arrived at Gorlitz. From this manœuvre alone, a judgment may be formed of the importance of the victory which the Auſtrians pretend to have gained on the 14th.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Obſerve ſeveral calculations have been publiſhed of the moon's eclipſe, in the year 1759, which differ widely from each other, though ſaid to be done by Dr. Halley's Tables, and many of your readers may be doubtful which to rely on. I therefore ſend you the time of its happening, as graphically computed from the aboveſaid tables, and deſire you will inſert it in your next Magazine, which will greatly oblige,

SIR,

Orlingbury, Nov. 17, 1758. Your conſtant reader, and humble ſervant, ROBERT LANGLEY.

January 13, 1759, in the morning, the moon will be eclipſed in ♋ 22° 58′, per Dr. Halley's Tables.

The times of the appearance at Orlingbury, in Northamptonſhire, in latitude 52° 22′ north, and 45′ weſt longitude from London, as follows.

		H.	′	″
Apparent time at Orlingbury of the	Beginning	6	40	52
	Middle	7	59	05
	Ecliptic 8	8	06	29
	End of the eclipſe	9	17	18
	Duration	2	36	26
	Digits eclipſed	6°	03	06
	Moon ſets	7	53	07

At the middle of the eclipſe, the moon will be vertical to the north, in latitude about 22° 10′ north, and longitude 127° 15′ weſt from London.

QUESTION I. *By the ſame.*

OF three numbers in muſical proportion; there is given the ſum of the firſt and third = 36, and the ſquare of the third term taken from five times the product of the other two = 384. Query thoſe numbers?

QUESTION II. *By the ſame.*

IN what year next enſuing, will the interval between the moon's riſing, on any two ſucceeding nights (at Orlingbury, in latitude 52° 22′ N. and longitude 50′ weſt from Greenwich) be the leaſt poſſible.

☞ *In December, or our Appendix, the reſt of our mathematical correſpondents will be obliged.*

In our laſt Mag. p. 524. l. 38. col. 2. for *one third*, read *one and one third*.

Our Hiſtory of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, will be reſumed in our next, as alſo the Liſt of the Ships taken on both Sides; when our Correſpondents Hints in regard to a Pamphlet on the Fabrick of the Eye, &c. will be obſerved.

For THREE VOICES.



2.

Amherſt and Boſcawen,
And all their Britiſh men,
Like heroes ſhone;
Thanks be to patriot Pitt,
Whoſe penetrating wit,
And wiſdom, judg'd it fit,
To ſet them on.

3.

O grant, thus nobly won,
That never Cape Breton,
Again may fall:
May Britiſh bands protect,
While Britiſh hearts direct,
And Gallic ſchemes detect,
God ſave us all.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

CHESTER FAIR.



First couple caſt off and turn, the ſame below the third couple, lead to the top, and caſt off right and left with the top couple.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* NOVEMBER, 1758.

ODE *for His* MAJESTY's *Birth-Day, November* 10. 1758.

Written by WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Eſq; Poet-Laureat, and ſet by Dr. BOYCE, Maſter of the King's Band of Muſick. The Vocal Parts by Meſſieurs Beard, Savage, Waſs, Cowper, Barrow, and the reſt of the Gentlemen and Children of the Chapel-Royal; the Inſtrumental by his Majeſty's Band, &c.

ARGUMENT.

About the Year 963, *Ottoberto, of the Family of Eſte, paſſed from Italy into Germany, with the Emperor Otho the Great. Azo, his Deſcendant in the next Century, by a Marriage with the Daughter of Welfus Count Altdorf, inherited the Dominions of that Family in Suabia. Welfus, a Son of that Marriage, in the Year* 1061, *received the Dukedom of Bavaria from the Emperor Henry the* IVth. *The Deſcendants of Welfus became afterwards poſſeſſed of thoſe Dutchies, which lie between the Elbe and the Weſer (Brunſwick, Wölfenbüttle, Lunenburg, Zell, Hanover, &c.) and in the Year* 1714, *George the Firſt, Duke and Elector of Hanover, ſucceeded to the Throne of Great-Britain.*

I.

WHEN Othbert left th' Italian plain,
And ſoft Ateſte's green domain,
Attendant on imperial ſway
Where Fame and Otho led the way,
The genius of the Julian hills
(Whoſe piny ſummits nod with ſnow,
Whoſe Naiads pour their thouſand rills
To ſwell th' exulting Po)
An eager look prophetick caſt,
And hail'd the hero as he paſs'd.
Hail, all hail, the woods reply'd,
And echo on her airy tide [tain's ſide.
Roll'd the long murmurs down the moun-

II.

The voice reſum'd again. "Proceed,
Nor caſt one ling'ring look behind;
By thoſe who toil for virtue's meed
Be ev'ry ſofter thought reſign'd;
Nor ſocial home, nor genial air,
Nor glowing ſuns are worth thy care;
New realms await thee in a harſher ſky,
Thee, and thy choſen race from Azo's nuptial tie.

III.

'Tis glory wakes; her active flame
Nor time ſhall quench, nor danger tame.
Nor * Boia's ampleſt rage confine,
Tho' Guelpho reigns, the Guelphic line.
Yon Northern ſtar, which dimly gleams
Athwart the twilight veil of eve,
Muſt point their path to diſtant ſtreams;
And many a wreath ſhall victory weave,
And many a palm ſhall fame diſplay
To grace the warriors on their way,
'Till regions bow to their commands
Where Albis widens thro' the lands,
And vaſt Viſurgis ſpreads his golden ſands.

IV.

Nor reſt they there. Yon guiding fire
Still ſhines aloft, and gilds the main!
Not Lion † Henry's fond deſire
To graſp th' Italian realms again,
Nor warring winds, nor wintry ſeas
Shall ſtop the progreſs fate decrees:

For

* *Bavaria.* † *Henry the Lion, duke of Bavaria, Saxony, &c. was one of the greateſt heroes of the* XIIth *century. He united, in his own perſon, the hereditary dominions of five families. His claims upon Italy hindered him from joining with the emperor Frederick the Firſt, in his third attack upon the pope, though he had aſſiſted him in the two former. For which he was ſtripped of his dominions by that emperor, and died in* 1195, *poſſeſſed only of thoſe dutchies which lie between the Elbe and the Weſer.——From this Henry, and a ſiſter or daughter of Henry the Second of England, his preſent majeſty is lineally deſcended.*

The following Verſes, dropt in Mr. GARRICK's *Temple of* Shakeſpear, *at* Hampton, *are ſaid to have been written by a Gentleman, whoſe poetical Productions have been very deſervedly admired.*

WHILE here to SHAKESPEAR *Garrick* pays
His tributary thanks and praiſe,
Invokes the animated ſtone,
To make the poet's mind his own;
That he each character may trace
With humour, dignity, and grace,
And mark, unerring mark, to men,
The rich creation of his pen.
Prefer'd the prayer—the marble god,
Methinks I ſee aſſenting nod;
And pointing to his laurel'd brow,
Cry—"Half this wreath to you I owe.
Loſt to the ſtage, and loſt to fame,
Murder'd my ſcenes, ſcarce known by name,
Sunk in oblivion and diſgrace
Among the common ſcribbling race,
Unnotic'd long thy Shakeſpear lay,
To dulneſs and to time a prey;
But lo! I riſe, I breath, I live
In you, my repreſentative!
Again, the heroe's breaſt I fire,
Again the tender ſigh inſpire,
Each ſide, again, with laughter ſhake,
And teach the villain-heart to quake;
All this (my ſon) again I do,
I, ——no, (my ſon)——'tis I and You."
Whilſt thus the grateful ſtatue ſpeaks,
A bluſh o'erſpreads the ſuppliant's cheeks:
"What, half thy wreath? wit's mighty chief!
O grant? (he cries) one ſingle leaf!
That far o'erpays his humble merit,
Who's but the organ of thy ſpirit."
Phœbus the gen'rous conteſt heard,
When thus the god addreſs'd the bard:
"Here! take this laurel from my brow;
On him your mortal wreath beſtow;
Each matchleſs, each the palm ſhall bear;
In heav'n, the bard; on earth, the play'r."

By the laſt STYGIAN *Mail we hear, That,*

AS in the ſolemn ſhades of inter-life,
Th' untranſmigrated ſoul of B—d—d—ck ſtalk'd,
All wrapp'd in ſulky pride and diſcontent;
D—ry deſcended with his little band
Of ſome two hundred, from the Gallic ſtrand.
Ha! D—ry!—B—dd—ck!—thus the heroes greet;
"What news from Arth-r's, and St. James's-ſtreet?"
Damn'd bad! damn'd bad! in ſpight of all our arts,
This madman P—t ſucceeds, and breaks our hearts;
His curs'd ſea war, and ravaging the coaſt,
Has ſent me here, a damn'd unwilling ghoſt.
Four times our number of the Frenchwe ſlew,
Whoſe ſhades you nowſee paſſing in yourview.
But what of that, for that was not our ſcheme;
And doing that deſerves nor praiſe, nor blame.
Some urg'd the bolder war, and dar'd propoſe
To march and fight; but this, we did oppoſe,
And forc'd the chief phlegmatick to retreat,
And ſeek inglorious ſafety in the fleet.
But fortune marring all that we had done,
Confounds us with ſucceſs we meant to ſhun.
Poor Harry! honeſt Harry! and the D——,
I wonder how their mighty ſouls will brook
To ſee this blockhead's plans ſo oft ſucceed,
And vict'ry ſpite of art, by fate decreed.
But ſtill I hope, before the houſes meet,
By able agents, ſpread thro' ev'ry ſtreet,
They'll cry the vict'ry down, and call it a defeat!
Now various ghoſts deſcend, a ruſhing throng,
The heroes, in the crowd, are ſwept along.

EPITAPH *on a* Young Gentleman.

READER, approach my urn—thou need'ſt not fear,
Th' extorted promiſe of one plaintive tear,
To mourn thy unknown friend. From me thou'lt learn,
More than a Plato taught—the grand concern
Of mortals!—come, with penſive thought ſurvey
This little freehold of unthinking clay,
And know thy end——————
Tho' young, tho' gay, this ſcene of death explore,
The young, the gay, alas! is now no more.

EPITAPH *on* THOMAS STRONG, *Eſq;*

IN action prudent, and in word ſincere,
In friendſhip faithful, and in honour clear.
Thro' life's vain ſcenes, the ſame in ev'ry part,
A ſteady judgment, and an honeſt heart.
Thou vaunt'ſt no honours—all thy boaſt a mind,
As infants guileleſs, and as angels kind.
When aſk'd, to whom theſe lovely truths belong,
Thy friends ſhall anſwer, weeping, "Here lies *Strong!*"

EPITAPH.

On the Hon. Col GARDINER, *who bravely fell at the Battle of* Preſton-Pans, *in the Year* 1745.

WHile ſainter merit aſks the pow'rs of verſe,
One faithful line ſhall Gardiner's worth rehearſe.
The bleeding hero, and the martyr'd ſaint,
Tranſcends the poet's praiſe, the herald's paint.
His the beſt path to fame, that e'er was tred!
And ſurely his the nobleſt road to God!

Anſwer to the REBUS, *in the* Magazine, *for* September, *p.* 479.

BY one-fourth of good *Wine*, and three-fourths of a *Yard*, [*Ward*.
I'm induc'd to believe, your delight is Miſs
Lancaſter, Oct. 20, 1758.

This Rebus *was ſolved alſo by Mr.* T. Elvery, *Mr.* James Trevillian, *of* Fowey, A. C. *and* R. Frith.

We acknowledge the receipt of many ingenious Poems, Elegies, Rebus's, &c. which will have due regard paid to their merits.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, October 26.

COmmodore Hughes, with his fleet and tranſports, ſailed from St. Helen's, but was the next day driven back by contrary winds, and ſome of his ſhips received damage.

MONDAY, 30.

The publick was in great pain for admirals Boſcawen and Hardy, who with four ſhips of the line, from Cape-Breton, were left to the weſtward of Scilly, in ſight of ſix large French ſhips of war.

TUESDAY, 31.

Whitehall. Yeſterday a mail arrived from New-York, with letters from major-general Abercromby to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated from the camp at Lake George the 8th and 10th paſt, giving an account, that lieutenant-colonel Bradſtreet, having propoſed a plan againſt Cadaraqui, or Fort Frontenac, had been detached to make an attempt on that place, with a body of men, conſiſting of 154 regulars, 2491 provincials, 27 of the royal regiment of artillery, 61 rangers, 300 batteau-men, and 70 Indians, in all 3103 men, including officers: And the following copy of a letter from col. Bradſtreet to major-general Abercromby, dated Oſwego, Auguſt 31, contains the account of his ſucceſs in that very difficult and moſt important enterprize.

"I landed with the troops within a mile of Fort Frontenac, without oppoſition, the 25th: The garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war the 27th, between ſeven and eight in the morning.—It was a ſquare fort of 100 yards the exterior ſide, and had in it 110 men, ſome women, children, and Indians; ſixty pieces of cannon (half of which were mounted) ſixteen ſmall mortars, with an immenſe quantity of proviſions and goods, to be ſent to the troops gone to oppoſe brigadier-general Forbes, their weſtern garriſons, Indians, and to ſupport the army under the command of M. Levy, on his intended enterprize againſt the Mohawk river, valued by the French at 800,000 livres.—We have likewiſe taken nine veſſels from eight to 18 guns, which is all they have upon the Lake, two of which I have brought here, one richly laden; and the reſt and the proviſions I have burnt and deſtroyed, together with the fort, artillery, ſtores, &c. agreeable to your excellency's inſtructions ſhould I ſucceed. The garriſon made no ſcruple of ſaying, that their troops to the ſouthward and weſtern garriſons will ſuffer greatly, if not entirely ſtarve, for want of the proviſions and veſſels we have deſtroyed, as they have not any left to bring them home from Niagara.

The terms on which the garriſon ſurrendered were priſoners of war, until exchanged for equal numbers and rank."

WEDNESDAY, November 1.

Admirals Boſcawen and Hardy arrived at Portſmouth, from Louiſbourgh, the French ſhips not ſtanding an engagement. (See the 30th of October.)

FRIDAY, 3.

Four of the judges who were appointed to give judgment upon a writ of error, in a cauſe depending between the chamberlain of the city of London (on behalf of the Scriveners company) and Mr. John Alexander (one of the attorneys of his majeſty's court of King's-Bench) for exerciſing the art and myſtery of a Scrivener within the ſaid city of London, not being free thereof, came to Guildhall to give judgment thereon; when they were unanimous in their opinion, that the judgment formerly given in the Mayor's Court, and which was in favour of the ſaid company of Scriveners, ſhould be affirmed.

Alexander Maſter, Eſq; one of the ſheriffs, was elected alderman of Walbrook Ward, in the room of Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; deceaſed.

SATURDAY, 4.

The prince of Wales came from Kew, to Saville-houſe, for the winter, as did the princeſs Dowager and her family, to Leiceſter-houſe.

Admiral Boſcawen arrived in town, and waited upon his majeſty, by whom he was moſt graciouſly received.

TUESDAY, 7.

The parliament was ordered to be further prorogued to Thurſday the 23d of November, by his majeſty in council. (See p. 594.)

Orders were iſſued for the court to go into mourning for the late margravine of Brandenburgh-Bareith.

Dr. Henſey was further reſpited during his majeſty's pleaſure.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

His majeſty and the princeſs Amelia came from Kenſington to St. James's, for the winter, as did the next day the duke of Cumberland.

THURSDAY, 9.

Sir Richard Glynn, lord mayor of this city, was ſworn into that high office, before the barons of the Exchequer, and returned with the uſual pomp and ceremony to Guildhall, where a grand entertainment was provided, at which many great perſonages were preſent.

FRIDAY, 10.

A tranſport off King Edward Stairs, by a candle falling into ſome gunpowder, was blown up and burnt to the water's edge. A boy on board was killed, and two others dangerouſly wounded.

confuſed with others; jonquils, pinks, violets, tuberoſes, all at a certain nearneſs, yielding, for their being thus unmixed, their reſpective odours, the more pure and the more diſtinctly marked; which yet at a little diſtance, blendingly united into one general fragrance.

On each ſide of the garden door into the park, open arcades circularly diſpoſed, and raiſed in ſtories over one another, formed two kind of amphitheatres of flowers covering their ſurface with a moſt beautiful variegation. Plats of verdure, a fine piece of water, enlivened by ſwans in front of the houſe, walks of evergreens, all found a place, uncrowded in this not very extenſive ſpot. No beauty, in ſhort, was omitted, that art could ſteal unobſerved into nature. Nothing, in truth, was unnatural in this retreat, except the owner of it La Pompadour herſelf, who, with a ridiculous and ſurfeiting affectation, uſed to come, in receſs, here, in the ſtyle of a ſhepherdeſs of Arcadia, and give herſelf the air of amuſing herſelf with country houſewifery, and playing the dairy-maid, by way, forſooth, of unbending from the fatigues of a court, and of forgetting, for a while, her preſent greatneſs, as ſhe long had done her primitive littleneſs.

To this retreat ſo far preferable, in point of true taſte, to the pompous palace of Verſailles, where true pleaſure is loſt in a crowd of falſe ones, or catches its death of cold in an uncomfortable vaſtneſs of apartments, was the young Murphy brought; a figure and character much more congenial to the ſpirit of the place than the owner, who had juſt quitted it for the time. Here the king reſorted to her, at his hours of conveniency or deſire. Here under the ſhade of privacy, adding yet a poignancy to enjoyment, he paſſed minutes, he might have juſtly called the moſt voluptuous of his life, if he had had the taſte to ſet the juſt value on his happineſs. But a long uſe of the feveriſh high diet of made ſauces, *à la Pompadour* had furred his palate, and ſpoiled his reliſh for this plain, more wholeſome, and infinitely better taſted diſh. It is not that wit may not claim great conſideration, even where youth and beauty may have declined, or not exiſt in a very ſuperior degree. But then that muſt be on ſtrict condition, that ſuch wit ſhould not be, as it moſt often is, miſchievouſly or dangerouſly employed, and thus ſtand rather a reproach than a merit. Whilſt ſo delicious a creature as the young Murphy needed no more of its ſeaſoning, than would juſt defend her from inſipidity. For at her age, ſhe could, properly ſpeaking, only give the hope of wit, and that ſhe did give, being remarkably ſprightly, and quick of apprehenſion. Compare her then in imagination with La Pompadour, and her whole ſyſtem of faded attractions, and only the more forbidding for that rankneſs of artifice which obtained her the king's preference, and it will not be hard to pronounce on which of the two objects the choice of a man of taſte would fall. The exquiſite beauty of this young creature, her florid bloom, her artleſs innocence, her native ingenuity; all theſe points ſo captivating and endearing to a truly refined voluptuary, who would have even found an additional pleaſure in trying to form and qualify her for more than one ſort of converſation, were loſt upon one inſenſible to the charms of unadulterated nature, from his having ſo long been a captive to the enchantment of art. An enchantment he had not it ſeems the power to break. For La Pompadour's favour ſo far from ſuffering any decline, ſeemed to gather freſh ſtrength from an incident, in reſpect to which, one leſs ſure of her aſcendant than ſhe was, could ſcarce have even acted the coolneſs and unconcern that ſhe did. The king behaved all the while to her as if he thought himſelf obliged to make her reparation for an injury; and it is credibly averred that from a delicacy, to which ſhe certainly had very little title, he avoided making her any confident of his new engagement, whilſt it laſted, leſt that confidence ſhould have the air of an inſult. At leaſt, and what was nearly the ſame thing, the publick never knew that he communicated it to her.

He continued, however, for ſome months, his viſits to the young Murphy, who was kept in ſuch ſequeſtration, that very few indeed of the ladies of the court, had admittance to her. And even thoſe few, ſo dangerous are all court connexions, ſhe could not ſee with impunity, as may be obſerved by the following inſtance, in which the king gave ſo ſhining a proof of his ſuperior attachment to La Pompadour.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

AS we have annexed a fine Plan of the memorable action near Meer, it is proper to refer our readers to the account of that action, which they may ſee at p. 419.

A remarkable Speech made by Charles *the Great to his Nobility.*

SIR,

A LATE anonymous writer upon the origin of the ancient government of France, Germany, and Italy, has given us

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us a moſt remarkable ſpeech made to the nobility of France, by Charles the Great, their king, who conquered Germany, Italy, and a great part of Spain. As you may think it worthy of a place in your Magazine, I ſhall give it you both in French and Engliſh, as follows.

Vous autres nobles, dit ce monarque, ſortis des premieres maiſons du royaume, élevés dans la moleſſe et infatués de votre beauté, vous avez compté ſur votre naiſſance et ſur vos richeſſes; vous vous en êtes fait un titre pour mépriſer mes ordres, et pour préférer à l'étude la débauche, le jeu, l'oiſiveté et de vains exercices: Mais, par le dieu du Ciel, votre nobleſſe et vos charmes ne me ſont rien, quoique d'autres les admirent; comptez que ſi vous ne changez de conduite, jamais vous n'aurez à vous louer de Charles.

And it may be expreſſed in Engliſh thus:

As for you noble lords, ſaid that monarch, born of the firſt families in the kingdom, brought up in effeminacy, and accuſtomed to think of nothing but dreſs, you value yourſelves upon your high birth and great riches; and you claim from thence a right to contemn my orders, and to preſer debauchery, gaming, idleneſs, and uſeleſs exerciſes, to the ſervice of your country: But, by the God of heaven, your noble birth and elegant dreſs, ſo much admired by others, I deſpiſe; and you may depend upon it that, unleſs you change your manners, you ſhall never find yourſelves in the leaſt reſpected by Charles.

From this ſpeech it ſeems to be evident, that Charles the Great did not much employ his nobility in the many glorious and ſucceſsful wars he carried on, tho' he was himſelf the ſon of a nobleman who had been raiſed to the throne by a faction among the nobility. How highly then muſt the French nobility at that time have deſerved the character he gives them?

I am, &c.

HISTORY of BETTY BROOM *concluded.*

(*See p.* 528.)

From the IDLER. N° 30.

SIR,

HAVING left the laſt place in haſte to avoid the charge or the ſuſpicion of theft, I had not ſecured another ſervice, and was forced to take a lodging in a back ſtreet. I had now got good cloaths. The woman who lived in the garret oppoſite to mine was very officious, and offered to take care of my room and clean it, while I went round to my acquaintance to enquire for a miſtreſs. I knew not why ſhe was ſo kind, nor how I could recompence her, but in a few days I miſſed ſome of my linen; went to another lodging, and reſolved not to have another friend in the next garret.

In ſix weeks I became under-maid at the houſe of a mercer, in Cornhill, whoſe ſon was his apprentice. The young gentleman uſed to ſit late at the tavern, without the knowledge of his father; and I was ordered by my miſtreſs to let him in ſilently, to his bed under the counter, and to be very careful to take away his candle. The hours which I was obliged to watch, whilſt the reſt of the family was in bed, I conſidered as ſupernumerary; and having no buſineſs aſſigned for them, thought myſelf at liberty to ſpend them my own way: I kept myſelf awake with a book, and for ſome time liked my ſtate the better for this opportunity of reading. At laſt, the upper-maid found my book, and ſhewed it to my miſtreſs; who told me, that wenches like me might ſpend their time better; that ſhe never knew any of the readers that had good deſigns in their heads; that ſhe could always find ſomething elſe to do with her time, than to puzzle over books; and did not like that ſuch a fine lady ſhould ſit up for her young maſter.

This was the firſt time that I found it thought criminal or dangerous to know how to read. I was diſmiſſed decently, leſt I ſhould tell tales, and had a ſmall gratuity above my wages.

I then lived with a gentlewoman of a ſmall fortune. This was the only happy part of my life; my miſtreſs, for whom publick diverſions were too expenſive, ſpent her time with books, and was pleaſed to find a maid who could partake her amuſements. I roſe early in the morning, that I might have time in the afternoon to read or liſten, and was ſuffered to tell my opinion, or expreſs my delight. Thus fifteen months ſtole away, in which I did not repine that I was born to ſervitude. But a burning fever ſeized my miſtreſs, of whom I ſhall ſay no more than that her ſervant wept upon her grave.

I had lived in a kind of luxury, which made me very unfit for another place; and was rather too delicate for the converſation of a kitchen; ſo that when I was hired in the family of an Eaſt-India director, my behaviour was ſo different, as they ſaid, from that of a common ſervant, that they concluded me a gentlewoman in diſguiſe, and turned me out in three weeks, on ſuſpicion of ſome deſign which they could not comprehend.

I then fled for refuge to the other end of the town, where I hoped to find no obſtruction from my new accompliſhments, and was hired under a houſekeeper in a ſplendid family. Here I was too wiſe for the maids, and too nice for the footmen; yet I might have lived on without much A uneaſineſs, had not my miſtreſs the houſekeeper, who uſed to employ me in buying neceſſaries for the family, found a bill which I had made of one day's expences. I ſuppoſe it did not quite agree with her own book, for ſhe fiercely declared her reſolution, that there ſhould be no pen and B ink in that kitchen but her own.

She had the juſtice, or the prudence, not to injure my reputation; and I was eaſily admitted into another houſe in the neighbourhood, where my buſineſs was to ſweep the rooms and make the beds. Here I was for ſome time the favourite of Mrs. C Simper, my lady's woman, who could not bear the vulgar girls, and was happy in the attendance of a young woman of ſome education. Mrs. Simper loved a novel, tho' ſhe could not read hard words, and therefore when her lady was abroad, we always laid hold of her books. At D laſt my abilities became ſo much celebrated, that the houſe ſteward uſed to employ me in keeping his accounts; Mrs. Simper then found out that my ſaucineſs was grown to ſuch an height that nobody could endure it, and told my lady, that there had not been a room well ſwept ſince Bet- E ty Broom came into the houſe.

I was then hired by a conſumptive lady, who wanted a maid that could read and write. I attended her four years, and tho' ſhe was never pleaſed, yet when I declared my reſolution to leave her, ſhe burſt into tears, and told me, that I muſt bear F the peeviſhneſs of a ſick bed, and I ſhould find myſelf remembered in her will. I complied, and a codicil was added in my favour; but in leſs than a week, when I ſet her gruel before her, I laid the ſpoon on the left ſide, and ſhe threw her will into the fire. In two days ſhe made ano- G ther, which ſhe burnt in the ſame manner, becauſe ſhe could not eat her chicken. A third was made and deſtroyed, becauſe ſhe heard a mouſe within the wainſcot, and was ſure that I would ſuffer her to be carried away alive. After this I was for ſome time out of favour, H but as her illneſs grew upon her, reſentment and ſullenneſs gave way to kinder ſentiments. She died and left me five hundred pounds, with which I am going to ſettle in my native pariſh, where I reſolve to ſpend ſome hours every day, in teaching poor girls to read and write.

I am, SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

BETTY BROOM.

A *An authentick Relation of all that paſſed in the King of* Pruſſia's *Army, from the Battle of* Zorndorff, *to the Affair on the 14th of* October, 1758. (*See p.* 470.)

THE corps commanded by the king quitted the camp of Blumberg on September 2, and on the 9th joined that B commanded by the margrave Charles, which was marching into Sileſia. On the 10th they had gained the eminences between Mortzburg and Dreſden, after which we took the camp of Schonberg, the enemy occupying that of Stolpen, and having detached general Laudohn to Fiſhbach, from C whence he had been diſlodged by general Retzow, who took 300 priſoners, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the camp which the enemy quitted; after which our army made a motion to the left, and marched to Ramenau. This motion obliged the prince of Dourlach to march to Bautzen. Two D days after this general Laudohn was diſlodged from an eminence which we were deſirous to occupy, and we took poſſeſſion of the camp at Biſchofwerda.

Marſhal Daun thought proper to march to the right, and encamp among the mountains of Wilten. The king had already E cauſed the poſt of Bautzen to be occupied by general Retzow, and upon the motion of the enemy our army marched thither, while general Retzow advanced as far as Weiſemberg: The prince of Dourlach was poſted upon the eminences of Arenſdorff, and marſhal Daun occupied the F the camp of Rittlitz.

The king's army marched to Hochkirchen, from whence he diſlodged the Auſtrians, and poſted himſelf upon the eminences which lie between Hochkirchen and Gorlitz. In the night, between the 13th and 14th, marſhal Daun attacked G our right, and as, beſides the obſcurity of the night, which was extremely dark, there was a very thick fog, the Pandours having diſlodged our *battalions franc*, which were at the extremity of our flank, ſlipped by into the village and ſet it on fire, which obliged the battalion that covered H the flank of the village to abandon it, and retire to ſome diſtance; the Auſtrians made ſeveral attempts to get by the village, but were repulſed as well by our infantry as our cavalry: At the ſame time general Retzow was attacked by the prince of Dourlach,

Dourlach, but after having repulſed the enemy, and taken three hundred priſoners, he came to join the army, of which the left was attacked at the ſame time that it received orders to reinforce the right. In conſequence of theſe orders, the battalion de Seleiſt was detached, and had nearly A affected its purpoſe, but being too far advanced to repulſe the enemy, could not rejoin the army, and was therefore obliged to throw down their arms. The poſt on the right had been ſuſtained four hours and an half, and it was ten o'clock in the morning, when our army received orders B to retire. General Retzow joined it, and it now occupies the poſt of Biertitz and Dobreſchutz. We have loſt marſhal Keith and prince Francis of Brunſwick, who can never be ſufficiently regretted. Prince Maurice of Anhalt is wounded, and as he was going to Bautzen in a coach, he C was taken priſoner. General de Geiſt is wounded in the arm, and Crockrow of the Cuiraſſiers in the ſhoulder. (See p. 493.)

The king, the margrave, and all the generals preſent in the action, received contuſions, or had horſes ſhot under them. We cannot exactly eſtimate our loſs, but D are ſure it does not exceed 3000 men. The darkneſs of the night prevented the regiments on the right from ſtriking their tents, which greatly incommoded them, and in conſequence of which they fell into the enemy's hands; theſe, however, are misfortunes, which, in the chances of E war, are ſometimes inevitable. We have about 500 of the enemy priſoners, among whom is the general marquiſs de Virteleſchi. We hope ſoon to give the publick better news. —To this relation it may be added, that ſince the writing of it our loſs is much diminiſhed by the return of a great number F of ſoldiers, who were ſcattered in the conſion. The loſs of the enemy is known to be far more conſiderable than ours.

The Ruſſian army is decamped from Stargard, and is marching with great precipitation by Reetz and Killes, two towns of the New Marche, on the frontiers of G Poland.

The king's army encamped from the 14th to the 24th at Dobreſchutz. During that time his majeſty had tried every way to bring on a general engagement; but as he could not make the enemy quit their advantageous eminences planted with a H numerous artillery, and deſcend into the plain, he determined to decamp, in order to make them change their poſition. Accordingly he began his march on the 24th, before the enemy's face, paſſing very near to the Auſtrian camp, and on the 26th arrived at Gorlitz. From this manœuvre alone, a judgment may be formed of the importance of the victory which the Auſtrians pretend to have gained on the 14th.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Obſerve ſeveral calculations have been publiſhed of the moon's eclipſe, in the year 1759, which differ widely from each other, though ſaid to be done by Dr. Halley's Tables, and many of your readers may be doubtful which to rely on. I therefore ſend you the time of its happening, as graphically computed from the aboveſaid tables, and deſire you will inſert it in your next Magazine, which will greatly oblige,

SIR,

Orlingbury, Nov. 17, 1758. Your conſtant reader, and humble ſervant, ROBERT LANGLEY.

January 13, 1759, in the morning, the moon will be eclipſed in ♋ 22° 58′, per Dr. Halley's Tables.

The times of the appearance at Orlingbury, in Northamptonſhire, in latitude 52° 22′ north, and 45′ weſt longitude from London, as follows.

		H.	′	″
Apparent time at Orlingbury of the	Beginning	6	40	52
	Middle	7	59	05
	Ecliptic 8	8	06	29
	End of the eclipſe	9	17	18
	Duration	2	36	26
	Digits eclipſed	6°	03	06
	Moon ſets	7	53	07

At the middle of the eclipſe, the moon will be vertical to the north, in latitude about 22° 10′ north, and longitude 127° 15′ weſt from London.

QUESTION I. *By the ſame.*

OF three numbers in muſical proportion; there is given the ſum of the firſt and third = 36, and the ſquare of the third term taken from five times the product of the other two = 384. Query thoſe numbers?

QUESTION II. *By the ſame.*

IN what year next enſuing, will the interval between the moon's riſing, on any two ſucceeding nights (at Orlingbury, in latitude 52° 22′ N. and longitude 50′ weſt from Greenwich) be the leaſt poſſible.

☞ *In December, or our Appendix, the reſt of our mathematical correſpondents will be obliged.*

In our laſt Mag. p. 524. l. 38. col. 2. for *one third*, read *one and one third*.

Our Hiſtory of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, will be reſumed in our next, as alſo the Liſt of the Ships taken on both Sides; when our Correſpondents Hints in regard to a Pamphlet on the Fabrick of the Eye, &c. will be obſerved.

For THREE VOICES.



2.

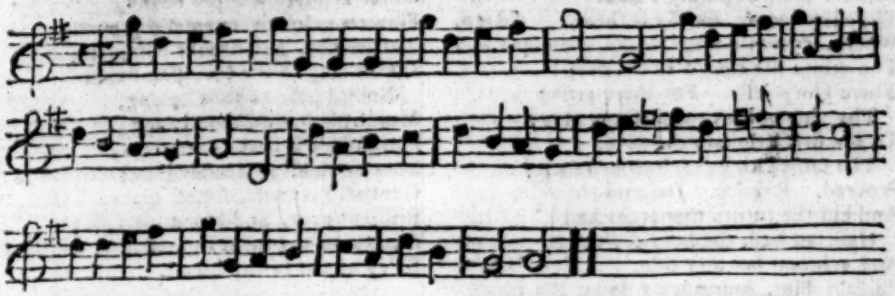
Amherſt and Boſcawen,
And all their Britiſh men,
Like heroes ſhone;
Thanks be to patriot Pitt,
Whoſe penetrating wit,
And wiſdom, judg'd it fit,
To ſet them on.

3.

O grant, thus nobly won,
That never Cape Breton,
Again may fall:
May Britiſh bands protect,
While Britiſh hearts direct,
And Gallic ſchemes detect,
God ſave us all.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

CHESTER FAIR.



First couple caſt off and turn, the ſame below the third couple, lead to the top, and caſt off right and left with the top couple.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* NOVEMBER, 1758.

ODE *for His* MAJESTY's *Birth-Day, November* 10. 1758.

Written by WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Eſq; Poet-Laureat, and ſet by Dr. BOYCE, Maſter of the King's Band of Muſick. The Vocal Parts by Meſſieurs Beard, Savage, Waſs, Cowper, Barrow, and the reſt of the Gentlemen and Children of the Chapel-Royal; the Inſtrumental by his Majeſty's Band, &c.

ARGUMENT.

About the Year 963, *Ottoberto, of the Family of Eſte, paſſed from Italy into Germany, with the Emperor Otho the Great. Azo, his Deſcendant in the next Century, by a Marriage with the Daughter of Welfus Count Altdorf, inherited the Dominions of that Family in Suabia. Welfus, a Son of that Marriage, in the Year* 1061, *received the Dukedom of Bavaria from the Emperor Henry the* IVth. *The Deſcendants of Welfus became afterwards poſſeſſed of thoſe Dutchies, which lie between the Elbe and the Weſer (Brunſwick, Wolfenbüttle, Lunenburg, Zell, Hanover, &c.) and in the Year* 1714, *George the Firſt, Duke and Elector of Hanover, ſucceeded to the Throne of Great-Britain.*

I.

WHEN Othbert left th' Italian plain,
And ſoft Ateſtè's green domain,
Attendant on imperial ſway
Where Fame and Otho led the way,
The genius of the Julian hills
(Whoſe piny ſummits nod with ſnow,
Whoſe Naiads pour their thouſand rills
To ſwell th' exulting Po)
An eager look prophetick caſt,
And hail'd the hero as he paſs'd.
Hail, all hail, the woods reply'd,
And echo on her airy tide [tain's ſide.
Roll'd the long murmurs down the moun-

II.

The voice reſum'd again. "Proceed,
Nor caſt one ling'ring look behind;
By thoſe who toil for virtue's meed
Be ev'ry ſofter thought reſign'd;
Nor ſocial home, nor genial air,
Nor glowing ſuns are worth thy care;
New realms await thee in a harſher ſky,
Thee, and thy choſen race from Azo's nuptial tie.

III.

'Tis glory wakes; her active flame
Nor time ſhall quench, nor danger tame.
Nor * Boia's ampleſt rage confine,
Tho' Guelpho reigns, the Guelphic line.
Yon Northern ſtar, which dimly gleams
Athwart the twilight veil of eve,
Muſt point their path to diſtant ſtreams;
And many a wreath ſhall victory weave,
And many a palm ſhall fame diſplay
To grace the warriors on their way,
'Till regions bow to their commands
Where Albis widens thro' the lands,
And vaſt Viſurgis ſpreads his golden ſands.

IV.

Nor reſt they there. Yon guiding fire
Still ſhines aloft, and gilds the main!
Not Lion † Henry's fond deſire
To graſp th' Italian realms again,
Nor warring winds, nor wintry ſeas
Shall ſtop the progreſs fate decrees:

For

* *Bavaria.* † *Henry the Lion, duke of Bavaria, Saxony, &c. was one of the greateſt heroes of the* XIIth *century. He united, in his own perſon, the hereditary dominions of five families. His claims upon Italy hindered him from joining with the emperor Frederick the Firſt, in his third attack upon the pope, though he had aſſiſted him in the two former. For which he was ſtripped of his dominions by that emperor, and died in* 1195, *poſſeſſed only of thoſe dutchies which lie between the Elbe and the Weſer.——From this Henry, and a ſiſter or daughter of Henry the Second of England, his preſent majeſty is lineally deſcended.*

For lo! Britannia calls, to happier coasts
And vales more verdant far than soft Ateste boasts!

V.

Behold, with Euphrasy I clear
Thy visual nerve, and fix it there, [steep,
Where, crown'd with rocks grotesque and
The white isle rises o'er the deep!
There glory rests. For there arrive
Thy chosen sons; and there attain
To the first title fate can give,
The father kings of freeborn men!
Proceed. Rejoice. Descend the vale,
And bid the future monarchs hail!"
Hail, all hail, the hero cry'd,
And echo on her airy tide [tain's side.
Pursu'd him, murmuring down the moun-

VI.

'Twas thus, O king, to heroes old
The mountains breath'd the strain divine.
Ere yet her volumes fame unroll'd
To trace the wonders of thy line;
Ere freedom yet on ocean's breast
Had northward fix'd her Halcyon nest;
Or Albion's oaks, descending to the main,
Had roll'd her thunders wide, and claim'd
the watry reign.

VII.

But now each Briton's glowing tongue
Proclaims the truths the genius sung;
On Brunswick's name with rapture dwells,
And hark, the general chorus swells!
"May years on happy years roll o'er,
'Till glory close the shining page,
And our ill-fated sons deplore
The shortness of a Nestor's age!
Hail, all hail, on Albion's plains
The friend of man and freedom reigns!
Echo waft the triumph round,
'Till Gallia's utmost shores rebound,
And all her bulwarks tremble at the sound."

To Miss M——x.

LO, bright maid! the dreary scene,
Wither'd all the verdant plain,
Folded up the tender flow'r,
(Emblem of frail beauty's pow'r;)
Bound in icy chains, the rill
Slowly creeps from yonder hill,
Naked waves the lonely grove,
Mute the voice of song and love.
"Bid the fire thy glances boast,
"Quick dissolve the transient frost;
"Bid the bloom thy cheeks disclose,
"Blush to life the vernal rose;
"Let the musick of thy voice,
"Make the silent birds rejoice;
"Warbling forth the vocal lay,
"Fill with jocund songs the spray."
Flatt'ry thus, with artful wile,
Wou'd thy tender soul beguile;
Steal a passage to a heart,
Full of truth, and void of art:
Hope not what the Syren tells,
No such power with thee dwells;
In this season of decay,
Virtue only blooms more gay.
Soon, without thy feeble aid,
Forests will expand their shade,
Gayer prospects will arise,
Warmer suns, and brighter skies;
Softer zephyrs whisper round,
Flowers paint th' enamel'd ground;
Turtles coo, and brooks complain,
Murm'ring to the love-sick swain.
Nobler gifts to thee belong,
Moral truth, and moral song;
Sprightly wit that never cloys,
Love with all its tender joys;
Gentlest manners, softest grace,
Brilliant eyes, and blooming face;
Beauty on thy form impress,
Ev'ry virtue in thy breast.

The Conclusion of VANIER's Prædium Rusticum, *translated.*

WHILE France triumphant in the smiles of fate,
At home was happy, and abroad was great;
In careless ease, amid the list'ning swains,
I tun'd my rural pipe to Georgick strains:
But sad and silent mourn'd my country's woes,
When the whole world against one nation rose.
Here, Italy, thy hosts o'erspread the plain,
There, half thy provinces, rebellious Spain,
Here, Belgian bands and Britons fierce to dare,
Germania, there, potent in social war.
France wag'd in diff'rent climes, and distant shores,
Her weaken'd battles, with divided force:
Yet still her dauntless virtue scorn'd to yield
To mightier numbers in th' unequal field;
Till mortal seasons, and malignant stars,
Subdu'd her sons, who mock'd the sword of Mars; [woes,
Till dearths and pests augment the Gallic
And earth, and air, and hell assist her foes.
But now the muse from her mute sorrow freed,
Revives her courage, and resumes her reed:
When France from all the whelming waves of fate
Emerging, rises from her ills more great:
And Louis, who by froward fortune try'd,
Firm and erect her fiercest frown defy'd;
Now when the goddess smiles, for pride too good, [blood;
Rejects her proffer'd palms defil'd with
The world he might have won by arms, with peace [cease;
More pleas'd to bless, and bid his conquests
Content, by a few towns resign'd, to gain
The wide-extended realms of wealthy Spain:
Realms which the sun at dawning east surveys, [rays.
Nor darts beyond their bounds his western
Thus Bourbon's line th' Hesperian sceptre bears,
His toil's sole prize, and end of all his wars!
When thrice five lustres have fulfill'd their round, [crown'd;
And Louis' reign with frequent vic'try
Now to the honours of his laurel'd days
He adds, O piety, thy nobler praise;

Intent

Intent to mend with morals, and ingage
By great example a corrupted age.
Hence ſhall the princely boy, now left alone,
Of childrens children to the Gallic throne,
Form his young mind to virtue's wholeſome lore *,
And to our country his lov'd ſire reſtore.
We, who ſubſervient to our monarch's fame,
Partook his martial toils, the world to tame;
(Since fate no more rejects benignant vows,
But to the wearied globe repoſe allows)
Now taſte the bleſſings of ſecure delight,
Our ſeaſons ſmiling, and our fortunes white;
Beneath his ſway, with eaſe and plenty crown'd,
Happy in peace, as once in war renown'd.

On the DEATH *of a* SISTER, 1757.

OPpreſs'd with grief, thus wand'ring in the ſhade,
Midſt dreary tombs I ſeek the moonlight glade,
And gladly hiding from the glare of day,
Thro' paths untrod purſue my devious way;
Yet here ten thouſand dear ideas riſe,
And woes reſiſtleſs all my ſoul ſurprize—
Ah! hold!—what ſhining form beneath yon trees,
Plays in my eye, and wantons in the breeze?
'Tis ſhe! 'tis ſhe! my ſiſter, and my friend,
Whom now, with mournful rites, I haſte to tend,
And o'er her tomb, in penſive ſtrains relate,
Our early loves, and her too early fate.
Our friendſhip, ſuch as virtue pleas'd could view,
From infant years to full perfection grew:
Pair'd like the conſtant turtles of the woods,
Or mingling currents of united floods; [one,
Our ſouls together breath'd, our hearts were
Nor did we differ but in ſex alone;
Platonic love, no greater heights could ſoar,
Than that pure paſſion which our boſoms bore.
Each more to each than glitt'ring gold to pride,
Or youthful bridegroom to his lovely bride;
When cruel death, with dread tyrannick haſte, [waſte.
Snatch'd the dear girl, and laid her beauties
Thus from my eyes ſhe's torn; but from my heart
Her dear lov'd image never will depart;
All day ſhe's preſent to my mental ſight,
And ever forms the airy dreams of night.
If thro' the rural ſhades at eve I rove,
Her image riſes in the gloomy grove,
Flits by the margin of the rolling flood,
Or meets me wand'ring in the lonely wood.
If penſive to my chamber I retire,
There fleeting viſions graver thoughts inſpire:
O'er mould'ring tombs, unſeen, methinks I walk, [talk;
And hear the ghoſts in hallow'd accents
Pale ſpectres glare, groans murmur all around,
And hollow vaults return the doleful ſound.
E'en now (as thus I fill the lengthen'd page
With mournful lays, my ſorrows to aſſwage)
E'en now this fancy'd call ſooths ev'ry care,
While ſounds ſeraphic charm the liſt'ning air.

"Come, brother, come!—true reſt is only here, [dear:
Where reigns a joy no martyr bought too
Tis here our veſſels all put in at laſt,
Secure from life's rough ſtorm and furious blaſt,
The weary here in peace their eyelids cloſe;
Here the diſtreſs'd are freed from galling woes,
And wretched mortals find a calm repoſe.
Then, brother, come! oh! quickly come away!
Let no vain terrors form a fate delay.
Let pure religion all thy thoughts employ,
She, holy maid! will each vain fear deſtroy:
Thro' all thy life, with ſoothing care attend
And when thy ſoul draws near its deſtin'd end,
Vanquiſh'd by her, death's ſtings ſhall flee away, [day."—
Like night's black ſhadow at th' approach of
Thou lov'd Caliſta! dear lamented maid,
Within my breaſt thy pious leſſon's laid;
Oh! aid my ſoul in virtue's paths to ſtray,
And reaſon's precepts teach me to obey!
Whether thy free unbodied ſpirit roves
By living ſtreams, or Amaranthine groves;
Whether beyond the ken of mortal eye,
Beyond the ſun-pav'd circuit of the ſky,
'Midſt throngs of proſtrate ſeraphs thou doſt lay,
Diſſolv'd in hymns, and everlaſting day.—
Where'er thou art, thy conſtant aid beſtow,
Be ſtill propitious to thy friend below!
In prompting viſions teach me how to live;
Let me receive, that I may know to give:
With gen'rous thoughts my ductile ſoul inſpire, [fire;
And touch my raviſh'd heart with heav'nly
Inſtruct me how my ev'ry fault to mend,
To ſerve my maker, and to know my end;
With ſacred warmth my feeble breaſt ſupply,
And let me learn of thee, to live and die.
For this, may angels to thy grave deſcend,
And o'er thy corpſe in heav'nly choirs attend;
While that ſweet † bird that haunts the ſacred dome,
In hallow'd airs, ſits warbling o'er thy tomb,
To chear thy ghoſt, who at the cloſe of day,
(When glimm'ring iſles proclaim the weſtern ray)
May come to view where once its body lay.
Pardon, dear ghoſt, of my lamented fair,
Theſe runic lays which paint my firm deſpair.
I yet, before the eve's returning ſhade,
May want ſuch tribute as to thee I've paid;
But ſhould kind heav'n preſerve my vital flame, [theme:
Thou, gentle maid! ſhalt be my conſtant
Of thee I'll ſing, by ev'ry murm'ring rill,
And tell of thee to ev'ry echoing hill.
Thy praiſe ſhall ever be my morning lay,
My ſong at noon, and at the fall of day;
And when the buſ'neſs of this life is o'er,
When this poor heart ſhall mourn thy loſs no more,
Reſign'd to heav'n, may I enraptur'd go,
Where, free from death, and free from mortal woe, [know.
Tranſcendent joy our kindred ſouls ſhall

T. B. B.

The

* *See the Hiſtory of M. la Pompadour.* † *The Robin.*

The following Verſes, dropt in Mr. GARRICK's *Temple of* Shakeſpear, *at* Hampton, *are ſaid to have been written by a Gentleman, whoſe poetical Productions have been very deſervedly admired.*

WHILE here to SHAKESPEAR *Garrick* pays
His tributary thanks and praiſe,
Invokes the animated ſtone,
To make the poet's mind his own;
That he each character may trace
With humour, dignity, and grace,
And mark, unerring mark, to men,
The rich creation of his pen.
Preſer'd the prayer—the marble god,
Methinks I ſee aſſenting nod;
And pointing to his laurel'd brow,
Cry—"Half this wreath to you I owe.
Loſt to the ſtage, and loſt to fame,
Murder'd my ſcenes, ſcarce known by name,
Sunk in oblivion and diſgrace
Among the common ſcribbling race,
Unnotic'd long thy Shakeſpear lay,
To dullneſs and to time a prey;
But lo! I riſe, I breath, I live
In you, my repreſentative!
Again, the heroe's breaſt I fire,
Again the tender ſigh inſpire.
Each ſide, again, with laughter ſhake,
And teach the villain-heart to quake;
All this (my ſon) again I do,
I, —— no, (my ſon)——'tis I and You."
Whilſt thus the grateful ſtatue ſpeaks,
A bluſh o'erſpreads the ſuppliant's cheeks:
"What, half thy wreath? wit's mighty chief!
O grant? (he cries) one ſingle leaf!
That far o'erpays his humble merit,
Who's but the organ of thy ſpirit."
Phœbus the gen'rous conteſt heard,
When thus the god addreſs'd the bard:
"Here! take this laurel from my brow;
On him your mortal wreath beſtow;
Each matchleſs, each the palm ſhall bear;
In heav'n, the bard; on earth, the play'r."

By the laſt STYGIAN *Mail we hear, That,*

AS in the ſolemn ſhades of inter-life,
Th' untranſmigrated ſoul of B—d—d—ck ſtalk'd,
All wrapp'd in ſulky pride and diſcontent;
D—ry deſcended with his little band
Of ſome two hundred, from the Gallic ſtrand.
Ha! D—ry!—B—dd—ck!—thus the heroes greet; [ſtreet?"
"What news from Arth-r's, and St. James's-
Damn'd bad! damn'd bad! in ſpight of all our arts, [hearts;
This madman P—t ſucceeds, and breaks our
His curs'd ſea war, and ravaging the coaſt,
Has ſent me here, a damn'd unwilling ghoſt.
Four times our number of the Frenchwe ſlew,
Whoſe ſhades you nowſee paſſing in yourview.
But what of that, for that was not our ſcheme;
And doing that deſerves nor praiſe, nor blame.
Some urg'd the bolder war, and dar'd propoſe
To march and fight; but this, we did oppoſe,
And forc'd the chief phlegmatick to retreat,
And ſeek inglorious ſafety in the fleet.
But fortune marring all that we had done,
Confounds us with ſucceſs we meant to ſhun.
Poor Harry! honeſt Harry! and the D——,
I wonder how their mighty ſouls will brook
To ſee this blockhead's plans ſo oft ſucceed,
And vict'ry ſpite of art, by fate decreed.
But ſtill I hope, before the houſes meet,
By able agents, ſpread thro' ev'ry ſtreet,
They'll cry the vict'ry down, and call it a defeat!
Now various ghoſts deſcend, a ruſhing throng,
The heroes, in the crowd, are ſwept along.

EPITAPH *on a* Young Gentleman.

READER, approach my urn—thou need'ſt not fear,
Th' extorted promiſe of one plaintive tear,
To mourn thy unknown friend. From me thou'lt learn, [cern
More than a Plato taught—the grand con-
Of mortals!—come, with penſive thought ſurvey
This little freehold of unthinking clay,
And know thy end———
Tho' young, tho' gay, this ſcene of death explore,
The young, the gay, alas! is now no more.

EPITAPH *on* THOMAS STRONG, *Eſq;*

IN action prudent, and in word ſincere,
In friendſhip faithful, and in honour clear.
Thro' life's vain ſcenes, the ſame in ev'ry part,
A ſteady judgment, and an honeſt heart.
Thou vaunt'ſt no honours—all thy boaſt a mind,
As infants guileleſs, and as angels kind.
When aſk'd, to whom theſe lovely truths belong, [lies *Strong!*"
Thy friends ſhall anſwer, weeping, "Here

EPITAPH.

On the Hon. Col GARDINER, *who bravely fell at the Battle of* Preſton-Pans, *in the Year* 1745.

WHile fainter merit aſks the pow'rs of verſe, [hearſe.
One faithful line ſhall Gardiner's worth re-
The bleeding hero, and the martyr'd ſaint,
Tranſcends the poet's praiſe, the herald's paint.
His the beſt path to fame, that e'er was trod!
And ſurely his the nobleſt road to God!

Anſwer to the REBUS, *in the* Magazine, *for* September, *p.* 479.

BY one-fourth of good *Wine*, and three-fourths of a *Yard*, [*Ward*.
I'm induc'd to believe, your delight is Miſs
Lancaſter, Oct. 20, 1758.

This Rebus *was ſolved alſo by Mr.* T. Elvery, *Mr.* James Trevillian, *of* Fowey, A. C. *and* R. Frith.

We acknowledge the receipt of many ingenious Poems, Elegies, Rebus's, &c. which will have due regard paid to their merits.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, October 26.

COmmodore Hughes, with his fleet and tranſports, ſailed from St. Helen's, but was the next day driven back by contrary winds, and ſome of his ſhips received damage.

MONDAY, 30.

The publick was in great pain for admirals Boſcawen and Hardy, who with four ſhips of the line, from Cape-Breton, were left to the weſtward of Scilly, in ſight of ſix large French ſhips of war.

TUESDAY, 31.

Whitehall. Yeſterday a mail arrived from New-York, with letters from major-general Abercromby to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated from the camp at Lake George the 8th and 10th paſt, giving an account, that lieutenant-colonel Bradſtreet, having propoſed a plan againſt Cadaraqui, or Fort Frontenac, had been detached to make an attempt on that place, with a body of men, conſiſting of 154 regulars, 2491 provincials, 27 of the royal regiment of artillery, 61 rangers, 300 batteau-men, and 70 Indians, in all 3103 men, including officers: And the following copy of a letter from col. Bradſtreet to major-general Abercromby, dated Oſwego, Auguſt 31, contains the account of his ſucceſs in that very difficult and moſt important enterprize.

"I landed with the troops within a mile of Fort Frontenac, without oppoſition, the 25th: The garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war the 27th, between ſeven and eight in the morning.—It was a ſquare fort of 100 yards the exterior ſide, and had in it 110 men, ſome women, children, and Indians; ſixty pieces of cannon (half of which were mounted) ſixteen ſmall mortars, with an immenſe quantity of proviſions and goods, to be ſent to the troops gone to oppoſe brigadier-general Forbes, their weſtern garriſons, Indians, and to ſupport the army under the command of M. Levy, on his intended enterprize againſt the Mohawk river, valued by the French at 800,000 livres.—We have likewiſe taken nine veſſels from eight to 18 guns, which is all they have upon the Lake, two of which I have brought here, one richly laden; and the reſt and the proviſions I have burnt and deſtroyed, together with the fort, artillery, ſtores, &c. agreeable to your excellency's inſtructions ſhould I ſucceed. The garriſon made no ſcruple of ſaying, that their troops to the ſouthward and weſtern garriſons will ſuffer greatly, if not entirely ſtarve, for want of the proviſions and veſſels we have deſtroyed, as they have not any left to bring them home from Niagara.

The terms on which the garriſon ſurrendered were priſoners of war, until exchanged for equal numbers and rank."

WEDNESDAY, November 1.

Admirals Boſcawen and Hardy arrived at Portſmouth, from Louiſbourgh, the French ſhips not ſtanding an engagement. (See the 30th of October.)

FRIDAY, 3.

Four of the judges who were appointed to give judgment upon a writ of error, in a cauſe depending between the chamberlain of the city of London (on behalf of the Scriveners company) and Mr. John Alexander (one of the attorneys of his majeſty's court of King's-Bench) for exerciſing the art and myſtery of a Scrivener within the ſaid city of London, not being free thereof, came to Guildhall to give judgment thereon; when they were unanimous in their opinion, that the judgment formerly given in the Mayor's Court, and which was in favour of the ſaid company of Scriveners, ſhould be affirmed.

Alexander Maſter, Eſq; one of the ſheriffs, was elected alderman of Walbrook Ward, in the room of Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; deceaſed.

SATURDAY, 4.

The prince of Wales came from Kew, to Saville-houſe, for the winter, as did the princeſs Dowager and her family, to Leiceſter-houſe.

Admiral Boſcawen arrived in town, and waited upon his majeſty, by whom he was moſt graciouſly received.

TUESDAY, 7.

The parliament was ordered to be further prorogued to Thurſday the 23d of November, by his majeſty in council. (See p. 594.)

Orders were iſſued for the court to go into mourning for the late margravine of Brandenburgh-Bareith.

Dr. Henſey was further reſpited during his majeſty's pleaſure.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

His majeſty and the princeſs Amelia came from Kenſington to St. James's, for the winter, as did the next day the duke of Cumberland.

THURSDAY, 9.

Sir Richard Glynn, lord mayor of this city, was ſworn into that high office, before the barons of the Exchequer, and returned with the uſual pomp and ceremony to Guildhall, where a grand entertainment was provided, at which many great perſonages were preſent.

FRIDAY, 10.

A tranſport off King Edward Stairs, by a candle falling into ſome gunpowder, was blown up and burnt to the water's edge. A boy on board was killed, and two others dangerouſly wounded.

His majeſty entered into the 76th year of his age, on which joyful occaſion there were great rejoicings all over the kingdom.

Died the oldeſt lion in the Tower, aged 68. It was preſented to king James II. by one of the ſtates of Barbary.

MONDAY, 13.

Commodore Hughes, with his ſquadron, ſailed again from Portſmouth.

TUESDAY, 14.

Commodore Hughes paſt by Plymouth, and was joined by more ſhips from thence, and ſeveral tranſports with two regiments on board.

Began the drawing of the lottery at Guildhall, when N° 38,500, as firſt drawn ticket, was entitled to 500l.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Saumarez, of his majeſty's ſhip Antelope, having received intelligence in King Road, on the 31ſt paſt, that a French ſhip of war was lying in Lundy Road, he weighed and went in queſt of her, and tho' the wind was contrary, and blew hard, he beat down channel, and, on the firſt inſtant, ſaw her at anchor below Ilfracombe. Upon diſcovering the Antelope, ſhe weighed and ſtood towards her, and upon coming pretty near, hoiſted her colours, and ſeemed prepared to engage, but ſoon after hauled them down. When the Antelope came within gun-ſhot, ſhe fired at the French ſhip, which ſhe not returning, capt. Saumarez ſent a boat, with his firſt lieutenant, to know if they had ſurrendered; but finding the boat did not return, he bore down under her ſtern, and aſked if ſhe had ſtruck, and was anſwered they had. She proved to be the Belliquieux, pierced for 66 guns, and had 64 mounted, with 417 men.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

Both houſes of parliament met, and were prorogued according to order of council. (See p. 593.)

TUESDAY, 21.

N° 49,711 was drawn, at Guildhall, a prize of 10,000l.

THURSDAY, 23.

Both houſes of parliament met at Weſtminſter, and the ſeſſion was opened, by commiſſion, with the following moſt gracious ſpeech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN purſuance of the authority given to us by his majeſty's commiſſion under the great ſeal, amongſt other things to declare the cauſes of his holding this parliament, his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct us to aſſure you, that he always receives the higheſt ſatisfaction, in being able to lay before you any events, that may promote the honour and intereſt of his kingdoms.

That, in conſequence of your advice, and enabled by that aſſiſtance which you unanimouſly gave him, his majeſty has exerted his endeavours to carry on the war in the moſt vigorous manner, in order to that deſirable end, always to be wiſhed, a ſafe and honourable peace. It has pleaſed the Divine Providence to bleſs his majeſty's meaſures and arms with ſucceſs in ſeveral parts; and to make our enemies feel, that the ſtrength of Great-Britain is not to be provoked with impunity.

We have it alſo in command from his majeſty to acquaint you, that the conqueſt of the ſtrong fortreſs of Louiſbourgh, with the Iſlands of Cape-Breton and St. John; the taking of Frontenac, of the higheſt importance to our operations in North-America; and the reduction of Senegal, cannot fail to bring great diſtreſs upon the French commerce and colonies; and, in proportion, to procure great advantages to our own. That nation has alſo been made ſenſible, that, whilſt their forces are ſent to invade and ravage the dominions of their neighbours, their own coaſts are not inacceſſible to his majeſty's fleets, and armies. This they have experienced in the demolition of their works at Cherburg, erected at a great expence, with a particular view to annoy this country; and in the loſs of a great number of ſhips and veſſels; but no treatment, however injurious to his majeſty, could tempt him to make retaliation on the innocent ſubjects of that crown.

In Germany, his majeſty's good brother the king of Pruſſia, and prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, have found full employment for the armies of France, and her confederates; from which our operations, both by ſea, and in America, have derived the moſt evident advantage. Their ſucceſſes, owing, under God, to their able conduct, and the bravery of his majeſty's troops, and thoſe of his allies, have been ſignal and glorious.

His majeſty has further commanded us to obſerve to you, that the common cauſe of liberty and independency is ſtill making noble and vigorous efforts againſt the unnatural union formed to oppreſs it. That the commerce of his ſubjects, the ſource of our riches, has, by the vigilant protection received from his majeſty's fleet, flouriſhed in a manner not to be paralleled during ſuch troubles. In this ſtate of things, his majeſty, in his wiſdom, thinks it unneceſſary to uſe many words to perſuade you to bear up againſt all difficulties; effectually to ſtand by, and defend his majeſty; vigorouſly to ſupport the king of Pruſſia, and the reſt of his majeſty's allies; and to exert yourſelves to reduce our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The uncommon extent of this war, in different parts, occaſions it to be uncommonly expenſive. This his majeſty has ordered us to declare to you, that he ſincerely laments, and feels deeply for the burdens of his people. The ſeveral eſtimates are ordered to be laid before you; and his majeſty deſires only ſuch ſupplies, as ſhall be requiſite to puſh the war with advantage, and be adequate to the neceſſary ſervices.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His majeſty has, in the laſt place, graciouſly commanded us to aſſure you, that he takes ſo much ſatisfaction in that good harmony which ſubſiſts amongſt his faithful ſubjects, that it is more proper for him now to thank you for it, than to repeat his exhortations to it. This union, neceſſary at all times, is more eſpecially ſo in ſuch critical conjunctures; and his majeſty doubts not, but the good effects we have found from it, will be the ſtrongeſt motives to you to purſue it.

FRIDAY, 24.

The houſe of peers waited on his majeſty with a dutiful and loyal addreſs, in which they expreſſed their unſhaken zeal and loyalty to his majeſty, congratulate him on the ſucceſſes of his arms, and promiſe to ſupport his meaſures and his allies with ſteadineſs and alacrity. His majeſty made them the following moſt gracious anſwer.

My Lords,

I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs. The ſatisfaction which you expreſs in my meaſures, and the zeal you ſhew for my honour and ſupport, the true intereſt of my kingdoms, and the aſſiſtance of my allies, as well as for purſuing the war with vigour, are highly acceptable to me: They cannot fail to produce the beſt effects in the preſent conjuncture.

SATURDAY, 25.

The houſe of commons waited upon his majeſty with a dutiful and loyal addreſs, and received alſo a moſt gracious anſwer.

Four ſhips richly laden, belonging to the Hudſon's Bay company, are arrived in Yarmouth Roads.

The place of one of the 15 ſea-coal meters, was lately ſold to Mr. Ellis of Bond-ſtreet, for 5015l.

The following Eaſt-India ſhips have this month arrived ſafe in Ireland, viz. Sandwich, Onſlow, Tryton, Royal Duke, Princeſs Auguſta, Warwick, Prince Edward, Lord Anſon, Marlborough, Elizabeth and Norfolk, from China, Bengal, and Bencoolen, laſt from St. Helena, richly laden. The Falmouth, another of their ſhips, arrived at Greenock, in Scotland, after being long miſſing. The Carnarvon was taken by the French, but retaken by the Somerſet man of war, and the York was loſt on the coaſt of Ireland, but all the crew ſaved. They were miſled by a cartel ſhip, who taking the York for a man of war, and the hands being afraid of being preſſed, compelled their captain to lead the York upon the rocks.

The Winchelſea man of war of 24 guns, one of the convoy to the homeward bound Carolina fleet, was taken by a French ſhip of 74 guns, bound home from Quebeck, on Oct. 11, and retaken on Oct. 27, by the Cornwall privateer, capt. Jenkins. Several of the Carolina fleet were taken at the ſame time with the Winchelſea.

The bounties to ſeamen and landmen are continued to Dec. 30.

The pay of ſurgeon's mates in marching regiments is augmented from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day.

Addreſſes have been preſented to his majeſty from Nottingham, Taunton, Totneſs, Coventry, grand jury of the county of Durham, Kirkby in Kendal, and Helſtone, which were graciouſly received (See p. 538.)

A caution.—A great number of pieces, repreſenting Portugal money of 36s. value, are about town; they are rather more than weight, but are not worth above 16 or 18s. being only caſed with gold; they ſound not like the genuine ones, and the edges being rubbed upon a Dutch ſtone, or clear flint, will give two different colours, the laſt that of braſs.

At Farringdon in Berkſhire, there is now an apple tree in bloſſom, as full and beautiful as if it were the midſt of ſpring, and the ripe fruit has been gathered from it only three weeks.

A gentleman at Edinburgh, in a letter to his friend in London, gives the following extraordinary account.

"There is now in a garden, belonging to Mr. Clark, at Canon Mills, a white roſe-buſh full blown, the roſes in as great perfection, in colour, ſize, and ſmell, as could be expected in the month of June. And in a garden at the Abbey hill, there are at preſent different buſhes with full blown roſes; alſo an apple-tree with a ſecond crop of fruit, quite formed."

By proclamation of the lords juſtices and council of Ireland, the prohibition to export proviſions from that kingdom, except to Great-Britain, is further prolonged for the ſpace of ſix weeks from the 27th day of this inſtant, October: In conſequence of which the embargo is continued on all veſſels laden, or to be laden with proviſions of any kind, butter only excepted, and ſalted beef and pork deſtined for Britiſh markets.

In conſequence of the taking of Louiſbourgh, upwards of 20,000 French people, who were ſettled in different ſorts of trade and buſineſs in the country round about, have been ſent away; and ſeveral ſmall towns of eſtabliſhed trade have been demoliſhed. Amongſt the people ſent home to France, there is a vaſt number of children.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Sept. 30.

"Since my laſt nothing material till this day. An expreſs arrived from Philadelphia brings the following advice; that general Forbes, with the main of the army, was ſtill at Ray's town, about 90 miles from fort du Queſne; that col. Bouquet, with about 2000 men, was at Lyal Henning, about 40 miles from the ſaid fort; and that he had ſent major Grant, with about 800 men, to reconnoitre the fort and the out-works; that major Grant had advanced within ſight of it, and the enemy having diſcovered him,

had detached about 800 men to engage our party, who, from a little hill, where major Grant had poſted his men, ſaw the enemy advancing towards them: The major kept his poſt in order to fight them: They advanced and received his fire, and being reinforced from another quarter, they ſurrounded this little poſt: The engagement was very ſharp for three hours; and then our people were forced to retire in the beſt manner and order they could to Lyal Henning. The loſs of the enemy we do not know. Ours ſtands thus: Of officers killed or miſſing, 22; of the laſt ſome are priſoners; among the reſt is ſaid to be major Grant. Private men killed, or miſſing, 273. Returned to col. Bouquet, 46 officers. Of private men, not wounded, 490. Of wounded, 40.

The five regiments, together with the third battalion of Royal Americans, under general Amherſt, from Louiſbourgh, marched from Boſton this day fortnight for Albany, where they are are to be the 6th of October, and at the Lake to join general Abercromby before the 15th, where every thing was prepared for further operation on their arrival; and it is not yet too late to do the buſineſs in that quarter." I am, &c. (See p. 538.)

In the ſtormy weather of this month, much damage has been ſuſtained at ſea, in all parts of the world. Upon our own coaſts many ſhips have been loſt, and on the 23d of Auguſt laſt, a dreadful hurricane happened at Barbadoes and many other of the Carribee Iſlands, which did much miſchief; and the French Iſlands alſo ſuffered extremely.

A Query.—There are ſo many different acts of parliament relating to broad and narrow wheels (the ſtreaks whereof are faſtened with roſe-headed nails) that the farmers and others, *not travelling for hire*, do not well know how to act; for there are fellows that go about to ſeize horſes from off waggons and carts, that exceed the number allowed by the law. It appears, that farmers and others, *not* travelling for hire, may draw with narrow wheels, with four horſes to a waggon, and three in a cart, on huſbandry affairs; tho' if they go *for hire*, with narrow wheels, but with three in a waggon, and two in a cart: What muſt the farmers do then, when they are preſſed to carry the baggage of the ſoldiers from place to place, when they are obliged to ſend their waggon (that has only narrow wheels and the ſtreaks faſtened in with roſe-headed nails) with *four horſes*, and *to be paid* 1s. *a mile* for the ſame? *Is not this travelling for hire?* If ſo, they may receive 10 or 15s. for their day's journey, and have a horſe worth 10 or 15l. ſeized for travelling *for hire*, with more horſes than allowed by law; and ſince Michaelmas laſt the turnpikes make waggons and carts pay, tho' carrying *the ſoldiers baggage*. How is this agreeable to the *Mutiny Act*, that allows 1s. a mile, when turnpikes are to be paid out of it?

The following ſhips are left to winter at Halliſax, and Louiſbourgh, under the command of rear-admiral Durell, viz. Princeſs Amelia of 80 guns, Prince of Orange and Vanguard of 70 each, Devonſhire of 66, Prince Frederick and Captain of 64 each, Nottingham and Pembroke of 60 each, Centurion of 54, and Sutherland of 50.

Commodore Keppel's fleet (ſailed for Africa) conſiſts of the Torbay of 74 guns, Naſſau and Fougueux of 64 each, Dunkirk of 60, Litchfield of 50, and Prince Edward of 40, with the ſecond battalion of lord Forbes's regiment on board. (See p. 537.)

The following liſt is an authentick one of the armament ſent to the Weſt Indies under the command of commodore Hughes and general Hopſon (See p. 594.)

Ships. St. George 90 guns, Norfolk 74, Burford 70, Lancaſter 66, Berwick 64, Panther, Lion, Rippon, 60 each, and Wincheſter 50. —Land forces. Major general Hopſon, commander in chief. Brigadier-generals Barrington, Armiger, and Haldane. Third regiment Old Buffs. — Fourth Duroure's.—Sixty-firſt Elliot's.—Sixty-third Watſon's.—Sixty-fourth Barrington's —Sixty-fifth Armiger's; and 800 marines.

Commodore Moore (who is to command in chief by ſea) has at Antigua the Cambridge of 80 guns, the Buckingham of 70, the Briſtol of 50, and two or three more.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Nov. 1. EDWARD Bearcroft, Eſq; was married to Miſs Moleſworth.

4. Theodore Bayntun, Eſq; to Miſs Porter, of Cheſhunt.

6. John Bulteel, of Fleet, in Devonſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Bellenden.

9. Right Hon. lord Aberdour, ſon to the earl of Morton, to Miſs Kattie Hamilton.

13. Counſellor Ripley, to Miſs Morrel.

Richard Ward Offley, Eſq; to Miſs Pembrey.

14. Mr. Henry Blunt, ſecond ſon of Sir Harry Blunt, Bart. to Miſs Towne.

Bennet Williams, Eſq; to Miſs Heſketh.

George Couſſmaker, of Staple, in Kent, Eſq; to Miſs Hayward.

22. Hon. Richard Walpole, to Miſs Margaret Van Neck, daughter of Sir Joſhua Van Neck, Bart.

Nov. 16. Lady of George Richard Carter, Eſq; was delivered of a daughter.

—— of Sir William Maynard, Bart. of a ſon.

17. —— of Denys Rolle, of Tytherly, in Hants, Eſq; of two ſons.

23. —— of Charles Gore Eſq; member for Hertfordſhire, of a daughter.

26. —— of John Gibbons, Eſq; of a daughter.

Two women at Burton-Ferry, in Glamorganſhire, one of three ſons and a daughter, and the other of three children.

DEATHS.

Oct. 20. HIS grace, Charles Spencer, duke of Marlborough, commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in Germany, at Munſter. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, George marquiſs of Blandford, now duke of Marlborough.

28. Dr. Alexander Bayne, an eminent phyſician at Perth.

30. Alexander Collingwood, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Northumberland.

Nov. 1. Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; alderman of Walbrook ward, and a member for this city, preſident of the city of London Lying-in hoſpital, and of the Britiſh Fiſhery.

2. Mr. Edward Wickſteed, an eminent bookſeller in Warwick-lane.

Francis Stonehouſe, of Standon, in Berks, Eſq;

3. John Brackenbury, of Upper Holloway, Eſq; aged 78.

4. Mrs. Thomas, wife of the biſhop of Lincoln.

Sir Hutchin Williams, of Chicheſter, Bart. ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his ſon, now Sir William Peer Williams, Bart.

6. William Erſkine, of Fulham, Eſq;

7. Hon. Mary Balfour, widow of Alexander Bruce, of Kennet, in Clackmannan, Eſq; and daughter of Robert, late lord Burleigh.

10. Cha. Abington, of Northampton. Eſq;

John Tomlinſon, of Reading, in Berks, Eſq;

Sir Samuel Clarke, Bart.

11. Nathaniel Mickleth wayte, Eſq; formerly conſul at Aleppo.

John Fowell, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Devonſhire.

William Foreſter, Eſq; member for Wenlock, in Shropſhire.

Right Hon. the earl of Kintore; ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by the Hon. William Keith, his brother.

12. Hon. John Cockburne, Eſq; many years a lord of the Admiralty.

Thomas Rogers, Eſq; high ſheriff for Norfolk in 1716.

13. William Finch, of Walthamſtow, Eſq;

14. Alexander Roberts, of Tottenham-High-Croſs, Eſq;

Sir Everard Faulkner, Knt. one of the poſt-maſters general, formerly ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, aged 74.

16. Sir Nathaniel Curzon, of Keddleſton, in Derbyſhire, Bart. ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart.

20. William Woodforde, M. D. regius profeſſor of phyſick in the univerſity of Oxford.

22. Tho. Smith, Eſq; of the Exchequer.

Peter Compton, of Carne-Abbey, in Dorſetſhire, Eſq;

Right Hon. Richard, lord Edgcumbe, chief juſtice in eyre, north of Trent, &c. ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon the Hon. Richard Edgcumbe, now lord Edgcumbe.

24. Lady of Sir John Shelley, Bart. She was ſiſter of the duke of Newcaſtle.

Gilbert Douglaſs, Eſq; an eminent ſollicitor of the houſe of commons.

Right Hon. the counteſs of Corke and Orrery.

George Lowe, Eſq; gardener to his majeſty at Hampton-Court,

Hon. Charles Pinckney, Eſq; a member of the council in Carolina, on July 9, ult.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Gun was preſented to the rectory of Radgrave, in Suffolk.—Mr. Warren, to the rectory of Brettenham, in Norfolk.—Thomas Marſhall Jordan, M. A. to the rectory of Barning, in Kent.—Mr. Edward Holmes, to the vicarage of Hulby, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. John Bentley, to the vicarage of Church-Eaton, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Hingeſton, to the vicarage of Reydon, in Suffolk.—Mr. Rowland, to the rectory of Shenſtone, in Glouceſterſhire.—Mr. Huet, to the vicarage of Hoxton, in Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. Wilkinſon, to the living of Langton, in Oxfordſhire.—Mr. Nicholſon, to the rectory of Witenſham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Newman, to the vicarage of Bouton, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. William Bewick, to the vicarage of Calverly, in Yorkſhire.—Mr. Kidgell, to the rectory of Wolverſton, in Suffolk.—Mr. Bluck, choſen joint lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable John Cocks, M. A. to hold the rectory of Leigh, with that of Suckley, &c. in Worceſterſhire, worth 300l. per annum.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 28. His majeſty was pleaſed to grant to the earl of Kildare, the office of maſter of the ordnance, in Ireland, in the room of lord Moleſworth, deceaſed.

——, Nov. 4. Lieut. Gen. lord George Sackville, is appointed commander in chief of the forces in Germany, in the room of the duke of Marlborough, deceaſed.

Kenſington, Nov. 6. William Shirley, Eſq; is appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Bahama Iſlands, in the room of John Tinker, Eſq; deceaſed.

Whitehall, Nov. 14. John lord Chedworth is appointed lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Glouceſter, &c. and conſtable of St. Briavell's caſtle, in the foreſt of Deane.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Earl of Rothes appointed commander in chief of the forces in Ireland.—Charles Anſtruther, Eſq; a major of foot.—Major Preſton, lieutenant-colonel of the 36th regiment.

giment.—John Goring, Esq; major to the 24th regiment.—Thomas Bowyer, Esq; major to Wolfe's regiment.—Major Lindsay, a company in the guards, and the rank of lieutenant-colonel.—William Hepburne, Esq; major to the Scotch Greys.—Hon. Thomas Harley, chosen treasurer of the London Lying-in hospital.—John Eyles, Esq; warden of the Fleet Prison, in the room of his father, deceased.

B—KR—TS.

THOMAS Hunter, of York, innkeeper.
Samuel Charlton, of Manchester, hatter.
Thomas Cryer, of Friday-street, hatter.
John Rifhton, of Ludgate-street, linen-draper.
Lewis Oppenheim and Hyman Levy, of Hounsditch, merchants and copartners.
John Conflable, of Edmonton, brewer.
Arnold Royle and William Speakman, of Bread-street, warehousemen and copartners.
Isaac Heapy, of Manchester, feltmaker.
Thomas Percival, of Salford, in Lancashire, dyer.
James Elmy, of Beccles, tanner.
John Pritchard, of Old Palace-yard, cyder merchant.
Edward Brookfield, of Treeton, in Yorkshire, butcher.
Francis Hunt, of Yarm, in Yorkshire, mercer.
John Rigby the younger, of Manchester, dealer and chapman.
William Shaw, of Ipswich, dealer and chapman.
George Knowles, of Oldswinford, maltster.
Joseph Marsh, of York, coal merchant.
William Seddon, of Bread-street Hill, thread-man and haberdasher.
Thomas Perry, of Cambridge, taylor.
Bartholomew Jay, of Great Yarmouth, linen-draper.
Gerrard Trotter, of Great Yarmouth, merchant.
William Groffmith, of Alton, in Hampshire, feltmonger.
Wm. Hodgson, of St. Margaret's Hill, woollen-draper.
John Jones, of Lothbury, haberdasher of hats and hosier.
Walter Thomson and Samuel Tabor, of London, merchants.
Jonathan Sparrier, of St. Luke, Old-street, broker.
Samuel Hague, of Luzley, in Lancashire, carrier.
Peter Hunsley, of Beverley, tallow-chandler.
Thomas Pearce, of Lewes, in Suffex, carrier.
William Smith, of Manchester, grocer.
Peter Mason, of St. Paul, Covent-garden, linen-draper.
Goodwin Oates and Robert Grammer, of Manchester, partners and chapmen.
Benjamin Titley, of London, merchant.
Thomas Parke, of Liverpool, merchant.
Joseph Morris, of Luton, tanner and baker.
Mark Oliver, of Ipswich, upholsterer.
Thomas Merrick, of Southwark, wharfinger and mealfactor.
John Parke, of Abchurch-lane, merchant.
John Grace the younger, of London, Gustavus Hunnius, and Samuel Johnston Read, of Leeds, merchants and copartners.
John Green, of Norwich, woollen-draper and taylor.
William Allen, of Manchester, chapman.
James Royle, of Salford, in Lancashire, dealer and chapman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,
London, Saturday, November, 25, 1758.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qrs.

BILLS of Mortality from Oct. 17, to Nov. 21.

Christ.	Males	779	1462
	Femal.	683	
Buried	Males	819	1638
	Femal.	819	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years old		595
Between 2 and	5	187
5 and	10	65
10 and	20	43
20 and	30	109
30 and	40	132
40 and	50	147
50 and	60	126
60 and	70	96
70 and	80	87
80 and	90	40
90 and	100	11
		1638

Buried	Within the Walls	134
	Without the Walls	407
	In Mid. and Surry	725
	City & Sub. West.	372
		1638

Weekly, Oct.	24	315
	31	361
Nov.	7	304
	14	313
	21	325
		1638

Decreased in the Burials in the Month, to the 24th, 111.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 1s 11d.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE for November, 1758.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. REMARKS upon the natural History of Religion, pr. 2s. Dodsley.

2. A plain Account of the Faith in Jesus Christ, pr. 6d. Buckland.

PHYSICK, SURGERY.

3. A plain Account of the Venereal Disease, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

4. The Fabrick of the Eye, and its Disorders, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

5. Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris, 3 Vols. pr. 12s. Rivington and Fletcher.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6. The Eulogy of Frederick, King of Prussia, pr. 6d. Cooper.

7. Reflections on the different Ideas of the French and English, in regard to Cruelty, pr. 6d. Tonson.

8. An

8. An Eſſay on Planting. By the Rev. William Hanbury, pr. 1s. Rivington and Fletcher.

9. Female Rights vindicated, pr. 2s. Burnet.

10. A Journal of the late Expedition upon the Coaſt of France, pr. 1s. Downing.

11. Epiſtles, Philoſophical and Moral, pr. 5s. 6d. Wilcox.

12. The Manner of ſecuring all Sorts of Buildings from Fire, pr. 2s. Piers.

13. The Manifeſto of the Court of France, pr. 2s. Scott. (See p. 568.)

14. A Dictionary of the Holy Bible, 3 Vols. pr. 15s. Baldwin.

15. A Plan for the Eſtabliſhment of Charity-Houſes, pr. 3s. Shropſhire.

16. Reflections on good and ill Luck in Lotteries, pr. 1s. 6d. Henderſon.

17. An Eſſay on the Hebrew Tongue. By John Brekell, pr. 6d. Fenner.

18. A Letter from the Hon. L—t G—l B—gh, to Mr. P—tt, pr. 1s. 6d. T. Payne.

19. An Examination of it (ſee p. 547.) pr. 1s. 6d. Hooper.

20. Striking Remarks on the Conduct of L—t G—l B—gh and C—e Lord H—e, pr. 1s. Coote.

21. Lectures concerning Oratory. By John Lewſon, D. D. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758

THE diet of Poland was opened on the ſecond ult. and after many debates M. Malachowſky was unanimouſly choſen marſhal, or what we call ſpeaker; but no ſooner had the chamber of Nuncios entered upon their deliberations in the diet, than a number of voices were raiſed againſt the abode of the Ruſſian troops in Poland, and heavy complaints made of the pretended damages ſuſtained by them. This difficulty was almoſt got over, ſome of thoſe who exclaimed the moſt loudly having been prevailed on to drop the diſpute at preſent, and lay their complaints before the king in ſenate: But the Nuncio of Volhinia, named Pedhorſky, immediately proteſted againſt ſuch a ſtep, and declared, That he would not permit any debates to go on whilſt the Ruſſians had the leaſt footing on the territories of the republick. Vain were the attempts to bring him to reaſon: He perſiſted in his proteſtation, and haſtily withdrew. So that the marſhal was obliged to diſſolve the aſſembly; and a *ſenatus conſilium* will be held, to concert meaſures proper to be taken in this fatal conjuncture.

Altho' the king of Poland's ſon prince Charles, has been recommended by the court of Ruſſia, and approved of by the ſtates of Courland, yet there are two difficulties ſtarted which may retard his election. The firſt is, that the ſtates inſiſt upon their throne being declared vacant by the king and republick of Poland, till which time they cannot proceed to a new election, whilſt their former duke, count Biron, now a priſoner in Siberia, is alive. And the ſecond is, that prince Charles muſt previouſly declare himſelf of the confeſſion of Augſburgh.

The war in Germany ſeems to be every where over for this campaign, as nothing but a few inconſiderable ſkirmiſhes have happened ſince our laſt, any where except in Saxony and Sileſia; and even there notwithſtanding the compleat victory which the Auſtrians pretended to have obtained *, yet they

* See p. 607.

they never ventured to make a ſecond attack upon the king of Pruſſia, tho' he continued with his army in their neighbourhood until the 24th ult. when he began his march to Sileſia, in order to relieve the important city of Neiſs, which had been for ſome time beſieged by a large body of Auſtrians under general Harſch, and againſt which the trenches had been opened on the 20th; but his Pruſſian majeſty, as uſual, marched with ſuch expedition, that the Auſtrians deſerted the ſiege with ſo much precipitation, as to leave great part of their artillery and ammunition behind them. Upon the king of Pruſſia's march to Sileſia, marſhal Daun, inſtead of following him, marched directly to Dreſden, in hopes of making himſelf maſter of that city, before his Pruſſian majeſty could return from Sileſia; but, as ſoon as he had raiſed the ſiege of Neiſs, he ſet out upon his return; and as both the Ruſſians and Swedes had retired towards their winter quarters, he ſent orders to count Dohna and general Wedel, to march, with the greateſt part of the troops under their command, and to meet him in Saxony; where we may ſoon hear of a battle, if the Auſtrian and Imperial armies do not retreat into Bohemia, as will appear from the following article.

Hague, Nov. 21. By accounts from Saxony, we learn that Dreſden was inveſted by the Auſtrians, ſince the eighth or ninth of this month. In the mean while the king of Pruſſia had marched, with moſt ſurpriſing expedition, from Sileſia into Luſatia, and arrived with his army at Bautſen, on the 23th; as, about the ſame time, general Wedel and count Dohna did between Dreſden and Torgau; and the whole force of the Pruſſians was to rendezvous near Dreſden on the 26th. It is confidently ſaid too, that the prince of Deux-Ponts had recalled his detachments from Halle and Leipſic, ſo that thoſe cities are freed from their apprehenſions of an aſſault. [Since this we have advice that Daun has raiſed the ſiege of Dreſden, and is retreated to Pirna, &c.]

From Breſt we hear, that nine men of war, and three frigates, ſailed from thence on the 15th of laſt month, with a great number of troops, and large quantities of ammunition.

Genoa, Oct. 28. The laſt letters from Madrid adviſe, that the Spaniſh miniſtry was intent upon ſome project, in which the court of Portugal ſeems to be deeply intereſted; that the generals and officers of the land forces had received orders to join their reſpective corps immediately, and that there was to be a general review of them next month. The ſame letters add, that, according to advices received from New-Spain, all the colonies of that continent were in very good order, the governors of the forts and towns having punctually followed the inſtructions that had been diſpatched to them from court.

A Relation of what hath paſſed ſince the Affair of Hochkirch, *and of the Tranſactions of his* Pruſſian *Majeſty, to the raiſing the Siege of* Neiſs, *continued from p.* 587.

AFTER the action of Hochkirchen, the king occupied the poſt of Doberſchutz, where he was joined by a detachment brought to him by his brother prince Henry. In this camp he continued till the 24th, that advice was received, that a body of Auſtrian troops, under general Harſch, was preparing to beſiege Neiſs; that the greateſt part of the heavy artillery was arrived, and that the operations of the ſiege were to be begun immediately. This, with the grievous exactions of the Auſtrians in that province, obliged the king to ſuccour it. Marſhal Daun's forces formed the army of obſervation at this ſiege; and it appeared by all his motions, that his ſole aim was to detain the king in Luſatia, in order to give M. de Harſch time to finiſh the ſiege. Though Neiſs was in no urgent danger, it was ſtill highly neceſſary to raiſe the ſiege. The king began his march for that end in the night of the 24th. Fetching a great compaſs, he arrived, on the 26th, in the plain of Gorlitz. The Auſtrians wanted to ſeize this poſt before the king; but their grenadiers and carabineers could get no farther than Landſcron. The latter drew up oppoſite to our vanguard, conſiſting of Werner's huſſars, and Zettritz's dragoons. They were beaten, and loſt 800 men.

On the 28th, the king marched with his army to Lauban. The corps under Laudon harraſſed the rear guard; but the loſs we ſuffered was inconſiderable. On the 30th the army marched into Sileſia. The enemy did their utmoſt to retard or ſtop this march, which was to diſconcert their whole campaign. M. Daun ſent four regiments of horſe, and fifteen battalions of foot, to the aſſiſtance of M. de Harſch, which marched by Reichenberg, Arnau, Erpel, Silberberg, and Frankenſtein. On the 31ſt, general Laudon, ſtill labouring to ſtop the army, attacked a rear guard of cavalry, which covered the pontoons: In this affair the horſes belonging to ſeven pontoons were killed, and thoſe pontoons were loſt. But the king had forbid the troops to ſtop; and it was thought better to loſe ſeven pontoons, than miſs raiſing the ſiege of Neiſs. The 6th, the army arrived at Noſſen. M. de Harſch had raiſed the ſiege, and repaſſed the Neiſſe the ſame day; which general Treſkow having learnt, he ſallied out, and deſtroyed a body of ſix or ſeven hundred pandours.

We are going immediately in purſuit of the enemy, who have retreated to Ziegenhals. According to all appearance, we are almoſt at the cloſe of this campaign, which hath been a ſevere and difficult one.

☞ *Our old and ingenious Correſpondent,* Ruſticus, *muſt excuſe our not inſerting the Letter he ſent us. Mr.* Davies's *Remarks are received. The Extract from Profeſſor* Blackſtone's *Diſcourſe on the Study of the Law, will be given in our next.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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116 ½	135 ½	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ¼	90 ¼	90 ¼	89 ¼	96 ¼	90	1l. 0s	1 12 6	S. W.	frost. mist.
117	136	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ¼	90 ¼	90 ¼	88 ¾	96 ¼	90 ¼	1l. 1s	1 12 6	W. by S.	misting
117 ¼	136 ½	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ¼	91	91 ¼	88 ¾	96 ¼	90 ¼	1l. 2s	1 12 6	N. E. by E.	fine
117 ¼	137	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ¼	90 ¾		88 ¾		90 ¼	1l. 1s	1 12 6	E.	fine
Sunday															E.	fair
117 ¼	137	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ¼	90 ¼	91	88 ¼	97	90 ¼	1l. 1s	1 12 6	W. N. W.	fair
117	137	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ¼	90 ¼	90 ¼	88 ¼	96 ¼	90 ¼	1l. 1s	1 12 6	N. W.	rain
116 ¼	136 ½	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ¼	90 ¼	90 ¼	88 ¼	96 ¼	90 ¼	1l. 0s	1 12 6	N. E.	rain
116 ¼	137	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89	90 ¼	90 ¼	88 ¼	96 ¼	90 ¼	1l. 1s	1 12 6	N. E.	rain
116 ¼	137	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ¼	89 ¾	90 ¼	88 ¼	90 ¼	90 ¼	1l. 2s	1 12 6	N. E.	fine
119 ¼	136 ¾	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ¼	90 ¾				90 ¼	1l. 2s	1 10 0	E. by N.	fine
Sunday															N. W.	cloudy
116 ¼	137	100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ¼	89 ¼	90 ¼	88 ¼	96 ¼	90 ¼	1l. 2s	1 12 6	W. N. W.	rain, windy
116 ¼	136	100 ¼	90 ¼		91		89 ¼	89 ¾	19 ¼	88	96 ¼	90 ¼	1l. 2s	1 10 0	S. W.	misting
116 ¼	136 ½	100 ¼	90 ¼		90 ½		89 ¼	89 ¼	89 ¼	88 ¼	96	89 ¼	1l. 1s	1 18 0	W. N. W.	cloudy
116 ¼	136	100 ¼	90		91		89 ¼	89 ¾	89 ¾	88 ¼	96 ¼	89 ¼	1l. 1s	1 12 6	W. N. W.	cloudy
116 ¼	136	100 ¼	90		90 ½		89 ¼		90	88 ¼	96 ¼		1l. 0s	1 12 6	N. W. by N.	fair
116 ¼	136	100 ¼	90		90 ½		89 ¼		89 ¾		96 ¼		1l. 0s	1 12 6	calm	fine
Sunday															S W by W.	frost
117		100 ¼	90 ¼		90 ¼		89 ¼		90 ¼	88 ¼			1l. 0s	1 10 0	W. S. W.	fine
117		100 ¼	90 ¼		90 ¼		89 ¼		90 ¼	88 ¼			1l. 0s	1 10 0	S W.	rain
116 ¼		100 ¼	90 ¼		91 ¼		89 ¼		90 ¼	88 ¼			1l. 1s	1 10 0	S. S. W.	cloudy
116 ¾		100 ¼	90 ¼				90 ¼			89			1l. 1s	1 10 0	S. by E.	cloudy
116 ¾		100 ¼	90 ¼				90 ¼			89			1l. 1s	1 10 0	S.	fair
117			90 ¼				90			89 ¼			1l. 2s	1 10 0	W. by S.	fair
Sunday															S. W.	fair
117			90 ¼				90			89			1l. 2s	1 10 0	S. S. W.	fair
117			90 ¼				90			89			1l. 2s	1 10 0	W. N. W.	cloudy
117			90 ¼				90			89			1l. 2s	1 10 0	E.	cloudy
117			90 ¼				90			88 ¾			1l. 1s	1 10 0	S. W.	cold
117			90 ¼				90			89			1l. 1s	1 10 0	S. W.	cold

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 21s. to 29s. odq	7l. 10s load	7l. 10s load	8l. 05s load	8l. 09s load	12l. 10s load	34s to 48 qu	34s to 46 qu	4s 5d bushel	3s 6d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cut.
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Oats 12s to 16s 6d.	14s to 15 od	15s to 19	18s to 20s	14s to 16 od	16s to 19 6d	19s to 24	16s to 20	2s 8d to 0s	1s 10d to 0s 0d	Coals 39s. per Chald.
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☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, Dec. 5. 18l. 18s.—12. 42l. 0s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For DECEMBER, 1758.

Extracts from an ESSAY *on* BREWING.

We have had lately Publiſhed, An Eſſay on Brewing, with a view of eſtabliſhing the Principles of the Art, *by Mr.* Combrune, *who treats his Subject in a more philoſophical Manner, than any former Writer we have ſeen has done, as will appear from the following Sections.*

Sect. I. *Of* FIRE.

THOUGH fire is the chief cauſe and principle of almoſt every change in bodies; and though the untaught in chemiſtry imagine, that they thoroughly underſtand its nature, yet certain it is, that there is nothing more incomprehenſible, or that eludes our niceſt reſearch ſo much. The ſenſes are very inadequate judges of it; the eye may be deceived, and ſuppoſe no fire in a bar of iron, becauſe it does not appear red, though, at the ſame time, it may contain enough to generate pain: The touch is no poſitive proof, for a body colder than ourſelves, though, perhaps, containing numberleſs particles of heat, will feel cold.

The great and fundamental difference among philoſophers, in reſpect to the nature of fire, is, whether it be originally ſuch, formed by the Creator himſelf at the beginning of things; or whether it be mechanically producible in bodies by inducing ſome alteration in the particles thereof. It is certain, that heat may be generated in any body by attrition; but whether it exiſted there before, or was cauſed immediately by the motion, is a matter of no great import in this Eſſay; for the effects, with which alone we are concerned, are ſtill the ſame.

Fire expands all bodies, both ſolid and fluid. If an iron-rod, juſt capable of paſſing through a ring of the ſame metal, is heated, red-hot, it will be increaſed in length, and ſo much ſwelled as not to be able to paſs through the ring, as before: If a fluid is put into a bellied glaſs, with a long ſlender neck, and properly marked, the fluid, by being heated, will manifeſtly riſe to a conſiderable height.

The expanſion of fluids, by heat, is different, in different fluids; and may, in general, be ſaid to be in proportion to their denſity. Pure rain-water, gradually heated, is expanded $\frac{1}{84}$ of its bulk, ſo that 85 gallons of boiling water will, when cold, meaſure no more than 84; and 85 gallons of boiling wort will not yield ſo much, becauſe the expanſion is greater than that of water, in proportion as the wort is a denſer liquor than water: Hence we ſee the reaſon why a copper, containing a given number of barrels of boiling wort, will not produce the ſame number of barrels of beer when cold.

Bodies are weakened or looſened in their texture by fire: That the action of fire promotes the diſſolution of bodies, is evident, for even the hardeſt, by an increaſed degree of it, will liquify and run; and vegetables are reſolved and ſeparated by it into their conſtituent parts when dried. It muſt be owned, vegetables become rigid or ſtiff; but this is not owing to the fire, conſidered as lodged in the ſolid parts, but to its evaporating the aqueous ones; in which ſenſe alone fire can be ſaid to ſtrengthen ſome bodies that were before weak.

That the texture of bodies ſhould be looſened by fire, is a neceſſary conſequence of expanſion; for a body cannot be expanded but by its particles receding farther from one another; and if the particles be not able to regain the ſituation they had when cold, the body will remain looſer in its texture, than before it ſuffered the action of fire: And this is the caſe of barley when malted.

Fire may be conveyed through moſt bodies, as air, water, aſhes, ſand, &c.

The effect ſeems to be different, according to the different conveyances. A difference appears between boiling and roaſting, yet they anſwer the ſame purpoſe, that of preſerving the ſubject; and this, in proportion to the degrees of heat it hath ſuffered. Malts, the more they are dried, the longer are they capable of maintaining themſelves in a ſound ſtate, and the liquor brewed with them will, in proportion to ſuch drineſs, keep the longer ſound. Water applied to malt to make an extract, provided it does not exceed a certain degree of heat, the hotter it is, the more durable and founder will the extract be.

The laſt conſideration of fire or heat that relates to brewing, is, the knowledge of its different degrees, and how to regulate them: Till of late, chemiſts, and all others, were much to ſeek in this reſpect; they diſtinguiſhed more or leſs fire in a very vague and indeterminate manner; as the firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth degree of heat, meaning no preciſe heat, or heat meaſured by any ſtandard; but by the invention of the thermometer, we are enabled to regulate our fires with the utmoſt preciſion. Thermometers are formed on different ſcales; and, therefore, when any degree of heat is mentioned, in order to avoid confuſion, the ſcale made uſe of ſhould be mentioned. I have conſtantly uſed Fahrenheit's, as it is the moſt perfect, and the moſt generally received. According to this inſtrument, 32 degrees is the freezing point, or where water firſt begins to harden into ice; from 32 degrees to 60, may be ſaid to be different degrees of vegetation, according to the different plants that receive ſuch heats; the 40th degree is marked by Boerhaave, as the firſt fermentable heat, and the 80th as the laſt; 47 degrees I have found to be the medium heat of London throughout the year in the ſhade; 98 degrees is ſaid to be that of our bodies when in health, as from 105 to 112 are its degrees when in a fever; at 175 degrees the pureſt and higheſt rectified ſpirits of wine boil, and at this degree I have found well grown malt to charr; at 212 degrees water boils; at 600 degrees, quickſilver and oil of vitriol. Iron, gold, ſilver, and all other metals in fuſion exceed this heat; greater ſtill than any of theſe is the heat in the focus of the burning lens or concaves made by Vilette, and Tſchirnhauſen's; theſe are ſaid to volatilize metal, and vitrify bricks. Thus far experiments have reached; but how much more, or how much leſs, the power of this element is, will probably be for ever unknown.

[*The reſt in our* Appendix.]

From the CRAFTSMAN.

IT is a general complaint made by my fair countrywomen, that the gentlemen, regardleſs of that reſpect and attention which are at all times due to their charms, ſhew a great averſeneſs to their company. I fear this charge cannot be controverted, and am ſorry to ſee the truth manifeſted in the conſtrained deportment, inelegant addreſs, and uncouth attempts at politeneſs, that almoſt univerſally characterize the youth of this iſland.

Certain it is, that a frequent, liberal intercourſe with that more refined part of our ſpecies, which is happily deſcribed by the appellation of the *Beau Sex*, ſo powerfully influences, not only our manner and behaviour, but our way of thinking, that from thence we acquire a certain delicacy of ſentiment, which extends itſelf even to the moſt minute circumſtances of life, and from hence it is, that our neighbours, the French, have eſtabliſhed throughout Europe that character of politeneſs, which we do not chuſe to be at the trouble of emulating, as we find it much more eaſy to ridicule and laugh at it. My lord *Angleis*, while the profuſion, with which he diſperſed his guineas, created aſtoniſhment in the mechanicks of Paris, conſcious of a deficiency in that eaſe and elegant freedom, which he obſerved in every man of education he met, ſhun'd all good company; and after reluctantly ſpending three months between the *Hotel* and the ſeveral places of publick diverſion, returned to his native ſoil, ſtrongly impreſſed with the moſt contemptuous idea of the French, whom, though he had but literally ſeen, he takes the liberty to deſcribe as a ſuperficial, volatile nation, for no other reaſon, perhaps, than that they are perfectly ſkilled in the moſt entertaining, I had almoſt ſaid uſeful art, that invention can ſuggeſt, which is to trifle agreeably.

A Frenchman has no more idea of a party of pleaſure, without ladies, than an Engliſhman can entertain the leaſt conception of enjoying himſelf until they retreat. From theſe oppoſite diſpoſitions it ariſes, that the firſt introduces himſelf with a becoming unconcern into company, and is maſter of that *bienſeance*, which diſtinguiſhes the gentleman, and performs all offices of life, without the leaſt embarraſſment: Whereas nothing is more

common

common among us, than to find gentlemen of family and fortune, who know nothing of the fair ſex, but what they have collected from the moſt abandoned part of it, and can ſcarce reckon a virtuous family, within the ſcope of their whole acquaintance. It is not unpleaſant to obſerve one of this claſs, when chance or neceſſity has brought him into a room with ladies of reputation. An aukward reſtraint hangs about him, and he is almoſt afraid to ſpeak, leaſt he ſhould inadvertently bolt out ſomething, which, tho' exremely ſuitable to the dialect of Covent-Garden, would be groſsly offenſive to thoſe females, who had not received their rudiments of education in that ſeminary. The gloom that hangs over an Engliſh company, while the ladies remain, and the reciprocal reſtraint that each ſex ſeems to be upon the other, has been frequently a ſubject of ludicrous obſervations to foreigners; and indeed, the fair ones themſelves, *tho' natives, and to the manner born*, frequently expreſs aſtoniſhment, what myſteries the men can have to celebrate, ſo oppoſite to thoſe of the *Bona Dea*, that no female muſt be preſent at the ceremony. I am not at liberty to divulge this important ſecret, but will, for the ſatisfaction of the ladies, aſſure them, that they are not of a nature vaſtly beyond their apprehenſion; nay, on the contrary, may be eaſily underſtood, even by a Miſs in hanging-ſleeves, provided ſhe has had the happineſs of a boarding-ſchool education.

At the ſame time that I condemn my countrymen for ſeparating themſelves from thoſe who have the art of refining every joy this world affords, I am ſorry to be obliged to obſerve, that the ladies themſelves do, in ſome meaſure, contribute to this great evil. The ſcandalous practice, ſo prevalent at preſent, of giving up their whole thoughts as well as time, to cards, has made the company of women, pardon the expreſſion, extremely inſipid to thoſe, who would willingly conſider them as rational creatures, and do not depend upon ſuperior ſkill in the game of whiſt for a ſubſiſtence. Is it to be imagined, that a man, whoſe mind is the leaſt raiſed above the vulgar, will devote that time, which he may employ in converſing agreeably either with the dead or the living, to thoſe aſſemblies, where no ideas enter beyond the reſpective excellencies of *Garrick* and *Woodward*, and the ſeveral poſſible caſes, ſo profoundly calculated by the incomparable Mr. *Hoyle?* Yet from declining theſe places, I know many intimate friends, who have acquired the odious character of women-haters, though at the ſame time, they entertain the higheſt eſteem for that amiable ſex, and ſincerely regret that the tyrant faſhion has put it out of their power to enjoy more of their company, than a bare view of their perſons, agitated by the various and uncertain revolutions of fortune's wheel.

Beſides what I have already mentioned, another obſtacle, extremely pernicious to ſociety, proceeds from the exceſſive officiouſneſs of the female world in cutting out matches. Mr. *Pope* has obſerved, that *every woman is at heart a rake*, and I believe it is not leſs true, though I fear the aſſertion will be much more offenſive to the virgins of *Great Britain*, that *every woman is a fortune-hunter*. This character is deſervedly infamous in the male part of the creation, and we deteſt the man, *though of an exceeding good family in* Ireland, who, aided by the friendſhip and confidence of his taylor, makes a pompous diſplay of the breadth of his ſhoulders, and the firmneſs of his calves: But conceive no indignation againſt the lovely nymph, who *undreſſes* herſelf, in the ſame view, with the moſt ſeducing art, and generouſly, much too generouſly, for her own intereſt! exhibits every charm the happy man will be poſſeſſed of, who takes her to his boſom. The idea of entrapping ſomebody, mixes ſo intimately with the general caſt of thoughts in women, that they can never diveſt themſelves of it, and if a gentleman pays that compliment to their beauty, which female pride would never pardon, if he had omitted, they immediately flatter themſelves, that he muſt have a deſign of marriage. This notion once conceived, a convocation of aunts, old maids, diſcreet friends, prudent neighbours, &c. is aſſembled, when every circumſtance muſt be diſcuſſed.——Miſs intimates——"He is very particular to me ——what can he mean?——He looked at me all the time he was here——Sure he'll propoſe ſoon——Then did you mark, aunt *Betty*, when we talked of marriage, what he ſaid?——He certainly means to have me."——The reſult of this conſultation is, that Miſs muſt carry it with a proper reſerve, in order to compel the imaginary lover to declare himſelf, who, if he be a man of experience in the ſubtleties of women, inſtantly ſees through the flimſy artifice, and diſcontinues his viſits. I ſubmit to the candour of every female reader, whether I have here drawn an ideal picture.—Can theſe angelick beings reaſonably expect then, that a man

will

will chuſe to viſit them, under the diſagreeable alternative of behaving continually with a ceremonious diſtance, or running the riſk of being driven to the neceſſity of an awkward explanation?—No; while narrow ſentiments of this kind prevail, it will be impoſſible to introduce a truly ſocial converſe between the ſexes, which muſt be effected, on the part of the ladies, by an undeſigning, decent freedom, the inſeparable companion of real virtue.——Let them aſſert their own dignity, and manifeſt their conſciouſneſs, that they were not created merely to be inſtrumental in the continuation of the ſpecies, but are endowed with intellectual faculties, that qualify them for the ſweet joys of ſociety. Let them, at length, ſo far undeceive themſelves, as to think that a man may like their company, admire their virtues, nay, even their perſonal charms, and cheriſh the warmeſt friendſhip for them, without any intention of addreſſing them on the ſcore of love; let them but offer this violence to the natural vanity of their ſex, and I will undertake to promiſe, that they will not long have reaſon to complain of being neglected.—— Men of ſenſe will then ſeek their company, and what I hope will make ſome impreſſion on a female mind, will then think of them as partners for life.

The Author of a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, intitled, The Caſe of the Dutch Ships conſidered, *has, in his Appendix, given us the following authentick Piece,* viz.

Memoire Inſtructive, *or the Ordonnance and Regulations delivered by the Court of* France *to the States General of the United Provinces, publiſhed by Authority in the* Utrecht Gazette, July 8, 1756.

PREAMBLE,

"EVERY power at war is naturally attentive to prevent its enemies from carrying on a free trade, under the protection of neutral colours. It may happen, for example, that notwithſtanding a ſhip carries neutral colours, that the ſhip itſelf, and the goods on board her, may really and truly be the property of the enemy, which is, what is termed, a *navire maſqué* (or a ſhip diſguiſed.) In ſuch a caſe, if the enemy's property is diſcovered, the ſhip would be deemed a good prize.

As during a war every power is *juſtified* in ſuſpecting that diſguiſe and artifices will be made uſe of, the privateers are diligent in ſtopping neutral ſhips, to *examine* by the papers and documents, which they are obliged to have on board, if they are really neutrals, or if the ſhips or cargoes belong to the enemy."

"The ordonnance of the marine and regulations of France have exacted certain conditions and certain forms, which, when obſerved * *by a neutral ſhip*, that ſhip is conſidered as truly neutral; but if, on the contrary, it is found that there is a failure in any of thoſe forms and conditions, the ſhips are to be preſumed to be diſguiſed, that is, to belong to the enemy, and are to be deemed lawful prizes.

It muſt alſo be here obſerved, that the regulations eſtabliſhed by France during the war, are not particular to her only, but that other nations have eſtabliſhed nearly the ſame.

As the Hollanders are neutral in the preſent war, it is their *intereſt* to conform to the regulations of France, to prevent their ſhips being declared good prizes.

1. Among the number and quality of the papers which they are to have on board their ſhips, muſt be the charter-party, bills of loading and invoices: Where theſe documents are not found, the ſhips will be deemed good prizes.

2. It will not be ſufficient that the ſhips have the bills of loading on board, but they muſt alſo be found ſigned by the captain; if they are not ſo ſigned, they will be conſidered as null, and the ſhips and merchandizes will be adjudged as good prizes; becauſe from ſuch defect they will be preſumed to belong to the enemy.

N. B. It was always cuſtomary to make double and triplicate bills of loading, and till now they thought that in Holland it was not neceſſary, that thoſe which the captain carries ſhould be ſigned by him, and that he had them to ſerve only as memorandums, to aſcertain the merchants to whom he was to deliver the goods, and to enable him to demand his freight, nor in the laſt war were ſuch things commonly practiſed; which however has been the occaſion of the confiſcation of many ſhips.

3. If a Dutch ſhip ſhall be met with by a French privateer, the captain is to take care not to throw, nor cauſe to be thrown, *any of his papers* into the ſea; if it ſhould be proved that *any kind* of papers were thrown overboard, the ſhip and cargo ſhall be declared a good prize.

4. The Dutch are further to obſerve, that the ſupercargo, clerk, or marine-officer, is not to be a native of any country at enmity with France; and that not more than a third of the ſhip's crew be the ſubjects of the enemy. If theſe particulars ſhould not be obſerved, the ſhip ſhall

* *It appears by this, that the* French *admiralty condemns or acquits all other neutral ſhips upon theſe principles, as well as* Dutch *ſhips, and that it conſiders theſe principles as the law of nations.*

ſhall be declared a good prize, and preſumed to belong to the enemy.

5. Among the papers on board Dutch ſhips, muſt be the equipage or muſter-roll, authenticated by the publick officers of the place from whence they came: When this authenticity is wanting, the ſhips will be declared good prizes.

6. The Dutch merchants are likewiſe to obſerve, not to export by their ſhips any contraband goods, ſuch as fire-arms, ſwords, cutlaſſes, and other things uſeful and neceſſary for the purpoſe of war, under pain of confiſcation.

7. If the Dutch ſhips carry any goods or merchandiſe, of the growth or manufacture of the enemies of France, they ſhall be eſteemed good prizes; but the ſhips ſhall be diſcharged.

N. B. The regulation made in the laſt war, permitted the Dutch to trade with the enemy, in conformity to the treaty of commerce made with the ſtates in 1739. But as the king revoked that treaty at the concluſion of the war, the goods of the growth or manufacture of England, or belonging to the Engliſh, which ſhall hereafter be found on board a Dutch ſhip, ſhall be declared good prize, unleſs the 14th article of that treaty ſhould hereafter be renewed.

8. The licence or paſſport, which may be granted in Holland to a Dutch ſhip, ſhall be of uſe only for that voyage for which it was given; that is, to go from the place of its loading, to that of its deſtination, and from thence to return to Holland. If it ſhould make any other *intermediate* voyages with that paſſport, it ſhall be declared a good prize.

9. When the licence or paſſport ſhall be given in Holland to a Dutch ſhip, it muſt be declared in that, or ſome other paper on board, that the ſhip was, at the time of granting it, in one of the ports of Holland: In failure of which ſhe ſhall be deemed a good prize.

10. If the ſtates of Holland ſhould grant paſſports or licences to the owners or maſters of ſhips, ſubjects of an enemy of France (unleſs ſuch owners or maſters ſhall have reſided, and been *naturalized* in Holland, * *before* the declaration of the preſent war) the ſhips and merchandize ſhall be confiſcated, as reputed to have belonged to the enemy, even though the ſhip ſhould have been built in Holland.

11. If a ſhip is Engliſh built, or formerly belonged to the enemy, the Dutch captain muſt have on board authentick papers, and a bill of ſale certified by the publick officers in Holland, to prove that ſuch ſhip is Dutch property, and was ſuch † *before* the declaration of the preſent war.

N. B. It is further required, that it be proved by the papers on board, that the deed of transfer of the property of the ſhip has been regiſtered by the principal officer of the port in Holland, from which the ſhip has departed; and without theſe *two* proofs, the ſhip may be declared a good prize; of which there were ſeveral inſtances in the laſt war.

12. If, during the preſent war, any privateer, or ſhip of war, ſhould take any ſhips Engliſh built, and that thoſe ſhips ſhould afterwards be ſold to the Dutch, or other neutral ſubjects, there muſt always be found on board of them documents to prove the captures as well as the ſale; without which, ſuch ſhips will be liable to condemnation.

This account contains therefore the principal rules that Dutch ſhips are to obſerve (not but that other neutral powers are under the ſame reſtrictions regarding their ſhips) and the principal precautions, by which they are to avoid being declared good prizes, in caſe they ſhould be taken during the courſe of the preſent war, by the French men of war or privateers."

Upon this authentick piece we ſhall remark, 1ſt. That the Dutch, at that time, made no proteſtation or remonſtrance againſt it, therefore they were then of opinion, that the French had a right to do what they declared, by the 7th article, they would do, that is to ſay, to ſearch all Dutch ſhips they met with at ſea, and to make prize of all the goods ſuch ſhips had on board, if ſuch goods appeared to be of the *growth* or *manufacture* of England. 2dly. That if the French had ſuch a right, we have now the ſame right, with reſpect to Dutch ſhips loaded in whole or in part with goods of the *growth* or *manufacture* of France; becauſe the Dutch can claim no ſpecial privilege from any treaty ſubſiſting between them and us, as they have refuſed to perform thoſe treaties on their part. And, 3dly. That if the French have not done, what they then declared they would, and had a right to do, becauſe they afterwards found it would be their intereſt, in this war, not to do it; this can no way oblige us not to do what we have a right, and what it is our intereſt to do.

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* *This ſhews how much the* French *were aware of the readineſs of the* Dutch *to grant burghers briefs to any that apply for them.* † *From this article it ſeems that the* French *do not allow the* Dutch *to purchaſe, in time of war, any ſhips of the enemy.*

An Account of the Iſland of MARTINICO, *with an accurate* MAP *thereof.*

THIS fine iſland lies in 61°. weſt longitude, and between 14 and 16 degrees of north latitude; being 60 miles in length, though not more than 20 or 24 miles broad in any part. It is 120 miles north-weſt from the Britiſh Iſland of Barbadoes. It is a very pleaſant and commodious country, notwithſtanding the inland parts are very mountainous, from whence a multitude of rivulets run into the ſea. There are many ſafe and commodious harbours on its coaſts, which are well fortified, and baffled all our attempts upon them in the late wars. The principal is Fort Royal, of which we gave an elegant Map, and a Deſcription, in our Magazine for October, p. 528. The produce of this iſland are ſugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, cacao, aloes, pimento, cocos, plantains, and other Tropical fruits. It is the chief of all the French Caribbee Iſlands, the ſeat of their governor general, and as it is much larger, and better peopled than Barbadoes, it produces a much greater quantity of ſugar.

ODE *for the New* YEAR, 1759, *by* WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Eſq*; Poet-Laureat.

STROPHE.

YE guardian powers, to whoſe command,
At nature's birth th' Almighty mind
The delegated taſk aſſign'd
To watch o'er Albion's favour'd land,
What time your hoſts with choral lay,
Emerging from its kindred deep,
Applauſive hail'd each verdant ſteep,
And white rock glittering to the new-born day!
Angelick bands! where'er ye rove,
Whilſt lock'd in ſleep creation lies,
Whether to genial dews above
You melt the congregated ſkies;
Or teach the torrent ſtreams below,
To wake the verdure of the vale,
Or guide the varying winds that blow
To ſpeed the coming or the parting ſail,
Where'er ye bend your roving flight,
Whilſt now the radiant Lord of light
Winds to the north his ſliding ſphere,
Avert each ill each bliſs improve,
And teach the minutes as they move
To bleſs the opening year.

ANTISTROPHE.

Already Albion's lifted ſpear
And rolling thunders of the main,
Which juſtice ſacred laws maintain,
Have taught the haughty Gaul to fear.
On other earths, in other ſkies
Beyond old Ocean's weſtern bound,
Tho' bleeds afreſh th' eternal wound,
Again Britannia's croſs triumphant flies.
To Britiſh George the king of iſles,
The tribes that rove th' Acadian ſnows,
Redeem'd from Gallia's poliſh'd wiles,
Shall breathe their voluntary vows:
Where nature guards her laſt retreat,
And pleas'd Aſtrea lingers ſtill,
While faith yet triumphs o'er deceit,
And virtue reigns from ignorance of ill.
Yet, angel powers, tho' Gallia bend,
Tho' fame, with all her wreaths, attend,
On bleeding war's tremendous ſway;
The ſons of leiſure ſtill complain,
And muſing ſcience ſighs in vain,
For peace is ſtill away.

EPODE.

Go then, ye faithful guides,
Of her returning ſteps, angelic band,
Explore the ſecret ſeats where peace reſides,
And waves her olive wand.
Bid her the waſtes of war repair.
— O ſouthward ſeek the flying fair,
For not on poor Germania's harraſs'd plain,
Nor where the Viſtula's proud current ſwells,
Nor on the borders of the frighted Seine,
Nor in the depths of Ruſſia's ſnows ſhe dwells.
Yet oh, where'er, deſerting freedom's iſle,
She gilds the ſlave's deluſive toil,
Whether on Ebro's hands ſhe ſtrays,
Or ſighing, traces Taro's winding ways,
Or ſoft Auſonia's ſhores her feet detain,
O bring the wanderer back, with glory in her train.

ODE *to* CUPID, *on* Valentine's-Day.

COME thou roſy-dimpled boy,
Source of ev'ry heart-felt joy,
Leave the bliſsful bow'rs awhile,
Paphos and the Cyprian iſle:
Viſit Britain's rocky ſhore,
Britons too thy pow'r adore,
Britons hardy, bold, and free,
Own thy laws, and yield to thee,
Source of ev'ry heart-felt joy,
Come thou roſy-dimpled boy.

Haſte to Sylvia, haſte away,
This is thine, and Hymen's day;
Bid her thy ſoft bondage wear,
Bid her for love's rites prepare.
Let the nymphs with many a flow'r
Deck the ſacred nuptial bow'r.
Thither lead the lovely fair,
And let Hymen too be there.
This is thine, and Hymen's day,
Haſte to Sylvia, haſte away.

Only while we love we live,
Love alone can pleaſure give;
Pomp and pow'r, and tinſel ſtate,
Thoſe falſe pageants of the great,
Crowns and ſcepters, envied things,
And the pride of Eaſtern kings,
Are but childiſh empty toys,
When compar'd to love's ſweet joys.
Love alone can pleaſure give,
Only while we love, we live.

The HISTORY of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 559.

OF this bill the reader may ſee an abſtract in your Magazine for July laſt, p. 357; but it is to be feared that ſeveral of the objections againſt accepting commiſſions in the militia, which I have before mentioned *, will ſtill remain; for the power of the crown over the militia is, by theſe acts, more independent of parliament, than the power which the crown has by law over our ſtanding army. The latter is annual, and expires at the end of the year, if not continued by a new act of parliament; but the power which the crown has, by theſe acts, over the militia, and even of calling them out to actual ſervice, without conſent of parliament, is to continue at leaſt for five years, and may be made perpetual, if before the expiration of the five years the crown ſhould reſolve to govern without a parliament, and to eſtabliſh articles of war by prerogative, which the crown ſeems ſtill to have a power to do, in caſe of an invaſion, or imminent danger thereof, and of this danger, or the continuance of it, the crown ſeems to be the ſole judge. Thus gentlemen who once accept of commiſſions in the militia, may be intangled, contrary to their inclinations, and made to continue in the military ſervice for life; becauſe after being once called out to actual ſervice, they are, by the act, to continue ſubject to the articles of war, until the crown ſhall pleaſe to allow the militia to return to their reſpective pariſhes. And thus a gentleman may find himſelf engaged, under the pain of being ſhot as a mutineer or deſerter, to appear in arms and fight for the ſupport of a miniſter who adviſes the crown to govern without a parliament, and perhaps againſt thoſe of his friends and neighbours who have bravely taken arms for recovering the liberties of their country.

This danger may ſtill prevent ſome gentlemen's accepting of commiſſions in the militia, and it may be eaſily guarded againſt by a few amendments to the act; but in this new act, there are many other amendments made which are extremely proper; particularly that of impowering captains of the militia, in caſe of being called out to actual ſervice, to incorporate volunteers into their reſpective companies, the want of which power was a defect in the former act, as I had obſerved in my remarks upon that act †; and I muſt think, that the power is ſtill too much confined, and not lodged where it ought to be; for in caſe an enemy ſhould make a deſcent upon any part of our coaſt, I am perſuaded, that ſuch a number of volunteers would offer themſelves, as would increaſe the few companies of militia that can be in the neighbourhood, to a number too large for a company, therefore a power ought to be lodged in the lord lieutenants, or in their abſence, the deputy lieutenants, to form the volunteers into regiments, or independent companies, and to appoint proper officers to each, in which caſe, I can ſee no reaſon for their being provided with any cloaths, arms, or accoutrements, but ſuch as they can immediately provide themſelves with; and much leſs can I ſee a reaſon for their engaging to ſerve during the time of the militia's continuing in actual ſervice: The requiring of ſuch an engagement will be a bar to moſt men's offering themſelves as volunteers, and may expoſe ſome of our rich towns upon the coaſt to be plundered by the ſudden deſcent of a ſmall number of hoſtile troops; whereas, if they were to continue free to leave the ſervice, and return home, as ſoon as they had drove the enemy from their own coaſt, every man in the neighbourhood, able to carry arms, would probably enter himſelf as a volunteer in ſome of the regiments or companies to be formed by the lord lieutenant upon ſuch a ſudden emergency.

Therefore, I hope to ſee a new act paſſed the next ſeſſion for explaining, amending, and enforcing the two former acts; for if we are reſolved to continue a free people, it certainly behoves us to propagate a military ſpirit and diſcipline among our people in general. A cowardly, unarmed, and undiſciplined people muſt be ſlaves, either to ſome foreign neighbour, or to an army of Janizaries, and a corrupt and oppreſſive Divan among themſelves; and to prevent this no act of parliament will do, unleſs our nobility and landed gentlemen begin the reformation among themſelves, and endeavour to propagate the ſame ſpirit among the vulgar within their eſtates, by diſtributing their favours chiefly to thoſe who ſhew themſelves to be the beſt and the braveſt ſoldiers; but whilſt our nobility and landed gentlemen ſhew no reſpect to any man within their eſtates, but in proportion to

* *See Lond. Mag. for October laſt, p.* 499. † *See ditto for laſt year, p.* 580.

the rent he pays, and the punctuality of his payments, and will turn an old tenant out of his houſe or farm, if another will offer but 40s. a year more, it may propagate a ſpirit of induſtry and avarice, but no law can in ſuch a country propagate a true and generous military ſpirit among the vulgar.

Dec. 14, There was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of ſeveral merchants, dealers in, and manufacturers of ſilk, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, in behalf of themſelves, and all others, the merchants, dealers in, and manufacturers of ſilk in this kingdom; repreſenting, that in conſequence of an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion *, for the importation of fine organzined Italian thrown ſilk, until Dec. 1, 1757; the petitioners gave orders to their correſpondents abroad, to ſend large quantities of ſuch ſilk thro' Germany, to Hamburgh, and Holland, which, in the common courſe of things, might probably have arrived at London, before the ſaid act expired, if the carriage thereof had not been protracted by the great rains and inundations in Italy and Germany, in the months of Auguſt and September laſt, which rendered the roads for many weeks unpaſſable, ſo that by unlucky accidents on ſhore, and ſtorms and contrary winds, after the ſaid ſilk was ſhipped, it could not poſſibly arrive within the time limited by the ſaid act; and alledging, that unleſs the ſaid ſilk be admitted to an entry, the petitioners would be great ſufferers, the manufacture greatly prejudiced, and the good end and purpoſe of the ſaid act, in a great meaſure fruſtrated; therefore praying leave to bring in a bill, for allowing the introduction of all ſuch fine Italian organzine ſilk, as ſhould appear to have been ſhipped in Holland and Hamburgh, for London, on any ſhip whatſoever, on or before the time limited by the ſaid act.

This petition was preſently referred to a committee, from which Mr. Nugent, the next day reported, that they had found the allegations to be true, and further, that the greateſt part of the ſaid ſilk was ſince the expiration of the ſaid act, arrived in the river Thames; therefore a bill for allowing the importation of ſuch fine Italian organzine ſilk into this kingdom, from any port or place whatſoever, as ſhall have been ſhipped on or before the time to be therein mentioned, was preſently ordered to be brought in, which paſſed thro' both houſes without oppoſition, and the act received the royal aſſent, Dec. 23; by which the ſaid importation was allowed, upon its being made appear by the bills of lading, and the oaths of the reſpective captains, that the ſilk had been ſhipped on or before Nov. 30, 1757.

The annual bill, commonly called the mutiny bill, was by order brought in, and preſented Dec. 16; and having nothing new or extraordinary in it, it paſſed thro' both houſes of courſe, and received the royal aſſent by commiſſion, March 23. And the other annual bill for regulating the marine forces while on ſhore, which was by order brought in, and preſented Feb. 3, likewiſe for the ſame reaſon paſſed thro' both houſes of courſe, and received the royal aſſent the ſame day with the former.

On Dec. 16, a committee was appointed, to enquire what laws were expired, or near expiring, and to report their opinion to the houſe, which of them were fit to be revived, or continued. As this is a troubleſome affair conſidering the number of temporary laws that have been paſſed of late years, the committee did not make any report until April 12, when Mr. Bacon reported, that the committee had enquired accordingly, and had come to ſeveral reſolutions, which they had directed him to report to the houſe, and, on the 18th, the ſaid report was taken into conſideration, as it was likewiſe the next day, when of the thirteen reſolutions of the committee, the ten firſt were agreed to by the houſe, and the three laſt were by inſtruction referred to the committee of ways and means, as the laws they related to affected the publick revenue. Theſe laſt three were therefore, on May 2, taken into conſideration by the committee of ways and means, and adopted by that committee, as before mentioned, p. 445; and as to the ten firſt it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, ſhould be brought in purſuant to them, and that Mr. Bacon, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Charlton, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame; but as two laws near expiring had ſlipt the obſervation of the committee, therefore on April 29, theſe gentlemen were inſtructed to provide for continuing one of them; and the continuance of the other was, on May 1, provided for by an inſtruction to the committee of ways and means, becauſe it in ſome meaſure affected the publick revenue; and in purſuance of this and the other three reſolutions next day agreed to, a bill, or bills, were on that day ordered to be brought in.

It would have been tedious to have given at full length the reſolutions of the expiring laws committee; but the ſubſtance

* *See Lond. Mag. for April laſt, p.* 173.

ſtance of them will beſt appear from an abſtract of the laws that were continued, or made perpetual in purſuance of their reſolutions, or the inſtructions conſequent thereon, as follows.

Acts made perpetual in purſuance of their reſolutions.

1. An act of the 13th and 14th of Charles II. *for preventing theft and rapine*, &c.

2. An act of the 9th of George I. *for puniſhing perſons going armed in diſguiſe*, &c.

3. A clauſe in an act of the 6th of George II. *to prevent the breaking down the bank of any river*, &c.

4. Another clauſe in the ſaid act, *to prevent the malicious cutting off hop binds*, &c.

5. A clauſe in an act of the 10th of George II. *for continuing an act*, &c.

6. Several clauſes in an act of the 10th of George II. *for puniſhing perſons ſetting on fire any mine*, &c.

And by the inſtruction of April 29, the temporary part of the act of the 20th of George II. *for taking away the hereditary juriſdictions in Scotland*, which relates to the power of appealing to circuit courts, was made perpetual.

Acts continued in purſuance of their reſolutions.

1. An act of the 12th of George II. *for granting liberty to carry ſugars*, &c. until Sept. 29, 1764, and to the end of the next ſeſſion of parliament.

2. An act of the 5th of George II. *to prevent frauds by bankrupts*, for the ſame period.

3. An act of the 8th of George I. *for encouraging the importation of naval ſtores*, &c. for the ſame period.

4. An act of the 19th of George II. *for preventing frauds in the admeaſurement of coals*, &c. until June 24, 1759, and to, &c.

And to this continuing act was added a perpetual clauſe for preventing the ſtealing or deſtroying of madder roots, by an inſtruction given, May 25, to the committee upon the bill.

Then in purſuance of the three laſt reſolutions of the ſaid committee, referred to, and adopted by the committee of ways and means, the following acts were continued, viz.

1. An act of the 9th of George II. *for encouraging the manufacture of Britiſh ſail cloth*, until Sept. 29, 1764, and to, &c.

2. An act of the 4th of George II. *for granting an allowance upon Britiſh made gunpowder*, for the ſame period.

3. An act of the 6th of George II. *for encouraging the trade of the ſugar colonies*, &c. until Sept. 29, 1761, and to, &c.

And by the inſtruction given, May 1, to the committee of ways and means, was continued, ſo much of the act of the 15th and 16th of George II. *to empower the importers of rum*, &c. as relates to the landing it before paying the duties, &c. until Sept. 29, 1764, and to, &c.

Thus it appears, that in conſequence of the reſolutions of the committee for enquiring what laws were near expiring, there were no leſs than three bills brought in laſt ſeſſion, which paſſed both houſes, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion; and from the inſtructions of April 29, and May 1, we may obſerve one among the many advantages that ariſe from our having the votes printed and publiſhed; for if any uſeful expiring law ſhould eſcape the notice of this committee, upon reading their reſolutions, ſome man who is perſonally intereſted in the further continuance of that law, will take notice of the omiſſion, and apply for an inſtruction to have it continued with the reſt; ſo that it can rarely happen that any temporary law, which experience has ſhewn to be uſeful, ſhould ever, while it is thought ſo, be allowed to expire; whereas, notwithſtanding the utmoſt care, this might often happen, if the votes were not regularly printed and publiſhed.

In the ſeſſion of parliament 1755-6, an act was paſſed, *for improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London Bridge*, by which the city of London was empowered to improve, widen, and enlarge the ſame; and for defraying the charge thereof ſeveral tolls were granted for every carriage and horſe paſſing over the ſame, and for every barge and veſſel with goods paſſing thro' the ſame. Theſe tolls were levied from and after June 24, 1756, but in the laſt ſeſſion, on Jan. 25, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, reciting the ſaid act; and alledging, that the toll for loaded veſſels, or other craft, paſſing thro' the arches of the ſaid bridge, being by the ſaid act directed to be paid every time they paſs thro' the ſame, and the tide being generally very ſtrong at ſuch times, it was ſo extremely difficult, eſpecially in the night time, to take an account of ſuch veſſels, or craft, that the petitioners, tho' they had been at a very great expence in

endeavouring to find out a method of aſcertaining the ſame, were unable to do it, by reaſon whereof, and of the difficulties, under the act, of recovering ſuch tolls, the collection thereof was ſo very precarious, that they had produced from Midſummer, 1756, to Chriſtmas then laſt, no more than 870l. tho' eſtimated at the groſs yearly ſum of 1645l. or thereabouts; and that the charges of the works judged neceſſary for the improvement of the ſaid bridge, including the temporary bridge then already erected, and the purchaſes to be made, would amount to a very conſiderable ſum of money, which the petitioners would be obliged, from time to time, to borrow at intereſt, in purſuance of the ſaid act; and in regard the ſaid money could not be borrowed upon the ſole credit of the toll for paſſing over the ſaid bridge, and as the ſaid toll for paſſing thro' the arches was an ineffectual toll, and the perſons who might be inclined to lend the ſaid money at a moderate intereſt, could not have the full benefit of the ſecurity intended thereby, without the further aſſiſtance of parliament; therefore praying that leave might be given for bringing in a bill, for explaining, amending, and rendering the ſaid act more effectual, in ſuch manner as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was preſently referred to a committee; from which Sir John Philipps reported on Feb. 2, that they had examined the matter thereof, and had directed him to report the ſame, whereupon leave was given to bring in a bill as prayed for; and Sir John Philipps, Mr. Kynaſton, and Mr. Hammond, together with Mr. Alderman Beckford, Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Ladbroke, and Mr. Alderman Dickenſon, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

March 13, the bill was preſented to the houſe by Sir John Philipps, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time: The 17th, it was read a ſecond time, and committed: And, on the 22d, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral perſons whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, being owners of barges and other craft occupied on, or navigating the river Thames, on behalf of themſelves and others; taking notice of the bill depending, and alledging, that if the ſame ſhould paſs into a law as it then ſtood, it would be extremely injurious to the petitioners in particular, and to the publick in general; and therefore praying to be heard by themſelves or counſel againſt ſuch parts of it as might affect them. Which prayer was accordingly granted; and, April 4, the committee were ordered to admit counſel to be heard in favour of the bill, and againſt the ſaid petition.

But before any report was made from the committee, the temporary bridge, as it was called, was burnt down *; and therefore, April 14, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, taking notice of the bill depending, and alſo of the petition againſt it; and alledging, that the petitioners, in purſuance of the powers given them by the ſaid act, had then already taken down many of the houſes on the ſaid bridge, and had directed thoſe that were then ſtanding to be taken down with all convenient ſpeed, in order to lay two of the arches of the ſaid bridge into one, for the improvement of the navigation of the river Thames; and did, at a very great expence, erect a temporary wooden bridge, to preſerve a publick paſſage to and from the ſaid city, till the ſaid arch could be compleated; which temporary bridge being entirely conſumed by fire, the petitioners muſt neceſſarily rebuild it with the greateſt expedition, at a further conſiderable expence; and that the ſum neceſſary for carrying on and compleating this great and uſeful work, including the rebuilding of the ſaid temporary bridge, was eſtimated at about 80,000l. and as the improving, widening, and enlarging London-Bridge, was calculated for the general good of the publick, for the advancement of trade and commerce, for making the navigation upon the river Thames more ſafe and ſecure, and would tend greatly to the preſervation of the lives of many of his majeſty's ſubjects paſſing over and under the ſaid bridge; therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſſes into conſideration, and to grant the petitioners ſuch relief, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

As ſoon as the petition was read, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his majeſty's command) acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty, having been informed of the contents of the ſaid petition, recommended it to the conſideration of the houſe. Upon this the petition was referred to the conſideration of the committee of ſupply; and the ſaid petition preſented January 25, with the report of the committee thereupon, having likewiſe, on April 19, been referred to the ſaid committee of ſupply, it produced the reſo-

* *See before, p.* 210.

reſolution of this laſt committee, which was next day agreed to by the houſe, as before mentioned *.

This affair having thus taken a different, and a more agreeable, as well as a more reaſonable turn, the committee to whom the ſaid bill had been committed, were, on April 21, diſcharged from proceeding upon the ſame, and the bill was committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the Wedneſday following, with an inſtruction to make proviſion in the ſaid bill, purſuant to the ſaid reſolution of the committee of ſupply. Accordingly, on the 26th, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the ſaid bill, went through the ſame with ſeveral amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning, when it was accordingly received, and the bill, with ſuch amendments as were then agreed to, was ordered to be ingroſſed, being now entitled, a bill for applying a ſum of money granted in this ſeſſion of parliament for rebuilding London-Bridge; and for rendering more effectual an act paſſed in the 29th of his preſent majeſty's reign, entitled, *An Act to improve, widen, and enlarge the Paſſage over and thro' London-Bridge.*

Thus the bill was made ready for the third reading, and deſigned to enforce the payment of moſt of thoſe heavy duties which had been impoſed by the ſaid act of the 29th of his preſent majeſty, which would have been extremely burthenſome to trade, eſpecially to that of all our ſouthern counties, and even to thoſe of the northern that have any buſineſs in the Borough.—But, on May 3, the ſerjeant at arms having been firſt ordered to go with the mace into the ſpeaker's chambers and the rooms adjacent, and ſummon the members there, to attend the ſervice of the houſe, there was, upon his return, preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral merchants, tradeſmen, and other inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, in Surry, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, taking notice of the 15,000l. granted towards the repair of London-Bridge, which, they alledged, they had been informed, was intended to make the ſaid bridge free for all his majeſty's ſubjects paſſing over and under the ſame, and that the petitioners were in hopes of being partakers of this publick bounty and generoſity; but hearing that the bill then depending in the houſe, was confined to the tolls granted for repairing the ſaid bridge, by an act of the 29th of his preſent majeſty's reign, the petitioners begged leave to repreſent to the houſe the hardſhips which they, and all traders, would continue to labour under, by being obliged to pay a toll of (reciting the ſeveral different tolls;) and further alledging, that the petitioners had been informed, that the ſurveyors and workmen then employed in widening and amending the ſaid bridge, had found out the true principles on which it is built, and that the foundation of the piers are built of a hard durable ſtone well cemented together, and are adjudged by the ſurveyors as ſound and ſubſtantial a building as ever was or can be erected, and that the piers are not built on wooden piles, as formerly believed and aſſerted, but on a ſtone foundation now as ſtrong and firm as when firſt built; and that, when the ſaid bridge is finiſhed, great ſavings will be made in keeping it in repair, from what had been formerly expended, being then judged neceſſary from the miſtaken opinion of a wooden foundation; and that the petitioners were informed, there were very conſiderable eſtates, amounting to a very large ſum, appointed ſolely for the repairs of the ſaid bridge, which the petitioners apprehended would be very ſufficient to maintain the ſame, without the ſaid tolls, and that if the ſaid eſtates ſhould not be thought ſufficient for the repairs of the ſaid bridge, the petitioners hoped the ſaid tolls might not remain a burthen upon trade and commerce, but that ſuch neceſſary toll, if any, might be laid on coaches, chariots, chaiſes, and horſes; and therefore praying that the houſe would take the premiſes into conſideration, and grant them ſuch relief therein, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

As ſoon as this petition was read, the bill was read a third time, and a clauſe was added by way of Ryder, and ſeveral amendments were made by the houſe to the bill, the ſaid petitioners having ſo far prevailed, that by the bill, as now amended, none of the tolls impoſed by the ſaid act of the 29th of his preſent majeſty, were to be exacted any longer than until the Midſummer then next enſuing. And the bill being thus amended, it was reſolved, that it ſhould paſs, and ordered, that Sir John Philipps ſhould carry it to the lords for their concurrence, which they granted without amendment; and the bill being thus returned to the commons on the 23d, it received the royal aſſent by commiſſion, on the 9th of June.

From the foregoing account of this affair, it ſeems probable, that the parliament hav

* *See before, p.* 388.

has now, at laſt, reſolved to have the improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London-Bridge, carried on at the publick expence; and, indeed, it ſeems neceſſary that it ſhould be ſo, unleſs ſome ambitious, rich citizen, ſhould bequeath his eſtate for this purpoſe: for as it is not ſo much as pretended, even by the Surry petitioners, that the city of London have any eſtate ſufficient for carrying on this work with expedition, as it muſt be, it muſt be carried on at the publick expence, or by a very heavy tax upon paſſengers, which would be hurtful to trade in general, and to the city of London in particular, eſpecially as Weſtminſter-Bridge is a free bridge for every ſort of carriage, and every ſort of paſſenger.

Having mentioned Weſtminſter-Bridge, I muſt obſerve, that it is worth while to conſider and compare the different methods of proceeding, with regard to theſe two bridges. As to the bridge at Weſtminſter, it never was, or could be ſaid, that it would improve the navigation of the river Thames, or ſave the lives of many of his majeſty's ſubjects: It could not even be ſaid, that it was neceſſary for our trade and commerce, as no great manufactories are carried on in the city of Weſtminſter, and all the waggons that come with goods for exportation put up in the city of London: All that could be ſaid, was, that it would be convenient for the court and courtiers, and for our nobility and rich gentry, who generally live at that end of the town; and might be of advantage to that part of Weſtminſter, where moſt of them have fine houſes, and many of them large eſtates. On the other hand, with regard to the improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London-Bridge, every thing that could not be ſaid in favour of Weſtminſter-Bridge, might be juſtly ſaid in favour of London-Bridge; and even the convenience, and particular intereſt of the citizens of London, who contribute ſo much to the wealth and power of the nation, deſerved ſome conſideration from the publick. Yet mark the difference! As ſoon as it was reſolved to have a bridge built at Weſtminſter, it was immediately, and without the leaſt heſitation, reſolved to have it done at the publick expence, and that the bridge ſhould be a free bridge, not only for the carriages, but for the horſes, coaches, &c. of our nobility, rich gentry, and courtiers; and this has been done at an expence, firſt and laſt, of 426,650l. to the publick, as follows:

By the act of the 10th of Geo. II. by a lottery	—— —— ——	£. 98,000
—— —— 12th —— —— —— —— ——		48,750
—— —— 13th —— —— —— —— ——		48,750
—— —— 14th —— —— —— —— ——		41,250
—— —— 15th, by a grant —— —— —— ——		20,000
—— —— 16th —— —— —— —— ——		25,000
—— —— 17th —— —— —— —— ——		25,000
—— —— 18th —— —— —— —— ——		25,000
—— —— 19th —— —— —— —— ——		25,000
—— —— 20th —— —— —— —— ——		30,000
—— —— 21ſt —— —— —— —— ——		20,000
—— —— 22d —— —— —— —— ——		12,000
—— —— 23d —— —— —— —— ——		8,000
In the whole —— —— —— ——		£. 426,650

But when the magiſtrates of the city of London began to think of improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London-Bridge, a work allowed to be abſolutely neceſſary, by every man who had ever paſſed over or through it, they found that they could not, at firſt, ſo much as hope for ſucceſs, in any application to have this uſeful and neceſſary work carried on at the publick expence. For this purpoſe a good deal of management was neceſſary, nor could they ſucceed, until a two years experience had ſhewn, that it was impoſſible to carry on the work by any other method, without impoſing ſuch a toll as would have been extremely burdenſome to the trade of the kingdom in general, and to that of the city of London and all the ſouthern counties in particular. This, at laſt, gave ſucceſs to their application, or rather to the application of the next adjacent ſouthern county; and now the parliament has begun to carry this work on at the publick expence, it is to be hoped, they will continue to do ſo until the work be finally completed, eſpecially as it will not probably coſt a fourth part of what the parliament granted, for carrying on and compleating the building of the bridge at Weſtminſter.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An authentick Account of the Reduction of LOUISBOURGH, *continued from p.* 552.

"AFTER this ſignal ſucceſs, which exceeded our moſt ſanguine expectations, the troops were diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, as at once to poſſeſs the ſhore, and to purſue the enemy. The party that remained at the water ſide ſecured the poſſeſſion of the ſhore all the way to Louiſbourgh for ſeveral miles in length, and found in different places, abandoned by the flying enemy, ſeveral arms, a good quantity of proviſions and ammunition, 17 pieces of cannon, and 14 large ſwivels; a furnace for red-hot balls, and two mortars, one of braſs of eight inches, and another of iron of 10 inches diameter, with a ſhell in it ready to be fired—but its late maſters were too much in a hurry. Among the ſlain was one officer, and a native Indian chief, a very ſtout, well made, and, as ſome of our troops can witneſs, a very active, intrepid man, with a medal of diſtinction from the French king, hung round his neck, which was preſented to admiral Boſcawen.

The other party that was employed in the purſuit of the diſperſed enemy, under the command of the brigadiers Laurence and Wolfe, drove them over rocky hills and boggy moraſſes, for ſecurity, under the cannon of Louiſbourgh, by ten o'clock the ſame morning. The purſuit concluded with the diſcharge of ſeveral pieces of cannon from the ramparts of the town towards our troops; which did them no damage at all, and were of ſingular ſervice, in pointing out to the general officers the diſtance from the town, where they could encamp with ſecurity to inveſt it. Soon after, the garriſon took the ſeaſonable precaution of ſetting fire to the barrack at the grand battery, which they had before diſmantled and ruined; and of deſtroying all their out-buildings in one general conflagration, which made a prodigious blaze all that afternoon, and a great part of the night; and left nothing ſtanding within two miles of the town walls, but the towers at the grand battery, and ſome chimneys and gable ends of their wretched hovels. The purſuers that very afternoon, after reconnoitring the ground, marked out the camp, which our army afterwards occupied during the whole ſiege.

The priſoners we made at landing ſaid, that the greateſt part of our buſineſs was done in the landing of our troops; which their engineers had before aſſured the governor of Louiſbourgh was impoſſible for almoſt any number of men to do—and that none but madmen would have attempted it, where the Engliſh did. Our light infantry, Highlanders, and Rangers, they termed the Engliſh ſavages, perhaps in contradiſtinction to their own native Indians, Canadians, &c. the true French ſavages. Theſe light infantry were a corps of 550 volunteers choſen as Marksmen out of the moſt active reſolute men from all the battalions of regulars, dreſſed ſome in blue, ſome in green jackets, and drawers, for the eaſier bruſhing thro' the woods, with ruffs of black bear's ſkin round their necks, the beard of their upper lips, ſome grown into whiſkers, others not ſo, but all well ſmutted on that part, with little round hats like ſeveral of our ſeamen.—Their arms were a fuſil, cartouch box of balls and flints, and a powder-horn ſlung over their ſhoulders. The Rangers are a body of irregulars, who have a more cut-throat, ſavage appearance; which carries in it ſomething of natural ſavages: The appearance of the light infantry has in it more of artificial ſavages.

The day of landing Sir Charles Hardy, with his ſquadron, joined Mr. Boſcawen's in Gabreuſe Bay, from his ſevere cruize on this coaſt ever ſince the beginning of April. Some of his ſhips had ſuffered ſo much in their men, chiefly by the ſcurvy, that they wanted aſſiſtance to bring them to an anchor in the bay—the greater part of them recovered apace when put on ſhore.

In the harbour of Louiſbourgh we ſaw five or ſix large ſhips of the line, beſides about as many frigates that had eſcaped the conſtant vigilance of Sir Charles's ſquadron, ſome in ſnow ſtorms, others in thick, foggy weather, ſo well known to all that have cruized upon the coaſt at that ſeaſon of the year.

As your ignorance of it may betray you, like many others of our friends in the country, into the abſurdity of ſuppoſing Sir Charles's cruize there with his ſquadron little more than as an officer with a party of ſoldiers poſted on the ſide of a turnpike-road, in ſight of the gate, to watch a party of the enemy expected to paſs that way; whom, if he does not ſurprize, you will ſay he has not done his duty like a good officer. Let me tell you, not only that the coaſt is extenſive, and that winds and currents would not always permit him to keep his ſtation—but even, when he could keep it, the ſnow ſtorms and fogs often prevented our ſeeing any objects at the diſtance of our ſhip's length. You will be eaſier convinced of this, by

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an inſtance of each.—The 27th of April was a day of ſuch rime and ſtorms of ſnow, that we could not ſee one of our own ſquadron but once, towards the evening. The method of keeping ſhips together on ſuch occaſions, is either by lying-to, or by firing fog-guns every half hour that they make ſail. Le Prudent and ſome other French men of war, having made the land the day before, ſtole unperceived along ſhore to the mouth of Louiſbourgh harbour, with the greateſt ſecurity, from hearing our fog-guns at a diſtance, as they have ſince told us. Now, what prudence or vigilance could poſſibly have prevented what, you ſee, was out of the power of both?

Let me add another inſtance to give you ſome idea of the thickneſs of the bank-fogs on the coaſt of Cape-Breton.—In the night of the 5th of May we had ſo ſevere a froſt, that the next morning all our rigging was caſed over with ſuch a thick ice, that it was not capable of being worked, till the ice was beaten off from the ropes, which took up ſeveral hours that forenoon. That ice was nothing elſe but congealed fog, as we had no rain or ſnow the whole night. Our officers computed the quantity of ice beaten off from the rigging of our ſingle ſhip, between ſix and eight tun weight. After this, you will not be ſurprized at my telling you, that we were for 16 days together without ſight of land, on account of the thickneſs of the fog, tho' we were every day within a proper diſtance to ſee it, had the air been tolerably clear. On ſuch a coaſt, what can the niceſt vigilance do, without ſuch a number of ſhips as might form a line of almoſt equal length to it?"

The author then goes on to give an account of the progreſs of the ſiege until July the 25th, when he proceeds thus:

"The beſiegers were indefatigable in exerting their efforts, from the trenches, againſt the fortifications, which had an exceeding good effect. The citadel baſtion, and many of their embrazures, were very conſiderably damaged—and a large breach was made in the baſtion Dauphine at the weſt gate—which had encouraged them to bring their ſcaling ladders into the trenches, that they might be ready for the very firſt favourable opportunity of an eſcalade, if that extremity ſhould not be prevented by the ſpeedy ſurrender of the garriſon upon the formal ſummons of the general.

About noon, by the admiral's order, two boats, a barge and pinnace or cutter from every ſhip of the fleet, except the Northumberland, an invalid, manned only with their proper crews, and armed with muſquets and bayonets, cutlaſſes, piſtols, and pole-axes, each boat under the direction of a lieutenant and mate or midſhipman, rendezvouſed at the admiral's ſhip: From thence they were detached, by two's and three's at a time, to join thoſe of Sir Charles Hardy's ſquadron off the mouth of the harbour. There they were in the evening ranged in two diviſions under the command of the two ſenior maſters and commanders in the fleet, the captains Laforey and Balfour.

In this order they put off from Sir Charles's ſquadron about twelve o'clock, and by the advantage of the foggy darkneſs of the night, and the inviolable ſilence of their people, paddled into the harbour of Louiſbourgh, unperceived either by the iſland battery they were obliged to come very near to, or by the two men of war that rode at anchor at no great diſtance from them. There was no great probability of their being perceived from any part of the garriſon, not only on account of their greater diſtance, but alſo of the preconcerted briſk diverſion made upon them from all our batteries about that time. Beſides, the beſieged themſelves left no body an opportunity to hear any noiſe: For, from having in the day time obſerved the numerous ſcaling ladders that were brought into our trenches, they were under ſome apprehenſions of an eſcalade intended as this night, and kept a conſtant fire with their muſketry from the ramparts during the whole time, with the deſign, if poſſible, to deter the beſiegers from that attempt, by ſhewing them how well they were upon their guard in all the places it could probably be made.

During this ſeeming ſecurity and prudent precaution on both ſides, the bold ſtratagem of the boats for ſurpriſing the two remaining ſhips in the enemy's harbour, every moment ripened for the execution. After puſhing in as far almoſt as the grand battery, leſt the ſhips ſhould be too ſoon alarmed by their oars, they took a ſweep from thence towards the part of the harbour, where the gentlemen knew the ſhips were, who had before very well reconnoitred it—and preſently diſcovered them. Each diviſion of the boats was no ſooner within ſight and hail of the noble object of their attempt, capt. Laforey's of Le Prudent, and capt. Balfour's of Le Bienfaiſant, than while the centinels on board having hailed them in vain,

vain, began to fire on them, each of the commanders ordered his boats to give way along ſide their reſpective ſhips, and to board them immediately with all the expedition and good order they could obſerve.

The boats crews no longer able to contain themſelves in ſilence, after their manner, gave loud cheers as they were pulling up along ſide, and with the moſt intrepid activity, armed ſome with muſkets, bayonets, and cutlaſſes, others with piſtols, cutlaſſes, and pole-axes, followed their brave leaders, and boarded the ſhips in an inſtant with great ſpirit, on each bow, quarter and gang way—and after very little reſiſtance from the terrified crews, ſoon found themſelves in poſſeſſion of two fine ſhips of the enemy, one of 74, and one of 64 guns, with the loſs of very few of the ſeamen, and but one mate.

The beſieged were now ſufficiently alarmed on all ſides by the noiſe of the ſeamen at boarding, the cheers leaving them no room to doubt that it was from Engliſh ſeamen, and the direction of the confuſed ſound of voices and firing afterwards ſoon leading them to ſuſpect the real fact, an attempt upon their ſhips. The heroick, ſucceſsful adventurers were employed in ſecuring their priſoners in the ſhips holds, and concerting the moſt effectual methods for ſecuring their prizes out of the reach of the enraged enemy; when both the ſhips and boats received a moſt furious fire of cannon, mortars and muſkets from all parts that it could be directed to them, from the iſland battery at no great diſtance, from the battery on Point Maurepas a little farther off, and from all the guns of the garriſon that could be brought to bear on that part of the harbour.

After endeavouring in vain to tow off Le Prudent, they found ſhe was on ground, with ſeveral feet water in her hold. There now remained nothing in their power to do, to prevent her being recovered by the enemy, but to ſet her on fire—which they did with all poſſible expedition, leaving along ſide her a large ſchooner, and her own boats, for her people to eſcape in to the ſhore, which was at no great diſtance from her. On board of this ſhip they found a deſerter from our camp, who was killed in the little buſtle at our people's taking poſſeſſion of her, and by that means reſcued from the ignominious execution of military juſtice.

The boats from Le Prudent now joined the others about Le Bienfaiſant, and helped to tow her off triumphantly in the midſt of a formidable fire from the mortified enemy; which they did with great ſpeed by the aſſiſtance of a little breeze, and what ragged ſails, yards and rigging ſhe had left of any ſervice after the conſtant fire ſhe had ſo long received from our batteries. When they had thus got her out of the diſtance and direction of the enemy's guns, they ſecured her till the next day by an hawſer in the N. E. harbour, and enjoyed on board her the firſt joyful moment's leiſure of ſecurely congratulating each other on their ſucceſs and ſafety in this hazardous enterprize.

The taking of theſe two ſhips by our fleet's boats on this memorable occaſion, as it muſt be a laſting, indelible honour to the vigilance and activity of thoſe who projected, and to the bravery and conduct of thoſe who executed, the bold deſign; will alſo be a new, and perhaps a ſeaſonable conviction to the whole world, that, however arduous, however apparently impracticable any purpoſed naval attempt may be, the Engliſh ſeamen are not to be deterred from it by any proſpect of difficulty or danger, but will exert themſelves as far as men can do, and at leaſt deſerve ſucceſs, when led on to it by ſuch as are worthy to command them."

And the bold and ſucceſsful execution of this enterprize, with the preparations made for a general aſſault, ſo terrified the garriſon, that next day they ſurrendered, a particular account of which the author concludes with.

The HISTORY *of the Marchioneſs de* POMPADOUR, *continued from p.* 584.

"IN one of his hours of dalliance with his new miſtreſs, and in the conſequent ſpirit of familiarity, ſo natural on ſuch an intimacy, ſhe aſked him archly, "How matters ſtood between him and his old woman." The king enraged at theſe words, which he knew could not be the child's own, frowned, bit his lips, and looking ſternly at her, commanded her to tell him who it was that had ſet her on to talk to him in that ſtrain. The poor girl frightened out of her wits at the air ſhe ſaw him put on, threw herſelf at his feet, and without heſitation gave up the perſon who had tutored her to that effect.

It was the marſhalleſs d'Etrées. This lady had long lived on the terms of the moſt unreſerved familiarity and confidence with La Pompadour. But female friendſhips, eſpecially at a court, were never of a very durable nature. Certain points of

of pique and paſſion had for ſome time diſunited them. The marſhalleſs, who had cultivated an acquaintance with the young Murphy, originally perhaps only out of compliment to the king, began to think of turning it to the account of her animoſity againſt La Pompadour. In this view, to place her in a ridiculous point of light to the king; and the ſtronger for that natural air of truth in the mouth of a child, ſhe ſuggeſted to the girl thoſe words, which ſhe repeated in the innocence of her heart, and all unaware of the conſequences of this pernicious counſel. One and the firſt of them was, that the king incenſed beyond meaſure, immediately baniſhed Madam d'Etrées to her eſtate in the country.

As to the young Murphy, he had probably too much juſtice, not to make due allowance for the ſimplicity of her age, and inexperience having been, inſtrumentally to another's deſigns, betrayed into giving him the offence he had taken. But as her merely perſonal beauty, and the enjoyment of it, now palled by repetition, were as nothing in the balance againſt the habitual paſſion and taſte he had retained for La Pompadour; if this incident was not the occaſion, it was at leaſt the epoch of his reſolution to part with her; a reſolution that was haſtened by the circumſtances of her being with child by him. This will indeed ſound ſtrange to ſuch as may not know his diſlike of having natural children, that ſhould take name and rank from that claim of birth. This averſion was founded on what he knew of the troubles which, in his minority, had been excited on occaſion of the pretentions of the natural ſons of Lewis the Fourteenth. In the view of preventing the like, and of diſembarraſſing himſelf of a miſtreſs grown indifferent to him, he procured a huſband for her, who, tho' a man of quality, was uneaſy enough in his fortune, to overlook the ſlur of ſuch an alliance, in conſideration of the great advantages it brought with it; an ample ſettlement on the wife and the child with which ſhe was pregnant, and to which he was to paſs for the father, and the future intereſt he might reaſonably preſume from that circumſtance. One of the conditions of the match was, it ſeems, that he ſhould keep her in the country and not ſuffer her to come near the court. This, if they were capable of making juſt eſtimates of things, was but a favour the more.

Thus ended the adventure of the fair Murphy. But La Pompadour not content with the triumph afforded her in the iſſue of it, over the marſhalleſs d'Etrées, involved in her projects of revenge, the marſhal d'Etrées her huſband, and inconteſtably one of the greateſt generals of France. In the bottom of her heart ſhe deteſted the marſhal Richelieu, not only from being ſenſible that he did himſelf the honour of moſt perfectly deſpiſing her, but for his being a kind of aſſociate with her in the king's favour, from his competition with her in ſchemes for amuſing him. The conſideration, however, of the ſuperior ſervice or miſchief they were capable of doing one another, engaged them to preſerve fair appearances of mutual regard, and even of friendſhip between them. There had exiſted for ſome time this league of intereſts, and now the hatred on one ſide, and the jealouſy of profeſſion on the other, of both which the marſhal d'Etrées was the object, became another center of union to them. The conſequence of which, ſo probably, was the recall of the marſhal d'Etrées, when in full career of victory and its conſequences, and the ſubſtitution of Richelieu, who loſt all the ground that the other had won. It has been ſaid, that La Pompadour received collaterally another retribution from this laſt general, in gratitude for his promotion; a retribution at leaſt as agreeable to her paſſion of avarice, as the other point was to her vindictiveneſs. That was, in his connivance at the traffick ſhe made of her influence in the naming forage contractors, ſuperintendants of the hoſpitals, victuallers, and other jobs for the army, which were conſtantly given, not to thoſe the fitteſt for the ſervice, but to thoſe who gave her the moſt money."

But Madam La Pompadour's power over the king never appeared in a more glaring light, than ſoon after that execrable attempt had been made upon his perſon by Damiens *. The courtiers were afraid, and the king's natural timidity made him think, that the wound was dangerous. Upon this his religious fear recurred as ſtrongly as it had formerly done at Metz; and the courtiers, particularly d'Argenſon, and the biſhop who attended him, took this opportunity to create a breach between him and La Pompadour, by adviſing him not to admit her to his preſence. Accordingly, upon her approach, the door was ſhut againſt her. But the wound was ſo ſlight, that his majeſty in a few days recovered; and one of the firſt viſits he paid, was to his beloved Pompadour. He found her bathed in tears, and after complaining bitterly, with many

* *See our laſt Vol. p. 45.*

many broken sighs and sobbings, of her having been denied access to him, when she was under such terror for his precious life, and when it was so much her duty and desire to attend him, she prayed, that his majesty would give her leave to withdraw, for tho' absence from him would soon put an end to her own life, it would deprive her enemies of the malignant joy of offering her such another indignity.

His majesty now sensible of his weakness, promised never again to allow of any such indignity's being put upon her; and to give her full satisfaction, he dismissed d'Argenson from all his employments, and banished from court the bishop who had attended him in his illness, together with some others concerned in refusing her admittance.

But as d'Argenson had always been at the head of the high church, or constitutionist party in France, and as she had always observed a strict neutrality between that party, and the anticonstitutionist, or parliament party, at the head of which was Mr. de Machault, keeper of the seals, she was afraid, lest the dismissing of d'Argenson should be looked on by his party as a breach of her neutrality, and therefore at the same time she got the king to take the seals from Mr. de Machault, but with granting him a good pension by way of sweetner, whereas the other was dismissed without so much as a compliment for his past services. Thus it appears, that she directs the king in his choice not only of ministers but measures; and we in this country have reason to pray, long may she live, and long may she preserve her power!"

These are some of the most remarkable anecdotes in the life of the Marchioness de Pompadour, and the author concludes her history with a description of her person in its present sickly condition, as follows:

"At present (1758) that she may be about thirty-eight years of age, it is hard to say what her face may be, under a layer inch-deep of red and white. It may be presumed she has her reasons for falling in with that fashion of the ladies of the French court, which equally concealing a bad or a good complexion, for they almost all use it, breeds such a ridiculous sameness, that there is hardly any distinguishing one face from another, no more than in a flock of sheep; at the same time that the red or vermilion is so glaringly predominant, that they might be taken for so many figure dancers masked for executing a dance of furies. One would, in short, imagine, that not satisfied with being chaste in themselves, they sought to be the cause of chastity in others, from that otherwise unaccountable rage they have of daubing themselves in so coarse and unnatural a way, as to destroy all effect of their features, and every desire in the men, but that of having nothing to say to them. La Pompadour's face, being by this means out of the question, there remains but to observe, that besides the change easily to be imagined that years may have made in her person, her disorder has reduced her to so frightful a state of leanness, that it is but just all bodily appetite towards her should cease, since it must starve on the little substance it would find in her, being almost as disincumbered from flesh, as impalpable, as elusive of the embrace as one of the infernal shades on the banks of the Stygian lake. Combine with the idea of this painted sepulchral figure, another that is not amiss symbolized by it, that of the mask of artifice over all her hollowness of heart, and you have pretty justly before you, in body and in spirit, amidst all the surrounding glare of greatness, wealth, and a king's favour, that object of pity and contempt, the present La Pompadour."

Extract from Professor BLACKSTONE's *Discourse on the Study of the* LAW.

CHARLES Viner, Esq; lately deceased, having, by his last will, devised a considerable estate to the university of Oxford, for establishing a professorship of the common law in that university, and Mr. Blackstone having been unanimously chosen by the university to fill that chair, he, on the 25th of last month, made an excellent and learned discourse on the study of the law, by way of an introductory lecture, which has been since published, by direction of the vice chancellor, heads of houses, and proctors; and plainly shews, how well that university have been directed in their choice. But we can give our readers only that part of it, which shews how necessary it is for every gentleman to study the law of his native country.

Upon this subject the author writes as follows:

"Far be it from me to derogate from the study of the civil law, considered (apart from any binding authority) as a collection of written reason. No man is more thoroughly persuaded of the general excellence of it's rules, and the usual equity of its decisions; nor is better convinced of its use as well as ornament to

the ſcholar, the divine, the ſtateſman, and even the common lawyer. But we muſt not carry our veneration ſo far as to ſacrifice our Alfred and Edward to the manes of Theodoſius and Juſtinian: We muſt not prefer the edict of the praetor, or the reſcript of the Roman emperor, to our own immemorial cuſtoms, or the ſanctions of an Engliſh parliament; unleſs we can alſo prefer the deſpotick monarchy of Rome and Byzantium, for whoſe meridians the former were calculated, to the free conſtitution of Britain, which the latter is adapted to perpetuate.

Without detracting, therefore, from the real merit which abounds in the imperial law, I hope I may have leave to aſſert, that if an Engliſhman muſt be ignorant of either the one or the other, he had better be a ſtranger to the Roman, than the Engliſh inſtitutions. For I think it an undeniable poſition, that a competent knowledge of the laws of that ſociety in which we live, is the proper accompliſhment of every gentleman and ſcholar; an highly uſeful, I had almoſt ſaid eſſential, part of liberal and polite education: And in this I am warranted by the example of antient Rome; where, as Cicero informs us *, the very boys were obliged to learn the twelve tables by heart, as a *carmen neceſſarium*, or indiſpenſable leſſon, to imprint on their tender minds, an early knowledge of the laws and conſtitutions of their country.

But, as the long and univerſal neglect of this ſtudy, with us in England, ſeems, in ſome degree, to call in queſtion the truth of this evident poſition, it ſhall therefore be the buſineſs of this introductory lecture, in the firſt place to demonſtrate the utility of ſome general acquaintance with the municipal law of the land, by pointing out its particular uſes in all conſiderable ſituations of life. Some conjectures will then be offered, with regard to the cauſes of neglecting this uſeful ſtudy: To which will be ſubjoined, a few reflections on the peculiar propriety of reviving it in our own univerſities.

And, firſt, to demonſtrate the utility of ſome acquaintance with the laws of the land, let us only reflect a moment on the ſingular frame and polity of that land, which is governed by this ſyſtem of laws. A land, perhaps the only one in the univerſe, in which political or civil liberty is the very end and ſcope of the conſtitution †. This liberty, rightly underſtood, conſiſts in the power of doing whatever the laws permit ‡; which is only to be effected by a general conformity of all orders and degrees to thoſe equitable rules of action, by which the meaneſt individual is protected from the inſults and oppreſſion of the greateſt. As therefore every ſubject is intereſted in the preſervation of the laws, it is incumbent upon every man to be acquainted with thoſe at leaſt, with which he is immediately concerned; leſt he incur the cenſure, as well as inconvenience, of living in ſociety without knowing the obligations which it lays him under. And thus much may ſuffice for perſons of inferior condition, who have neither time nor capacity to enlarge their views beyond that contracted ſphere in which they are appointed to move. But thoſe, on whom nature and fortune have beſtowed more abilities and greater leiſure, cannot be ſo eaſily excuſed. Theſe advantages are given them, not for the benefit of themſelves only, but alſo of the publick: And yet they cannot, in any ſcene of life, diſcharge properly their duty, either to the publick or themſelves, without ſome degree of knowledge in the laws. To evince this the more clearly, it may not be amiſs to deſcend to a few particulars.

Let us therefore begin with our gentlemen of independent eſtates and fortune, the moſt uſeful as well as conſiderable body of men in the nation; whom even to ſuppoſe ignorant in this branch of learning, is treated, by Mr. Locke §, as a ſtrange abſurdity. It is their landed property, with its long and voluminous train of deſcents and conveyances, ſettlements, entails, and incumbrances, that forms the moſt intricate and moſt extenſive object of legal knowledge. The thorough comprehenſion of theſe, in all their minute diſtinctions, is perhaps too laborious a taſk for any but a lawyer by profeſſion: Yet ſtill the underſtanding of a few leading principles, relating to eſtates and conveyancing, may form ſome check and guard upon a gentleman's inferior agents, and preſerve him at leaſt from very groſs and notorious impoſition.

Again, the policy of all laws has made ſome forms neceſſary in the wording of laſt wills and teſtaments, and more with regard to their atteſtation. An ignorance in theſe muſt always be of dangerous conſequence, to ſuch as by choice or neceſſity compile their own teſtaments without any technical aſſiſtance. Thoſe who have attended the courts of juſtice, are the beſt witneſſes of the confuſion and diſtreſſes that are hereby occaſioned in families; and of the difficulties that ariſe in diſcerning the true meaning of the teſtator,

or

* *De Legg.* II. 23. † Monteſquieu's *Spirit of Laws*, *Book* xi. *Chap.* v.

‡ *Facultas ejus, quod cuique facere libet, niſi quid vi, aut jure prohibetur.* Inſt. I. 3. 1.

§ *Education. ſect.* 187.

or ſometimes in diſcovering any meaning at all: So that in the end, his eſtate may often be veſted quite contrary to theſe his enigmatical intentions, becauſe perhaps he has omitted one or two formal words, which are neceſſary to aſcertain the ſenſe with indiſputable legal preciſion, or has executed his will in the preſence of fewer witneſſes than the law requires.

But to proceed from private concerns to thoſe of a more publick conſideration. All gentlemen of fortune are, in conſequence of their property, liable to be called upon to eſtabliſh the rights, to eſtimate the injuries, to weigh the accuſations, and ſometimes to diſpoſe of the lives of their fellow-ſubjects, by ſerving upon juries. In this ſituation they are frequently to decide, and that upon their oaths, queſtions of nice importance, in the ſolution of which, ſome legal ſkill is requiſite; eſpecially where the law and the fact, as it often happens, are intimately blended together. And the general incapacity, even of our beſt juries, to do this with any tolerable propriety, has greatly debaſed their authority; and has unavoidably thrown more power into the hands of the judges, to direct, controul, and even reverſe their verdicts, than perhaps their conſtitution intended.

But it is not as a juror only, that the Engliſh gentleman is called upon to determine queſtions of right, and diſtribute juſtice to his fellow-ſubjects: It is principally with this order of men that the commiſſion of the peace is filled. And here a very ample field is opened for a gentleman to exert his talents, by maintaining good order in his neighbourhood; by puniſhing the diſſolute and idle; by protecting the peaceable and induſtrious; and, above all, by healing petty differences, and preventing vexatious proſecutions. But, in order to attain thoſe deſirable ends, it is neceſſary that the magiſtrate ſhould underſtand his buſineſs; and have not only the will but the power alſo, (under which muſt be included the knowledge) of adminiſtering legal and effectual juſtice. Elſe, when he has miſtaken his authority, through paſſion, through ignorance, or abſurdity, he will be the object of contempt from his inferiors, and of cenſure from thoſe to whom he is accountable for his conduct.

Yet further; moſt gentlemen of conſiderable property, at ſome period or other in their lives, are ambitious of repreſenting their country in parliament: And thoſe who are ambitious of receiving ſo high a truſt, would alſo do well to remember its nature and importance. They are not thus honourably diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of their fellow-ſubjects, merely that they may privilege their perſons, their eſtates, or their domeſticks; that they may liſt under party banners; may grant or with-hold ſupplies; may vote with, or vote againſt a popular or unpopular adminiſtration; but upon conſiderations far more intereſting and important. They are the guardians of the Engliſh conſtitution; the makers, repealers, and interpreters of the Engliſh laws; delegated to watch, to check, and to avert every dangerous innovation, to propoſe, to adopt, and to cheriſh any ſolid and well-weighed improvement; bound by every tie of nature, of honour, and of religion, to tranſmit that conſtitution, and thoſe laws, to their poſterity, amended if poſſible, at leaſt without any derogation. And how unbecoming muſt it appear, in a member of the legiſlature, to vote for a new law, who is utterly ignorant of the old! What kind of interpretation can he be enabled to give, who is a ſtranger to the text upon which he comments!

Indeed it is really amazing, that there ſhould be no other ſtate of life, no other occupation, art, or ſcience, in which ſome method of inſtruction is not looked upon as requiſite, except only the ſcience of legiſlation, the nobleſt and moſt difficult of any. Apprenticeſhips are held neceſſary to almoſt every art, commercial or mechanical: A long courſe of reading and ſtudy muſt form the divine, the phyſician, and the practical profeſſor of the laws: But every man of ſuperior fortune thinks himſelf *born* a legiſlator. Yet Tully was of a different opinion; "It is neceſſary, ſays he *, for a ſenator to be thoroughly acquainted with the conſtitution; and this, he declares, is a knowledge of the moſt extenſive nature; a matter of ſcience, of diligence, of reflection; without which no ſenator can poſſibly be fit for his office."

The miſchiefs that have ariſen to the publick from inconſiderate alterations in our laws, are too obvious to be called in queſtion; and how far they have been owing to the defective education of our ſenators, is a point well worthy the publick attention. The common law of England has fared like other venerable edifices of antiquity, which raſh and unexperienced workmen have ventured to new dreſs and refine, with all the rage of modern improvement. Hence frequently its ſymmetry has been deſtroyed, its proportions diſtorted, and its majeſtick ſimplicity

* *De Legg.* III. 18. *Eſt ſenatori neceſſarium noſſe rempublicam; idque late patet:—Genus hoc omne ſcientiæ, diligentiæ, memoriæ eſt; ſine quo paratus eſſe ſenator nullo pacto poteſt.*

city exchanged for ſpecious embelliſhments and fantaſtick novelties. For, to ſay the truth, almoſt all the perplexed queſtions, almoſt all the niceties, intricacies, and delays (which have ſometimes diſgraced the Engliſh, as well as other courts of juſtice) owe their original not to the common law itſelf, but to innovations that have been made in it by acts of parliament; "overladen (as lord Coke expreſſes it*) with proviſoes and additions, and many times on a ſudden penned or corrected by men of none or very little judgment in law." This great and well experienced judge declares that in all his time he never knew two queſtions made upon rights merely depending upon the common law, and warmly laments the confuſion introduced by ill judging and unlearned legiſlators. "But if, he ſubjoins, acts of parliament were after the old faſhion penned, by ſuch only as perfectly knew what the common law was before the making of any act of parliament concerning that matter, as alſo how far forth former ſtatutes had provided remedy for former miſchiefs and defects diſcovered by experience; then ſhould very few queſtions in law ariſe, and the learned ſhould not ſo often and ſo much perplex their heads to make atonement and peace, by conſtruction of law, between inſenſible and diſagreeing words, ſentences, and proviſoes, as they now do." And if this inconvenience was ſo heavily felt in the reign of queen Elizabeth, you may judge how the evil is increaſed in later times, when the ſtatute book is ſwelled to ten times a larger bulk, unleſs it ſhould be found, that the penners of our modern ſtatutes have proportionably better informed themſelves in the knowledge of the common law.

What is ſaid of our gentlemen in general, and the propriety of their application to the ſtudy of the laws of their country, will hold equally ſtrong, or ſtill ſtronger with regard to the nobility of this realm, except only in the article of ſerving upon juries. But, inſtead of this, they have ſeveral peculiar provinces of far greater conſequence and concern; being not only by birth hereditary counſellors of the crown, and judges upon their honour of the lives of their brother peers, but alſo arbiters of the property of all their fellow ſubjects, and that in the laſt reſort. In this their judicial capacity they are bound to decide the niceſt and moſt critical points of law; to examine and correct ſuch errors as have eſcaped the moſt experienced ſages of the profeſſion, the lord keeper and the judges of the courts at Weſtminſter. Their ſentence is final, deciſive, irrevocable: No appeal, no correction, not even a review can be had: And to their determination, whatever it be, the inferior courts of juſtice muſt conform, otherwiſe the rule of property would no longer be uniform and ſteady.

Should a judge in the moſt ſubordinate juriſdiction be deficient in the knowledge of the law, it would reflect infinite contempt upon himſelf, and diſgrace upon thoſe who employ him. And yet the conſequence of his ignorance is comparatively very trifling and ſmall: His judgment may be examined, and his errors rectified by other courts. But how much more ſerious and affecting is the caſe of a ſuperior judge, if without any ſkill in the laws he will boldly venture to decide a queſtion, upon which the welfare and ſubſiſtence of whole families may depend? where the chance of his judging right or wrong, is barely equal; and where if he chances to judge wrong, he does an injury of the moſt alarming nature, an injury without poſſibility of redreſs!

Yet, vaſt as this truſt is, it can no where be ſo properly repoſed as in the noble hands where our excellent conſtitution has placed it: And therefore placed it, becauſe, from the independence of their fortune, and the dignity of their ſtation, they are preſumed to employ that leiſure which is the conſequence of both, in attaining a more extenſive knowledge of the laws than perſons of inferior rank: And becauſe the founders of our polity relied upon that delicacy of ſentiment, ſo peculiar to noble birth; which, as on the one hand, it will prevent either intereſt or affection from interfering in queſtions of right, ſo on the other, it will bind a peer in honour, an obligation which the law eſteems equal to another's oath, to be maſter of thoſe points upon which it is his birth-right to decide."

Account *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in the Iſlands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* Weſt-Indies, *continued from p.* 505.

FROM the year 1740, I do not find any thing of great importance in the Hiſtory of Barbadoes, and therefore I ſhall conclude with a general account of their government, produce, and trade. As to their government, it pretty much reſembles that we have here in England. The ſupreme power is lodged in a governor, council, and houſe of repreſentatives. The governor is appointed by the crown, and removable at the pleaſure of the crown; but whilſt he remains in this high

* 2 *Rep. Pref.*

high poſt, he enjoys a more extenſive power than any ſubject ought to be intruſted with; for he is not only captain-general, lord high admiral, and lord high chancellor, but he ſeems alſo to be primate of this iſland, as he has the ſame power with reſpect to laſt wills, executorſhips, and adminiſtrations, that our eccleſiaſtical courts, or court of chancery, have in England; and by ſome governors it has been more arbitrarily exerciſed than it ever was ſince the reformation in England, which we may the more eaſily believe, as there lies no appeal from his ſentence or decree in any of theſe capacities, but by an appeal or complaint to the privy council in England; and this remedy is ſo tedious, expenſive, and uncertain, that few will or can have recourſe to it, eſpecially if the governor be known to be a favourite of our miniſters here, as he generally is.

By his inſtructions, indeed, he is obliged to act by and with the advice of the council, which conſiſts of twelve members, all appointed by the crown; but then the governor has a great influence in the nomination of ſuch as are to fill up the vacancies that happen during his government; and he may ſuſpend any of them he pleaſes, by which ſuſpenſion the member ſo ſuſpended is excluded from a place or vote in the council during the governor's pleaſure, unleſs replaced by an order from the king in his Britiſh council; by which means the governor has ſo much power over the members of the council, that a majority of them are but too apt to concur in every thing he propoſes.

On the other hand the houſe of repreſentatives, which conſiſts of twenty-four members, are all choſen by the people in their reſpective pariſhes, there being two choſen for each pariſh, of which there are twelve in the iſland; and this houſe has much the ſame powers and privileges that the houſe of commons have here; ſo that they ſeem to be the only men concerned in the government of this iſland that are independent of the governor; and his having too extenſive a power in every other reſpect, may very probably make them ſometimes a little factious; as the people in all countries are jealous of great power lodged in one man, or any one particular body of men, and conſequently they will always be apt to chuſe for their repreſentatives ſuch as have made themſelves remarkable by oppoſing it. *Nec unquam ſatis fida potentia, ubi nimia eſt*, ſays Tacitus: A juſt obſervation which I wiſh kings, and magiſtrates of all kinds, would well conſider, and always remember; for it is this that makes the tenure of abſolute monarchs ſo precarious, and moſt other ſorts of government ſo liable to faction.

The governor being, as I have ſaid, captain-general of the iſland, he has the chief command of the militia, and the appointment of all its officers, but by the laws of the iſland he is not to appoint any one as a field officer, or general officer, who is not known to have 100 acres of land of inheritance within the iſland, nor any one as a captain, unleſs he have 40 acres at leaſt; nor can he eſtabliſh and direct any articles of war to commence, until an enemy, ſufficient to cauſe an alarm to the whole iſland, appear in ſight; and ſuch articles are to ceaſe being in force, as ſoon as the enemy ſhall diſappear. In ſeveral other reſpects too, his power over the militia is limited by the laws of the iſland; but in general he has a very extenſive power over the militia, which is divided into ſix regiments of foot, two regiments of horſe, and a troop of guards; and their numbers are uſually computed to amount to as follows.

Foot.	Effective men.
The brigde town regiment	1400
Leeward regiment	1200
St. Joſeph's regiment	1200
St. Thomas and St. James's regiment	1200
Oiſtin's regiment	1200
Windward regiment	1200
Total	7400

Horſe.	Effectives.
Leeward regiment	1000
Windward regiment	1000
Troop of guards	130
Total	2130

Even this is a very conſiderable number for ſuch a ſmall iſland; but if they had by law prevented the employing of ſlaves in any domeſtick or mechanical buſineſs, their militia would long before now have become much more numerous; whereas they have gradually bred up their ſlaves to, and employed them ſo much in all ſorts of domeſtick and mechanical buſineſs, that the number of white men in the iſland is not thought to be now ſo large as it was formerly; which is a misfortune well worth the conſideration of the Britiſh legiſlature, as it affects every one of our ſouthern colonies in America; and every one knows how much our

northern

northern colonies depend for their ſupport upon our ſouthern colonies in that part of the world.

As to the produce of this iſland, it conſiſts chiefly in ſugars, of which they ſend every year large quantities to Britain, or the Britiſh plantations, and of late they ſend ſome directly to the other parts of Europe ſouth of Cape Finiſterre, which they could not do before Michaelmas, 1739. But in that year an act paſſed, by which ſugars were permitted to be exported from all our ſugar colonies, by ſuch perſons, in ſuch ſhips, to ſuch foreign countries, and under ſuch regulations, as are in that act deſcribed. Beſide ſugars they likewiſe export large quantities of rum, and ſmall quantities of cotton, ginger, indigo, and a few other trifling commodities; but with regard to their imports they employ their lands and their hands ſo much in the produce of ſugar and rum, that they import almoſt every thing elſe that is neceſſary for the ſupport or luxury of life, except ſmall quantities of freſh proviſions that are produced in their own plantations or gardens; and every thing they do import of the growth or manufacture of Europe, muſt be imported from Great-Britain, except wine from the Madeiras and Azores; and horſes, ſervants, victuals, and linen cloth, of and from Ireland; and even from our own plantations in America they can import no wool, or woollen manufactures, nor any hats or felts of the growth or manufacture of thoſe plantations; ſo that with regard both to their imports and exports they are very much, perhaps too much reſtrained; and the duty of four and an half per cent. according to the value of all goods exported from this iſland, and payable there at the time of exportation *, has always been found a very great load upon their exports, which has very much prevented the ſale of them at foreign markets.

Yet nevertheleſs, there were ſuch large quantities of ſugars and rum ſent home from this and our other ſugar colonies, that our merchants here exported large quantities of both, and thereby increaſed conſiderably the general balance of trade in our favour; and they continued to do ſo, until the French got poſſeſſion of the iſland of Hiſpaniola; which poſſeſſion they have acquired ſince the treaty of Utrecht, by a connivance in the Spaniſh miniſters, and a more criminal connivance in the miniſters of Great-Britain, as it is of ſuch pernicious and dangerous conſequence to our trade and ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies, and is expreſsly contrary to an article in that treaty. By this poſſeſſion the French have been enabled to produce and import from that iſland, and their other iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, ſuch quantities of ſugar, as not only to ſupply their own home conſumption, but to ſpare large quantities for exporting to foreign countries; and as their ſugar planters have many advantages which our ſugar plantations have not, and are free from many burdens and inconveniences which ours are liable to, they underſell us at all foreign markets ſo much, that before the preſent war we could export but a very ſmall ſhare of that commodity. And by poſſeſſing themſelves of the mouth of the river Miſſiſſipi, and eſtabliſhing a communication over land between that and the mouth of the river St. Laurence, both which they have done, likewiſe, ſince the treaty of Utrecht, and which we had a right to prevent, if ſo it had pleaſed our miniſters, they have greatly reduced our ſkin and fur trade, and all our manufactures depending thereon.

From the produce of the Iſland of Barbadoes we may eaſily judge in what their trade conſiſts. As they have no manufactures, it conſiſts entirely in their exporting their ſugars, rum, ginger, &c. and importing almoſt every thing elſe they have occaſion for. With regard to their exports, the merchants ſettled in the iſland have very little concern; for every planter has his factor ſettled in Great-Britain, to whom he ſends the produce of his eſtate, and draws upon him for the value, or has the value remitted by bill as ſoon as the goods are diſpoſed of here, ſo that the merchants there have no concern but in the remittances. This practice is owing to their having no farmers or proprietors of ſmall plantations in the iſland, and this again is owing to their having no publick ſugar-mills, boiling-houſes, or diſtilleries, where ſmall farmers or proprietors might have their ſugar and rum made, paying a certain rate for the making, or to the proprietors of which ſugar-houſes, &c. the farmers and proprietors of ſmall plantations might ſell their ſugar-canes when fit for the mill, at ſuch a price as they could agree on. Inſtead of this almoſt every planter in Barbadoes, and indeed in all our ſugar iſlands, has a ſugar-mill, &c. upon his own eſtate, and for his own particular uſe; and the expence of erecting them is ſo great, that no man of a ſmall eſtate can pretend to it, which very much prevents the population of the country; for if every farmer or landholder

* *See Lond. Mag. for Auguſt laſt, p.* 394.

landholder in England were obliged to have a corn-mill and malt-houſe upon his own eſtate, we could not have near ſuch a number of people in the country as we have at preſent, nor could we have ſuch populous cities, if our merchants had no concern in our exports.

But as to the imports of this iſland, the merchants ſettled there are chiefly concerned. They import, in large quantities, every thing, except ſlaves, that the people can have occaſion for; and all of them keep warehouſes or ſhops for ſelling ſuch goods out, in ſmall quantities, to the planters and others, as they ſtand in need of them; and as they have a very conſiderable profit upon every thing they ſell, it has drawn a number of people there to ſettle as merchants, but not near ſuch a number as would have been, if the cuſtom had been for the merchants there to be concerned in the exports as well as imports; which trade they may perhaps get into, now they have leave to ſend ſugars directly to every foreign market, ſouth of Cape Finiſterre. As to the importation of ſlaves it is now chiefly carried on by the ſhips ſent from hence to the coaſt of Africa, the captains of which are generally entruſted with being ſupercargoes; and they, after purchaſing a cargo of ſlaves upon that coaſt, proceed to Barbadoes, or ſome other of our ſugar iſlands, and ſell their ſlaves to the planters and others that have occaſion for them; but by the multitude of contending buyers upon the coaſt of Africa, the price of ſuch ſlaves is now raiſed ſo high, that it may probably ſoon leſſen this inhuman trade; eſpecially if the planters and tradeſmen of our ſugar iſlands and plantations were encouraged to carry over poor children from hence, by giving them a right to the ſervice of ſuch children till their age of twenty-four or five, which would add to the ſtrength of all our colonies, and put an end to that barbarous and impolitick practice which now too much prevails in this country, of baniſhing, or as we call it, paſſing a poor man out of a pariſh where he ſupports his family by his labour, only becauſe he has got a great number of children, which may, by accident, become burthenſome to the pariſh, ſhould he be allowed to ſtay there until he has obtained a ſettlement.

[*To be continued.*]

To make good BARM *or* YEST. *(See our laſt Vol. p.* 489.)

THICKEN two quarts of water with fine flour, till it be of the conſiſtence of common water-gruel: Then boil it half an hour, and afterwards ſweeten it with near half a pound of brown ſugar. When it is almoſt cold, pour it into a large jug upon four ſpoonfuls of barm or yeſt. Shake it well together, and let it ſtand uncovered a whole day, before the fire, in order to ferment. The fermentation will throw up a thin liquor to the top, which muſt be poured off. Shake the remainder, and cork it up for uſe. A gill and half is ſufficient to ferment a peck loaf. Four ſpoonfuls of this artificial barm will make a freſh quantity, and ſo on in ſucceſſion.

N. B. This barm has been frequently tried, and makes very good bread, but not quite ſo light as freſh barm, but by no means renders the bread heavy or liſty.

An infallible Cure for the Dyſentery. A Preſcription of the late Dr. Broxholm.

FIRST take a vomit; after that, take twice a week, going to bed, three grains of ipechachuana, in half a drachm of diaſcordium, without honey. The intermediate nights Eaton's balſamick ſtyptick, barley, cinnamon-water, and milk-water, of each half an ounce. Let your food be white meats, with dried biſcuit or ſtale bread, eating often, but little at a time.

P. S. I have given it to many, and never knew it fail of a cure.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

HAVING long obſerved the danger to which people employed upon ſeas or rivers are expoſed, by dropping accidentally, or being forced into them; I thought it my duty to publiſh a ſhort deſcription of a contrivance for preventing one's ſinking in water, which I invented ſome time ago, and made uſe of for myſelf. This I ſend to you, as the ſpeedieſt and moſt univerſal way of communicating it to ſea-faring people, and thoſe who have the direction of them in a time of ſo much need; and to which I hope, for that reaſon, you will give a place in your uſeful collection.

A bag made of a large ſheep's ſkin dreſſed, and ſerved pretty much in the ſame way with the bag of a bag-pipe, that no air or water may get thro' the ſkin, or ſeam. The length of it is ſomewhat more than to reach quite round my body, above my cloaths, immediately below my arm-pits. It is about ſeven or eight inches wide, except juſt under my arms, where it is only about two, for the convenience of moving them. Between the

wide and the narrow parts, and alſo at the ends, it is rounded for the convenience of ſewing, and the ſeam is upon the upper ſide. At each end it has a belt ſewed in with the ſeam, and a buckle upon one of them, for buckling upon my breaſt, where the two ends of the bag, when I have it on, meet. It has alſo four belts, one on each ſide the two narrow parts under my arms, for buckling around my ſhoulders. In the end that lies on my right breaſt there is fixed, in the ſame way that the chanter of a bag-pipe is, a pipe for blowing in the air. This pipe is about two inches in length, and has a valve of leather to prevent the air from getting out when it is blown in, and which ſcrews off to let out the air again. It points directly to my mouth for the conveniency of blowing up the bag quickly, in caſe of ſudden accidents, ſuch as falling into the water, &c. where before one's cloaths become ſo wet that he'll ſink, he may blow it up, tho' he cannot ſwim. I ſalt and always dry mine carefully, when by ſwimming, &c. it is wetted; but perhaps a ſolution of alum, or oil, would do better, which I intend to try; eſpecially, if, for ornament, the bag were made of parchment, or any other ſtuff thro' which air and water cannot penetrate. I have made an improvement in ſewing them, but cannot communicate it in writing.

This bag I always carry about with me in my pocket, and can wear it in time of danger either above or under my coat. It is not a whit more inconvenient than a broad belt; and I look upon it to be as neceſſary an accoutrement at ſea, or upon rivers, as a ſword. I really think, as does every one to whom I have communicated it, that every perſon employed at ſea ought to have one, ſince they are ſo cheap and eaſily procured, and carried about with one, and that it even deſerves the notice of the government, when ſo many brave Britons are expoſed upon the waters, in defence of their country. How many might ſuch bags have ſaved when the Prince George was burned, and at the unfortunate affair at St. Cas, upon the coaſt of France, and many other occaſions. With them men would be like as many fiſh; and upon urgent neceſſity, ſuch as at St. Cas, they need not wait upon flat-bottomed boats, as their bags would carry them as far as they pleaſed; and if they were large, a conſiderable weight beſides. In a word, they would ſave many lives, as well as diſpatches and other light things of great importance, and, in a great meaſure, take away the terror and danger of drowning in bad weather, eſpecially in landing and reimbarking in any enterprize.

I am, &c.

At the Deſire of our kind Correſpondent J. G. *we have given the Remedies for the moſt common Diſorders of the Eyes, from a Pamphlet called* The Fabrick of the EYE, &c. explained: *More eſpecially as we are informed, by a ſkilful Surgeon, that they are very efficacious Preparations for the Purpoſes they are intended to ſerve.*

"WHEN it is the extreme moiſture of the ball of the eye alone, which makes objects appear confuſed, the placing a piece of thick, clear glaſs between the eye, and the thing to be ſeen, renders it diſtinct again. Philoſophy may puzzle at an explanation of this, but it is enough to know it is a fact. Therefore, in theſe caſes, let a pair of ſpectacles be made of plain, thick coach-window glaſs, without any convexity; and let the perſon read with theſe, and, at the ſame time, uſe the following medicine; to dry up the abundant moiſture, and remove the cauſe. Grind to a fine powder a drachm of the white troches of rhazes, and ten grains of white vitriol; mix, by degrees, with theſe, ſix ounces of plantain-water. Waſh the eyes night and morning with this.

Avoid much reading, and never examine any thing but with a moderate light. Never face a ſtrong, bright fire; and when it is neceſſary to come into the ſunſhine, always keep the eyes half ſhut. Never look into the ſky, nor at the flame of a candle, nor read, write, or work by candle-light.

It will be ſoon ſeen whether the eyes be rendered drier by this practice. If they be, the perſon will ſoon be cured; if not, the next reſource is ſome drain for the humour. Three doſes of moderate phyſick ſhould be taken, each at two days diſtance from the other. If this does not ſucceed, a bliſter, ſeton, or iſſue, muſt be the next attempt: But bliſters inflame, and iſſues diſcharge irregularly. I have always found a ſeton in the neck the moſt effectual. It is near the part, and the diſcharge is conſiderable. The trouble of it is more than the pain: But if it were greater, the ſight is of ſo much conſequence, that people ſhould not think much of it. All this time the eye-water, before directed, ſhould be uſed. There are very few caſes this method will not effectually cure: And if only ſuch glaſſes as

are here directed have been uſed, the ſight will be perfect again, as ſoon as the cure is performed; and there will be no need of ſpectacles. But if the perſon has, idly, inſtead of plain glaſſes, uſed ſpectacles, he muſt continue them, even when the cure is finiſhed: For the eyes having been accuſtomed to theſe, will not be able to ſee diſtinctly without them.

When a decay or weakneſs of ſight comes on earlier than could reaſonably be expected, and without any diſeaſe or other apparent cauſe, it ſometimes will be in the power of medicine to relieve it; at leaſt there will be no ill attending the uſe of the following remedy.

Slip off two ounces of the leaves of roſemary, put them whole into a bottle, with a pint of brandy, and ſhake it once a day; let this ſtand three days, then ſtrain it off, and let the clear tincture run thro' paper: Mix a tea ſpoonful of this, with four tea ſpoonfuls of plantain-water: Make it warm, and waſh the inſide of the eye with it every night, going to bed, moving about the eye-lids, that ſome of it may get perfectly in between the lid and the eye. By degrees put leſs and leſs water to the tincture, till at length a tea ſpoonful of each be mixed for uſe: And let this be continued a long time, waſhing the eye with ſome of it every night.

The decay of ſight, in theſe caſes, is owing to the cryſtaline's growing too flat; and this is often occaſioned by the weakneſs, and coldneſs of the part. This tincture will remove the cauſe, and will often reſtore that part of the eye to its natural form, and the ſight will be perfect."

"In dry inflammations of the eyes, bleeding is the firſt thing to be done; and it often performs a cure alone: But it is better to add to its efficacy, by the following eaſy application. Mix a quarter of a pint of plantain-water, with two ſpoonfuls of brandy: Put to it fifteen grains of levigated tutty. Waſh the inner part of the eye with this, four or five times a day.

If this does not cure, let the bleeding be repeated the third morning; and the day after, let a gentle purge be taken. Continue the uſe of the eye-water; and at night bind gently over the eyes a linen, ſix or eight times doubled, and moiſtened with red wine, in which a few red roſe-buds have been boiled. This method, will in all caſes, where there are no particular circumſtances, perform a cure.

In inflammations with moiſture, more is to be conſidered, becauſe more ſymptoms occur.

Bleeding is neceſſary, and it muſt be repeated occaſionally.

Diſſolve three grains of ſalt of lead, in a quarter of a pint of plantain-water; and waſh the eye with this four or five times a day.

If the complaint do not grow better, uſe the following. Grind to a fine powder half a drachm of roach-alum; mix this with the white of a new laid egg, and beat them up very well together, till they are mixed into a curd. Spread this upon a doubled linen rag, and lay it over the eye. Let it lye on two hours. Let this be repeated as there is occaſion; and if the diſorder do not give way to theſe remedies, a ſeton muſt be made in the neck.

When a thick humour faſtens the eye-lids together in a morning, and the corner of the eye is ſore, and the whole globe troubled with an itching; the beſt remedy is ointment of tutty. A piece of this, as big as the head of the largeſt pin, muſt be put into the corner of the eye at night, going to bed; and three times a day the following water muſt be uſed. Pick off an ounce of leaves of *vervain*, freſh gathered. Pour upon them a pint of boiling water; let it ſtand till cold, and then ſtrain it off thro' a ſieve; let it ſettle to be quite clear; and add to it four ſpoonfuls of brandy; let the eye be waſhed with this, every two or three hours. The virtues of vervain are not ſufficiently known."

"In ſome inflammations the eyes always ſeem to be filled with dirt, and the pain is exceſſive. This ariſes from a thick humour, which is ſecreted within the eye-lid, which covers it at firſt like a jelly, and afterwards hardens into little lumps of a kind of ſolid matter. Theſe hurt the eye, and feel like dirt in it.

Rub to powder ſix grains of levigated lapis calaminaris; add to it ſix grains of ſugar of lead, and eight grains of crude ſal armoniac. When theſe are very fine, mix them with half a pint of plantain-water, and let the eye be waſhed with this four or five times a day.

When the eyes are inflamed, and red only at the corners, or for ſome little way thence toward the centre of the eye, but the upper and lower part are not affected, the cure is generally eaſy: But it muſt be taken in time; for this diſeaſe, if neglected, is very apt to degenerate into a worſe. The following eye-water will uſually cure it in a few days time, when only the corners are ſwelled and ſore. Rub to a fine powder half a drachm of white

vitriol: Mix it with a ſcruple of the powder of florentine iris, and put them into a bottle, with a pint and four ounces of plantain-water; ſhake the whole together, and waſh the eyes twice or three times a day.

If a pimple riſe upon the globe of the eye, it adds greatly to the pain of theſe inflammations. The common methods muſt be uſed, and the patient muſt be kept carefully from facing any ſtrong light. When matter is formed in the pimple, which will be in ſome time, it muſt be let out by opening the top of it with a lancet, and then the eye muſt be waſhed with the vervain eye-water, till it is perfectly well.

Sometimes five or ſix little ſores will be formed in different parts of the eye, which will become ulcers, and will be not only very painful, but ſometimes will leave ſcars that hurt the ſight. This requires a more powerful remedy than the former.

Tie a piece of camphire in a rag, and put it into a bottle, with a pint of plantain-water. When it has been two days in the water, that will be fit to uſe. Waſh the eye with it four or fives times a day, and then uſe the following.

Rub to fine powder a ſcruple of the lapis divinus; then add a quarter of an ounce of ſugar-candy; and diſſolve the whole in a pint of plantain-water: Add two ſpoonfuls of brandy, and waſh the eye with this till the little ulcers are cleanſed and healed; then bathe the eye three times a day with warm milk.

Sometimes the whole eye, and eye-lids, and even the noſe, will be ſwelled and inflamed, ſoon after the firſt appearance of what is called the blood-ſhot. This requires immediate and plentiful bleeding.

Mix plantain-water, half a pint, with two ſpoonfuls of brandy, and frequently bathe all the parts with this, warm: At night let the following be laid on, alſo warm. Boil ſome marſhmallow root ſliced thin, in common water, till it is quite ſoft; maſh it with a little of the water, and a piece of crumb of bread, and lay on ſome of this all over where the inflammation goes.

The bleeding muſt be repeated at times, and a purge taken every other day. If this does not ſucceed, a ſeton muſt be made in the neck. No care is too much in this caſe, for the humour is ſo ſharp, that the ſight is in great danger; and even the little ſores, made by it on the cheeks and noſe, leave ſcars that never wear out."

"Sometimes after a blow, or from the effect of a violent cold, the body of the eye will ſwell out, ſo that the ſight will appear ſunk in form of a hole in the middle. This is attended with great pain and danger, unleſs proper remedies be uſed, the white of the eye will riſe out to near half an inch in thickneſs; and matter will be formed by which the eye will be deſtroyed. Whether a blow, or a fever, or whatever be the cauſe, bleeding is immediately neceſſary; and it muſt be repeated two or three times. Sweating the part is alſo very proper; and for this purpoſe the beſt thing is plantain-water with a little brandy. This muſt be warmed, and cloths, wetted in it, muſt be applied frequently to the eye, to keep all that part of the face in a gentle dew. A briſk purge, unleſs theſe ver render this improper, ſhould be given every other day.

It will be ſoon ſeen whether the ſwelling and inflammation abates. If they do not, there is danger of matter being formed, which probably will deſtroy the ſight.

To prevent this, uſe the following. Boil red roſes in red port wine, and add a few leaves of roſemary; when the wine is very ſtrong of the ingredients, dip pieces of linen, many times doubled, into it, and apply them to the eye on the outſide, binding them gently on, without preſſing. Let this be repeated once in a quarter of an hour; and with the effect of purges and bleeding, it will probably ſucceed. If not, the ſurgeon ſhould be called in, for there will be need of a very ſkilful hand, and great knowledge, to prevent the moſt extream miſchief."

There has been lately publiſhed A Diſcourſe on the Conduct of the Government in reſpect to neutral Nations, during the preſent War; *in which all the Arguments made uſe of by one of our Correſpondents* * *againſt the* Dutch *having any Right to carry on the* French *Trade for them, are fully and ſtrongly enforced, particularly, that of our not being obliged to fulfil our Part of any Treaty ſubſiſting between us, becauſe the* Dutch *have not performed theirs. Upon this Subject the Author obſerves as follows.*

"TREATIES of alliance being nothing more than ſtipulations of mutual advantages between two communities in favour of each other, ought to be conſidered in the nature of a bargain; the conditions of which are always ſuppoſed to be equal, at leaſt in the opinion of thoſe who make it: He therefore, who breaks his part of the contract, deſtroys the equality or juſtice of it, and forfeits all pretence to thoſe benefits, which the other

* *See before, p.* 323—327, *and p.* 390—394.

other party had ſtipulated in his favour: "*Si pars una* (ſays Grotius *) *Fœdus violaverit, poterit altera a Fœdere diſcedere, nam capita Fœderis ſingula conditionis vim habent.*" And Puffendorf, ſpeaking of conventions, ſays †, "*Nec hæc alterum obligant, ubi ab uno legibus conventionis non fuerit ſatisfactum.*"

And a little after he obſerves thus:

"That the poſſeſſions of the crown of Great-Britain in Europe have been attacked by the armies of France;—that in ſuch caſe Holland is obliged by treaties to grant immediate ſuccours, and after a certain time to join with Great-Britain in open war;—that ſhe hath not performed theſe conditions, and hath therefore forfeited all title to any advantages contained in thoſe treaties, and above all to ſuch, as may ariſe from the nature of the war itſelf."

And after fully confirming theſe obſervations, he anſwers two objections as follows:

"It will, however, perhaps be objected, that England was the aggreſſor in the preſent war, and that unleſs ſhe had been firſt attacked, the caſe of the guaranties did not exiſt."—True it is, that the treaties, which contain theſe guaranties, are called defenſive treaties only; but the words of them, and particularly of that of 1678, by no means expreſs the point clearly in the ſenſe of the objection; they guaranty, in general, certain rights and poſſeſſions of both parties, and when they declare, what ſhall be done, in caſe either ſhall be "attacked," or "moleſted," in thoſe parts, which are the objects of the guaranties, it is not mentioned as neceſſary, that this ſhould be the firſt attack;—if however we allow the treaties to have all the meaning, which they who make this objection can require, the evidence of facts will ſufficiently prove, that France was the aggreſſor in the preſent war;—if we look to America, the preſent war there is little more than a continuation of the laſt, repeated uſurpations of the poſſeſſions of Great-Britain have been there the conſtant employment of France, almoſt from the hour in which the treaty of Aix was ſigned; and theſe were at laſt followed by an avowed military attack upon a fort belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, by regular troops, acting under a commiſſion from the court of France:—If we conſider America, as having no concern in the preſent queſtion; France will alſo be found to have been the aggreſſor in the European war:—If we regard the intention alone, the firſt hoſtile intention in Europe was the deſign to invade Great-Britain, ſufficiently proved, and avowed by the preparations which France made for it:—If we look for the firſt overt-act, France made the firſt open attack upon Minorca;—the opinion indeed of the parties concerned ſufficiently ſhew, that the attack upon Minorca was the opening of the European war; notwithſtanding all, which had paſſed elſewhere, propoſals for an accommodation of the American diſputes were never diſcontinued, nor the war conſidered as univerſal, till that iſland was abſolutely invaded. As for the captures at ſea, they muſt be conſidered as belonging to the American war. They were made in conſequence of the hoſtilities there firſt commenced, and were ſeized as reprizals, for the injuries there committed upon the property of the people of England; as ſuch they were always declared to be taken by the miniſters of England, and the value of them to be on that account retained ‡; and the legiſlature hath expreſsly refuſed to diſtribute it among the captors, as they have done in reſpect to all other prizes, which have been made ſince the war of Europe began: But even if this diſtinction, which puts the queſtion out of all doubt, had not been made by the government of Great-Britain, theſe captures ſurely can never be looked upon but as a part of the American war; as ſuch a war muſt always be ſupported by ſuccours ſent from Europe, it is abſurd to ſuppoſe that either party in this caſe would not endeavour, as far as he was able, to take or deſtroy entirely the ſhipping of his enemy, by which alone thoſe ſuccours could be conveyed: Countries, which have very little internal force within themſelves, cannot be defended but by ſuch troops as are thrown into them; to defeat therefore the only means by which this can be effected, muſt be eſteemed as material a part of ſuch a war, as the means to inveſt a fortreſs are a material part of a ſiege.—But after all, when the execution of guaranties depends on queſtions like theſe, it will never, I fear, be difficult for an ally, who hath a mind to break his engagements, to find an evaſion to eſcape; it is his duty, however, on ſuch occaſions, to weigh well the ſpirit of his alliances, and to conſider which party hath always ſhewn the moſt ambition, or hath moſt inclination and ability to invade the dominions of his neighbour; it is not the firſt military action alone, but the uſurpation of another's right, or the denial of juſtice, which in the opinion of the

* *Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis, Lib.* ii. *Cap.* xv. *ſect.* 15. † *Puffendorf de Jure Naturæ & Gentium, Lib.* iii. *Cap.* viii. *ſect.* 8. ‡ *See the Engliſh declaration of war.*

the ableſt writers denominate the aggreſſor, and evince the commencement of a war.

A more ſubtle objection will ſtill perhaps be made, to what has been ſaid: It will be urged, "that tho' France was the aggreſſor in Europe, yet that it was only in conſequence of the hoſtilities commenced before in America; with which it is determined by treaties, that Holland is to have no concern; and that the rights conteſted at preſent are not contained in the guaranties."—If the reaſoning, on which this objection is founded, was admitted, it would alone be ſufficient to deſtroy the effects of every guaranty, and to extinguiſh that confidence, which nations mutually place in each other, on the faith of defenſive alliances: It points out to the enemy a certain method of avoiding the inconvenience of ſuch an alliance: It ſhews him where he ought to begin his attack; let only the firſt effort be made upon ſome place not included in the guaranty, and after that, he may purſue his views againſt the very object of it, without any apprehenſions of the conſequence; let France firſt attack ſome little ſpot belonging to Holland in America, and her barrier would be no longer guarantied: To argue in this manner would be to trifle with the moſt ſolemn engagements. The proper object of guaranties is the preſervation of ſome particular country in the poſſeſſion of ſome particular power. The treaties above-mentioned, promiſe the defence of the dominions of each party in Europe, ſimply and abſolutely, whenever they are "attacked" or "moleſted." If in the preſent war the firſt attack was made out of Europe, it is manifeſt, that long ago an attack hath alſo been made in Europe; and that is beyond a doubt the caſe of theſe guaranties.

Let us try, however, if we cannot diſcover what hath once been the opinion of Holland on a point of this nature.—It hath already been obſerved, that the defenſive alliance between England and Holland of 1678, is but a copy of the twelve firſt articles of the French treaty of 1662; ſoon after Holland had concluded this laſt alliance with France, ſhe became engaged in a war with England; the attack then firſt began, as in the preſent caſe, out of Europe, on the coaſt of Guinea; and the cauſe of the war was alſo the ſame, a diſputed right to certain poſſeſſions out of the bounds of Europe, ſome in Africa, and others in the Eaſt-Indies: Hoſtilities having continued for ſome time in thoſe parts, they afterwards commenced alſo in Europe; immediately upon this, Holland declared, that the caſe of that guaranty did exiſt; and demanded the ſuccours, which were ſtipulated: I need not produce the memorials of their miniſters to prove this; hiſtory ſufficiently informs us, that France acknowledged the claim, granted the ſuccours, and entered even into open war in the defence of her ally: Here then we have the ſentiments of Holland on the ſame article, in a caſe minutely parallel: France alſo pleads in favour of the ſame opinion, tho' her conceſſion in this reſpect, checked at that time her youthful monarch in the firſt eſſay of his ambition, delayed for ſeveral months his entrance into the Spaniſh provinces, and brought on him the enmity of England.

If any doubt can yet remain about the meaning and intent of this article, it may farther be proved from the opinion of the miniſter who made it:—Immediately after Holland was engaged in the war abovementioned, ſhe ſent to the court of France Monſ. Van Beuningen, to preſs the execution of that guaranty, which he had himſelf concluded: It is remarkable, that in his converſations on this ſubject with Monſ. de Lionne, the ſame objection was debated, againſt which I now contend: Van Beuningen treated it with great contempt; he aſked Monſ. de Lionne *, if the pretence of the European war being only a continuation of that of Africa, was what the Engliſh alone alledged to deprive them of the ſuccours of France; or whether the French miniſtry laid any ſtreſs upon it, as an argument, at all to be ſupported. De Lionne at firſt gave him to underſtand, that he thought it of ſome weight, "*A quoi, je repondis,*" ſays Van Beuningen, "*que je ne croyois pas, que cette objection fut ſerieuſe, puis qu' il dit alors, que celui, qui a commencé la Guerre en Guinneé, & de la en Europe, n'a pas commencé de Guerre en Europe; & ne pouvoit paſſer pour troubler la paix & le commerce en Europe, parce qu' il l'avoit troublé ailleurs auparavant;*" and then he adds, "*Ce, que j'ajoutai a ce raiſonnement pour refuter cette objection, reſta ſans repliqué.*" This was the ſame Monſ. Van Beuningen who negotiated our defenſive treaty of 1678; he made the terms of both theſe guaranties preciſely alike; and we before ſhewed, that our own caſe at preſent is exactly the ſame as this, on which his opinion hath been produced."

INDIAN

* *Lettre de Monſieur Van Beuningen à Monſieur de Witt, December 26, 1664.*

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

SPEECH *of the Chief of the* Mickmakis, *or* Maricheets *Savages, dependent on the Government of* Cape Breton. *From* An Account of their Cuſtoms and Manners, *lately publiſhed.*

"WHEN all the peltry of the beaſts killed in the enemy's country (with whom they are about to declare war) is piled in a heap, the oldeſt Sagamo, or chieftain of the aſſembly, gets up, and aſks, What weather it is? Is the ſky clear? Does the ſun ſhine? On being anſwered in the affirmative, he orders the young men to carry the pile of peltry to a riſing-ground, or eminence, at ſome little diſtance from the cabbin, or place of aſſembly. As this is inſtantly done, he follows them, and as he walks along begins, and continues his addreſs to the ſun in the following terms:"

"Be witneſs, thou great and beautiful luminary, of what we are this day going to do in the face of thy orb! If thou didſt diſapprove us, thou wouldſt, this moment, hide thyſelf, to avoid affording the light of thy rays to all the actions of this aſſembly. Thou didſt exiſt of old, and ſtill exiſteth. Thou remaineſt for ever as beautiful, as radiant, and as beneficent, as when our firſt fore-fathers beheld thee. Thou wilt always be the ſame. The father of the day can never fail us; he who makes every thing vegetate, and without whom cold, darkneſs, and horror, would every where prevail. Thou knoweſt all the iniquitous procedure of our enemies towards us. What perfidy have they not uſed; what deceit have they not employed, whilſt we had no room to diſtruſt them? There are now more than five, ſix, ſeven, eight moons revolved ſince we left the principal amongſt our daughters with them, in order thereby to form the moſt durable alliance with them (for, in ſhort, we and they are the ſame thing, as to our being, conſtitution, and blood;) and yet we have ſeen them look on theſe girls of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank, *Kayheepidetchque*, as mere playthings for them, an amuſement, a paſtime put by us into their hands, to afford them a quick and eaſy conſolation, for the fatal blows we had given them in the preceding war. Yet, we had made them ſenſible, that this ſupply of our principal maidens was, in order that they ſhould re-people their country more honourably, and to put them under a neceſſity of conviction, that we were now become ſincerely their friends, by delivering to them ſo ſacred a pledge of amity, as our principal blood. Can we then, unmoved, behold them ſo baſely abuſing that thorough confidence of ours? Beautiful, all-ſeeing, all-penetrating luminary! without whoſe influence the mind of man has neither efficacy nor vigour, thou haſt ſeen to what a pitch that nation (who are however our brothers) has carried its inſolence towards our principal maidens. Our reſentment would not have been ſo extreme with reſpect to girls of more common birth, and the rank of whoſe fathers had not a right to make ſuch an impreſſion on us. But here we are wounded in a point there is no paſſing over in ſilence or unrevenged. Beautiful luminary! who art thyſelf ſo regular in thy courſe, and in the wiſe diſtribution thou makeſt of thy light from morning to evening, wouldſt thou have us not imitate thee? And whom can we better imitate? The earth ſtands in need of thy governing thyſelf as thou doſt towards it. There are certain places, where thy influence does not ſuffer itſelf to be felt, becauſe thou doſt not judge them worthy of it. But, as for us, it is plain that we are thy children; for we can know no origin but that which thy rays have given us, when firſt marrying, efficaciouſly, with the earth we inhabit, they impregnated its womb, and cauſed us to grow out of it like the herbs of the field, and the trees of the foreſt, of which thou art equally the common father. To imitate thee then, we cannot do better than no longer to countenance or cheriſh thoſe, who have proved themſelves ſo unworthy thereof. They are no longer, as to us, under a favourable aſpect. They ſhall dearly pay for the wrong they have done us. They have not, it is true, deprived us of the means of hunting for our maintenance and cloathing; they have not cut off the free paſſage of our canoes, on the lakes and rivers of this country; but they have done worſe; they have ſuppoſed in us a tameneſs of ſentiments, which does not, nor cannot, exiſt in us. They have defloured our principal maidens in wantonneſs, and lightly ſent them back to us. This is the juſt motive which cries out for vengeance. Sun! be thou favourable to us in this point, as thou art in that of our hunting, when we beſeech thee to guide us in queſt of our daily ſupport. Be propitious to us, that we may not fail of diſcovering the ambuſhes that may be laid for us; that we may not be ſurprized unawares in our cabbins, or elſe-

where; and, finally, that we may not fall into the hands of our enemies. Grant them no chance with us, for they deſerve none. Behold the ſkins of their beaſts now a burnt-offering to thee! Accept it, as if the fire-brand I hold in my hands, and now ſet to the pile, was lighted immediately by thy rays, inſtead of our domeſtick fire."

INVOCATION *of the* MOON. *From the ſame.*

"HOW great, O Moon! is thy goodneſs, in actually, for our benefit, ſupplying the place of the father of the day, as, next to him, thou haſt concurred to make us ſpring out of that earth we have inhabited from the firſt ages of the world, and takeſt particular care of us, that the malignant air of the night ſhould not kill the principle and bud of life within us. Thou regardeſt us, in truth, as thy children. Thou haſt not, from the firſt time, diſcontinued to treat us like a true mother. Thou guideſt us in our nocturnal journies. By the favour of thy light it is, that we have often ſtruck great ſtrokes in war; and more than once have our enemies had cauſe to repent their being off their guard in thy clear winter-nights. Thy pale rays have often ſufficiently lighted us, for our marching in a body without miſtaking our way; and have enabled us not only to diſcover the ambuſhes of the enemy, but often to ſurprize him aſleep. However we might be wanting to ourſelves, thy regular courſe was never wanting to us. Beautiful ſpouſe of the Sun! give us to diſcover the tracks of elks, mooſe-deer, martins, lynxes, and bears, when urged by our wants, we purſue by night the hunt after theſe beaſts. Give to our women the ſtrength to ſupport the pains of child-birth, render their wombs prolifick, and their breaſts inexhauſtible fountains."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine, for October (p. 523.) Mr. Eagland pronounces Mr. P. P's. anſwer to the law queſtion (p. 305.) to be deciſive; but I muſt beg leave to diſſent from him. Mr. P. P. gives the nephew one-third of the mother's ſhare; whereas the will, in one of the caſes therein ſpecified, expreſsly gives him one-half of her ſhare. Mr. P. P. makes the nephew's ſhare two ninths, and the daughter's four-ninths of the ſon's ſhare; but in the will, the nephew's ſhare is one-third, and the daughter's two-thirds of the ſon's ſhare. The fundamental error, in all the anſwers hitherto publiſhed, is the not fixing a mean for the mother's ſhare. The relative proportions of all the ſhares, except the mother's, are ſettled in the will. The ſon's, the daughter's, and the nephew's ſhares, are to each other invariably, as 6, 4, and 2; but the mother's ſhare is in one caſe 6, and in another 4 of theſe parts. Conſequently, in the preſent caſe, which is a combination of the other two, her ſhare muſt be 5, a mean between 6 and 4. Divide, therefore, the 2000l. into 17 equal parts, and give the ſon 6, the mother 5, the daughter 4, and the nephew 2. Then the ſon's ſhare will be $705\frac{1}{17}$l. the mother's $588\frac{4}{17}$l. the daughter's $470\frac{10}{17}$l. and the nephew's $235\frac{5}{17}$l.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble ſervant,

Newent, Glouceſterſhire, Nov. 22, 1758. WM. DAVIES.

Berlin, Nov. 21. *By Authority.*

The Relation of the King's Campaign, in 1758, *continued from p.* 600.

AFTER M. de Harſch had raiſed the ſiege of Neiſſe, the king ſent the corps under general Fouquet over the river of that name. The enemy immediately raiſed the blockade of Coſel. They took a ſecond thought, and returned to blockade it again: But the corps that approached the fortreſs was driven off, and loſt its baggage, and above 100 men, who were made priſoners. M. de Harſch hath retired into Bohemia, and M. de Ville keeps near Jagerndorff.

The King's army ſet out on the 8th from the neighbourhood of Neiſſe, to go back to Saxony, where the enterpriſes of the Auſtrians made our ſpeedy return neceſſary. During our abſence, M. Daun had marched towards Dreſden, in hopes of taking it by aſſault. He encamped, on the 10th, within cannon-ſhot of that city. The army of prince Henry repaſſed the Elbe, and took its camp on the ſide of the Black-Gate, inclining towards the eminence of Weiſſen Hirſch. M. Daun cannonaded the town; and his light troops, ſupported by the grenadiers of his army, having attempted to make themſelves maſters of the ſuburbs at Pirna-Gate and See-Thor-Gate, the governor, count Schmettau, ſet fire to theſe ſuburbs. This fire ſtopt the Auſtrians, and gave the king, and general Wedel, and count Dohna, time to come up, though by different roads. The enemy's deſign was to

to make themſelves maſters of Torgau, Dreſden, and Leipſick, at the ſame time, and with the two bodies of forces under Laudoun and O'Kelly, to keep the king out of Luſatia.

When M. de Haddick advanced againſt Torgau, he was repulſed with loſs by general Wedel, who purſued him to the neighbourhood of Eulenbourg. Count Dohna followed him. They drove the enemy from Eulenbourg, took an hundred priſoners, three pieces of cannon, and ſome baggage. The ſiege of Leipſick was raiſed at the ſame time; whilſt the king was driving Laudoun and O'Kelly before him, who retreated to Zittau. On the 10th, M. Daun raiſed the ſiege of Dreſden, and the king arrived there the 20th. The army of the empire (as it calls itſelf) as well as the Auſtrians, is falling back to Bohemia; and, according to all appearance, the campaign is drawing to an end. There have been ſix ſieges raiſed almoſt at the ſame time; that of Colberg, carried on by general Palmbach, under the orders of marſhal Fermor; that of Neiſſe, by M. de Harſch; that of Coſel, by an Hungarian, whoſe name we know not; that of Dreſden, by marſhal Daun; the blockade of Torgau, by M. Haddick, and that of Leipſick, by the prince of Deux-Ponts. One may ſay of all theſe formidable armies, which have kept the field this year, "The mountain in labour brought forth a mouſe."

The Succeſs the new TRAGEDY *of* CLEONE *has met with, in its Repreſentation, is an Inſtance, that Virtue and the tender Affections have ſtill many Votaries, and the gentle Touches of Humanity in that Compoſition, cannot fail of endearing the Author to the Publick: We ſhall give the following Account of it to our Readers.*

THE ſtory is built on the old legend of St. Genevieve, written originally in French, and from thence tranſlated into Engliſh, about an hundred years ſince, by Sir William Lower. This piece, when firſt written, conſiſted only of three acts, which being ſhewn to Mr. Pope about three years before his death, he adviſed the author to extend it to five. After Mr. Pope's deceaſe, however, it was laid aſide for ſeveral years, till, at length, the author happened to fall on a method of altering and extending the plan, which brought it to its preſent ſtate.

The Dramatis Perſonæ are the following;

Siſroy, a general officer.—Beaufort, ſen. the father of Cleone.—Beaufort, jun. her brother.—Paulet, the friend of Siſroy.—Glanville, a near relation.—Ragozin, a ſervant, corrupted by Glanville.—Cleone, the wife of Siſroy.—Iſabella, her companion.—A child about five years old, ſon to Siſroy and Cleone.

The following is the fable on which it is founded.

Siſroy, a commander in the army, is huſband to Cleone, from whom he has been abſent three years. They have a ſon about five years of age; and in the ſame houſe with Cleone lives Paulet, a young gentleman, who is a friend to Siſroy. In the family are two relations, Glanville and Iſabella. Glanville endeavours to make it be believed, that he has been defrauded of an eſtate, of which Siſroy is in poſſeſſion, and which he endeavours to obtain, by murdering all who ſhould obſtruct his villainous deſigns. The ſcheme which he forms to effect his purpoſe is the following. He writes a letter to Siſroy, the bearer of which is Ragozin, wherein he acquaints him that Cleone has been falſe to him, and mentions Paulet as the adulterer. On the receipt of this letter, Siſroy writes back to Glanville to ſend Cleone to her father's houſe. In the mean time Glanville reſolves to murder Paulet, that he may no longer be an hindrance to his project, and on the return of Siſroy to lay the charge of Paulet's death on him by means of falſe witneſſes. And in the interval between the death of Paulet and the return of Siſroy, his deſign is to violate Cleone, who had preferred Siſroy to him; and if he does not ſucceed in his attempt, to murder her and her ſon, to glut his revenge. All this he endeavours to effect by means of Iſabella, whom he gains by a pretended love; and Ragozin, whom he perſuades to be the murderer, by the promiſes of gain.

The firſt act opens with an interview between Glanville and Iſabella, wherein Glanville perſuades her that his views are perfectly honeſt, and that he means, as to her particular, to "ſanctify their joys by ſacred wedlock." Iſabella is with difficulty perſuaded that Siſroy has defrauded Glanville of the eſtate, and adds,

"But grant thou ſhould'ſt ſucceed,
what will enſue? [heir,
Suppoſe him dead, doth he not leave an
An infant ſon? He will prevent thy claim.—"

To which Glanville anſwers,

"That bar were eaſily removed."

At this inſtant enters Ragozin, with the following letter from Siſroy, in anſwer to that of Glanville, which Glanville reads to Iſabella.

"Tho' thou haſt ſtabbed me to the heart, I cannot but thank thy goodneſs for the tender regard thou haſt ſhown to my honour. The traitor Paulet ſhall die by my own hand: That righteous vengeance muſt be mine. Mean time, forbid the villain's entrance to my houſe. As to her who was once my wife, let her go to her father's, to whom I have written, leaving it to him to vindicate her virtue, or conceal her ſhame. I am in too much confuſion to add more. SIFROY."

The third ſcene changes to another room, in which are preſent Cleone and Paulet. Cleone laments the long abſence of Sifroy. Paulet endeavours to recover her ſpirits, by aſſuring her, that her conſort has gained a victory over the enemy, whoſe chief commander was ſlain by the hand of Sifroy himſelf. But this is of little avail. Cleone diſcovers ſome ſecret uneaſineſs, and declares, that ſhe has cauſe to fear that Iſabella is the wife of Glanville, the latter of whom ſhe ſuſpects of baſe deſigns againſt her. Soon afterwards Cleone hears Glanville's voice, and ſends Paulet into another room, that he may overhear them. Glanville enters, and endeavours to corrupt the chaſte, the innocent Cleone, by repreſenting Sifroy as having little regard for her, and telling her,

"Methinks the man but ill deſerves your truth, [arms,
Who leaves the ſweet elyſium of your
To tread the dangerous fields of horrid war."

And throughout the whole ſcene he endeavours to perſuade her to yield to his embraces; but this ſhe refuſes with an inflexible reſolution. In the midſt of this diſcourſe Paulet burſts into the room, and ſhames him to his face; but Glanville, in his defence, declares, that he only did it to try her conſtancy, and then departs. Soon afterwards he re-enters to them with Ragozin; and produces the letter from Sifroy, wherein he forbids Paulet entrance into the houſe. Paulet urges, that the hand is forged, and gives a challenge to Glanville, which the latter accepts; but on Paulet's departure, Glanville immediately gives orders to Ragozin to waylay and murder him.

The ſecond act opens with another interview between Glanville and Iſabella, wherein ſhe acquaints him, that ſhe had ſhewn the letter to Cleone, "forg'd againſt *himſelf*,"

"Preſſing her inſtant flight, and branding *him*
With black deſigns againſt her life."

And that ſhe thereupon reſolved to make her eſcape: Ragozin enters, and acquaints Glanville that he had effected his purpoſe againſt Paulet, and had left him to an haſty burial where Glanville had appointed. Glanville then ſends Ragozin to intercept Cleone and her ſon in Badenwood, and, as Ragozin ſays, "direct them to the world unknown."

The fourth ſcene repreſents Cleone with her child, ſeeking Paulet, whom ſhe laments ſhe cannot find. Scene 5. Iſabella enters and urges her flight, whereupon Cleone and her little infant ſet out, after making this invocation:

"But, O great Power! who, bending from thy throne, [man,
Look'ſt down with pitying eyes on erring
Whom weakneſs blinds, and paſſions lead aſtray,
Impute not to Sifroy this cruel wrong!
O heal his boſom, wounded by the darts
Of lying ſlander, and reſtore to him
That peace, which I muſt never more regain."

After a ſhort ſoliloquy of Iſabella, Glanville enters the room, whom Iſabella reproaches with his fears that ſhe would betray him. Iſabella departs, and Glanville going out, is told, that young Beaufort, the brother of Cleone, enquires for him. Beaufort being entered, Glanville tells him, that Cleone and Paulet were both fled together. After this the elder Beaufort enters, and can ſcarce be perſuaded of Cleone's guilt; but for ſatisfaction, both the father and ſon reſolve to go to Paulet's habitation.

Act III. ſcene 1, repreſents Sifroy repeating a ſoliloquy in the area before his houſe. The ſecond ſcene changes to a room in the houſe, in which Iſabella acquaints Glanville, that ſhe ſaw Sifroy paſs by from the window. The next ſcene Iſabella departs and Sifroy enters. In this ſcene Glanville perſuades Sifroy of Cleone's guilt; Sifroy burns with rage, and vows revenge on Paulet. The father is next conducted in, who reaſons with Sifroy on the truth of the charge; during which time enters Beaufort the younger, who aſſures his father that Paulet is murdered, and that Glanville is falſe.

The ſixth ſcene changes to the wood, in which the darkneſs of the night, and the cloſeneſs of the trees, added to the dreadful howl of ſavage beaſts, conſpire to render the ſcene moſt terrifying. In this wood Cleone and her child, who diſcover marks of great terror, are purſued by Ragozin maſked, with a drawn dagger. Cleone is heard to ſhriek with moſt horrid

horrid cries, and retreating back, falls in a ſwoon. Ragozin re-enters, having murdered the child, and eſcapes with all ſpeed, thinking he had alſo killed Cleone. Cleone riſes from her trance, and departs to ſeek her child.

The next ſcene repreſents the child lying murdered in an adjacent part of the wood. Cleone falls down by him, kiſſing his corps, and weeping. Then raiſing herſelf on her arm, after a dead ſilence, and looking by degrees more and more wild, ſhe proceeds, in a diſtracted manner, to prattle to her child as if he was aſleep.

Act IV. Scene, a room in Sifroy's houſe. Iſabella acquaints Glanville that he is betrayed, and lays the charge on Ragozin. Ragozin enters, and aſſuring Glanville that Cleone and her ſon no longer obſtructed his views, inſiſts on his ſtipulated reward that night, which Glanville promiſes to pay.

Then Ragozin departs, and Sifroy enters, and while Sifroy reproaches Glanville for his treacherous proceedings, the father of Cleone, attended with officers, enters the room, and Glanville is taken away guarded to a magiſtrate. Sifroy and Beaufort ſenior ſtill remain, and Beaufort jun. enters, and acquaints them of the murder of Cleone's ſon; and that Cleone, who was quite diſtracted, could not be prevailed on to quit the place. On which they all agree to go to her.

The fifth act opens with the ſcene of the wood. Cleone is diſcovered ſitting by her dead child, over whom ſhe has formed a little bower of ſhrubs and branches of trees. She ſeems very buſy in picking the leaves from a buſh in her hand. Sifroy, Beaufort, ſen. Iſabella, Glanville, Ragozin, and officers, enter the wood, where Sifroy and Beaufort burſt into exclamations of terror, but are inſtantly ſilent on beholding Cleone riſe. Sifroy advances to her, but Cleone ſtill continuing frighted and trembling, ſays,

" Sweet heaven,
Protect me! O if you pity, ſave
My infant!—Caſt away that bloody ſteel!
And on my knees I'll kiſs the gentle hand,
That ſpar'd my child!—Glanville ſhall never know [live,
But we are dead—In this lone wood we'll
And I no more will ſeek my huſband's houſe: [deed!"
And yet I never wrong'd him! never in-
And preſently after,
" Stay, ſtay—for you are good, and will not hurt [you weep?
My lamb. Alas, you weep—why ſhould
I am his mother, yet I cannot weep.
Have you more pity than a mother feels?
But I will weep no more—my heart is cold."

Then Sifroy falling on his knees, repeats the following prayer:

" O mitigate thy wrath, good heaven!
Thou know'ſt [more
My weakneſs—lay not on thy creature
Than he can bare: Reſtore her, O reſtore her!
But if it muſt not be—if I am doom'd
To ſtand a dreadful warning, to deter
Frail man from ſudden paſſion—then, great Power,
O take, in mercy take, this wretched life!"

As Sifroy riſes, Iſabella comes forward, and throws herſelf at his feet.

" Hear, hear me, Sir!—My very heart is pierc'd! [guilt,
And my ſhock'd ſoul, beneath a load of
Sinks down in terrors inſupportable.
'Tis heaven impels me to reveal the crimes
In which, O miſery! I have been involv'd—
Protect me, ſave me from his deſperate rage!"

At theſe words Glanville ſuddenly pulls out a ſhort dagger which he had concealed in his boſom, and attempts to ſtab her; but Sifroy prevents it by wrenching it from him. Ragozin now endeavours to eſcape, but is ſeized by one of the officers. Then Iſabella goes on:

" Tremble, O wretch!—Thou ſee'ſt that heaven is juſt,
Nor ſuffers even ourſelves to hide our deeds.
To death I yield—nor hope, nor wiſh for life—
Permit me to reveal ſome dreadful truths,
And I ſhall die content. Thy hapleſs wife,
Chaſte as the pureſt angel of the ſky,
By Glanville is traduc'd—By him betray'd,
Paulet is murder'd—and by his device,
The lovely child. Inveigled by his arts,
And by the flattering hopes of wealth enſnar'd— [ſoul."
Diſtracting thought! I have deſtroy'd my

In the laſt ſcene, where are preſent Cleone, Sifroy, Beaufort, ſen. and Beaufort, jun. Cleone is repreſented as ſtill diſtracted, and breaking forth into theſe expreſſions:

" O who hath done it!—who hath done this deed [ſweet babe
Of death?—My child is murder'd—my
Bereſt of life!—Thou Glanville! thou art he! [fant!—
O bloody fiend! deſtroy a child! an in-
O wretch, forbear!—See, ſee the little heart
Bleeds on his dagger's point!
[*Looking down to the earth.*
But lo! the furies!—the black fiends of hell

Have ſeiz'd the murderer! look! they tear his heart— [he ſtrikes
That heart which had no pity!—Hark! His eye-balls glare—his teeth together gnaſh
In bitterneſs of anguiſh—While the fiends Scream in his frighted ear—*Thou ſhalt not murder!*"

After this ſhe recovers her reaſon, bids farewell to her father and her huſband, grows fainter and fainter, and at laſt expires.

The moral which is drawn from this Tragedy is expreſſed in an invocation to the Deity, ſpoke by Beaufort, ſen. which concludes the performance.

"Offended Power! at length with pitying eyes
Look on our miſery! Cut ſhort this thread
That links my ſoul too long to wretched life! [fate,
And let mankind, taught by his hapleſs
Learn one great truth, experience finds too late; [flow,
That dreadful ills from raſh reſentment
And ſudden paſſions end in laſting woe."

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

IN the vacation I took a trip into the country, and in my tour viſited one of our univerſities, where I had often admired the ingenuity of the lower people, eſpecially ſuch as attend as ſervants in the ſeveral colleges: This I always imputed to the education of the place, and the frequent intercourſe they muſt neceſſarily have with the ſtudents. But there is ſuch a ſuperabundant fund of learning now ſubſiſting there, that the overflowings of it deſcend even to the *brutes*; inſomuch, that in one day, within the precincts of that univerſity, I found a *celebrated learned horſe*, and a *matchleſs learned dog*, inſtructing the people, and exhibiting lectures to different ſets of pupils, each of them claiming the *peculiar* excellence of doing it *without loſs of time*.

Reflecting on the lives of theſe learned animals, I could not help conſidering them as enjoying a ſort of *travelling-fellowſhips*, and after computing their profits, it was not without ſome degree of envy, that I found, upon a fair calculation, each of them did acquire a more comfortable, and much larger revenue, than moſt of the members in either of our univerſities do receive from the ſtated income of their reſpective *fellowſhips*.

After examining the *dog* and *horſe*, upon comparing the capacity and proficiency of each, I was obliged to give the preference to the former. The *horſe* is no better than a *blundering, learned pedant*: But in the *dog* I obſerved a modeſty, which uſually attends perſons really learned, and was particularly pleaſed with his advertiſement, where, though he can read, write, and caſt accompts very well, yet he obſerves a caution which might well become many much *bolder writers*, for he profeſſes in his publick performances to uſe ſuch words only, *as are not too difficult to ſpell*.

At firſt, I was agreeably amuſed with the ſagacity of the beaſts, ſo much ſuperior to that of the *dancing-bears*, or even of the *almoſt rational elephant*. But on further conſideration, I plainly ſee the bad conſequence of theſe lectures, and am clearly of opinion, that they ought to be diſcountenanced, at leaſt in our univerſities. I well remember that this new branch of learning, now in uſe among the *dogs* and *horſes*, was firſt introduced into theſe kingdoms by *Le Chien Savant*, and as he came from our *natural*, as well as *declared* enemies, this circumſtance affords juſt ground for ſuſpicion — *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*.

The ſuſpicion is ſtrengthened, if we recollect the *time* when he was imported, which was, while the *French court* was endeavouring to cajole and juggle with our miniſtry about the limits of our ſettlements in *America*; and was actually ſowing the ſeeds of diſcord, which have furniſhed fuel for the flames now raging in the preſent war. This led me to conſider the *learned brutes* in a political view.

In the good days of yore, the chief uſe that was made of *brutes* in our publick *ſpectacles*, was, in *bull-baiting* and *cock-fighting*, and in both with good effect. In the latter, each bird with a ſpirit ſtill ſubſiſting among the antient *Britons* in *Wales*, reſenting his wrongs at the peril of his life, and thirſting after glory, and refuſing quarter, at laſt, one, rather than own himſelf vanquiſhed, died on the ſpot. In the former ſport, the bellowing and ſwaggering *bull* did well enough repreſent the *French King*, whom our brave dogs, regardleſs of the wounds and bruiſes they received, with an intrepidity which did honour to their country, never failed to aſſault with repeated attacks, till they had tamed and brought him to reaſon. Nay, in modern times, *Mother Midnight's* dogs might fire the emulation of our common ſoldiers, and inſpire ſentiments which might facilitate the conqueſt of *Louiſbourgh*. But theſe *ſly learned quadrupeds* teach our Britiſh youth baſe and abject principles.

All

All the moral that can be deduced from their performances, can amount to no more than this, viz. That *great emoluments may be acquired by learning to do as we are bidden.* And what a dangerous tendency ſuch leſſons muſt have in a country of liberty I need not mention.

Le Chien Savant might very well read lectures to the ſlaves of his own country; and I am ready to acknowledge, that the lectures of the *matchleſs, learned Engliſh dog* might have their uſe upon the parade in the park: But ſuch ſlaviſh and ſervile notions ought not to be inculcated in places of liberal education, leſt they ſhould poiſon the minds of our generous youth; who, hitherto, I have the pleaſure to obſerve, are *ſufficiently impatient of reſtraint*, and extremely jealous of their liberties. I hope, therefore, to prevail with thoſe whom it may concern, that theſe creatures may not be allowed to exhibit themſelves for the future in *either univerſity*. I am the more earneſt in this requeſt; becauſe, where I was, I obſerved many perſons already inſtructed in this way; and who, in the courſe of their ſtudies, for a number of years paſt, had learned no one thing but the art which theſe learned brutes practice in equal perfection; that is, *The art of doing as they are bidden at the word of command.*

The admirers of learning in *dogs* and *horſes* may pretend, that their exhibiting their lectures, even in the *univerſities*, may have ſome good effect, as it is one means of detecting and expoſing vice, by the wonderful ſagacity which theſe creatures claim of *finding* and *pointing out* the greateſt *whoremaſter*, or greateſt *drunkard* in the company. And, indeed, it was ſuggeſted, that the learned animals had not only the *permiſſion*, but the *authority* of the univerſity officers for this purpoſe, at laſt *Stirbich* fair. But an occurrence that happened while I was there, will detect the falſhood of both theſe pretenders. For the *horſe*, notwithſtanding his pretended ſkill, in executing his *cenſorial office*, blundered upon a noble l—d, and thereby imputed to him a character which, every one muſt allow, he does not deſerve: So that his l——p might have exclaimed, with great propriety—*equo ne credite*, Teucri. Neither could the horſe be ſuppoſed to come to this noble l—d, by the authority of the univerſity officers; for it is certain thoſe gentlemen would not have ſent the horſe upon ſuch an errand out of mere civility, though his l——p has but little preferment to diſpoſe of. Now, if it be clear from this inſtance, that the *learned dogs and horſes* really have not that knowledge which they falſely pretend to have, and that they did *not* act at that laſt fair by the authority of the *univerſity officers*, then this inſtance will ſufficiently make out what I have been ſuggeſting. For, the horſe would not have dared to come to the noble l—d without ſome ſuch authority as could, at all events, protect and ſupport him. Is it not plain then, from this ſingle circumſtance, that theſe animals acted by the authority of ſome ſtill *more noble* perſonage, who very well knew he might make free with his l——p. And whether they were not ſent by that *more noble* perſonage, to promote ſtill more the practice of implicit obedience in that docile univerſity, is ſubmitted to the conſideration of the truly learned heads of it.

However, for fear theſe kind and well intended intimations, ſhould not be allowed their due weight, and other *matchleſs, learned dogs* ſhould hereafter be permitted to exhibit the like lectures within the *ſaid univerſity*, the younger ſtudents, for whoſe ſake I write, are deſired to obſerve, that theſe *docile* and *ſervile dogs* do themſelves only obtain, now and then, a *mouldy cruſt*, or *bone already picked*; while the main profits and emoluments accrue wholly to the *maſter* himſelf; whoſe conſtant cuſtom has always been, and always will be, to *ſhew* and *expoſe his dogs before he feeds them.* E. O.

(See our laſt Vol. p. 637.)

The Thanks of the Houſe of Commons were tendered to Admiral Boſcawen, *by their Right Hon. Speaker, in the following nervous and elegant Terms.*

Admiral Boſcawen!

THE houſe have unanimouſly reſolved, that their thanks ſhould be given to you for the ſervices you have done to your king and country in North America; and it is my duty to convey their thanks to you.

I wiſh I could do it in a manner ſuitable to the occaſion, and as they ought to be given to you, now ſtanding in your place, as a member of this houſe.

But were I able to enumerate and ſet forth, in the beſt manner, the great and extenſive advantages accruing to this nation from the conqueſt of Louiſbourgh, with the Iſlands of Cape-Breton and St. John, I could only exhibit a repetition of what has already been, and is, the genuine and uniform ſenſe and language of every part of the kingdom.

Their

Their joy too has been equal to their ſentiments upon this intereſting event; and in their ſentiments and joy they have carried their gratitude alſo to you, Sir, as a principal inſtrument in theſe moſt important acquiſitions.

You are now therefore receiving the acknowledgments of the people, only in a more ſolemn way—by the voice, the general voice of their repreſentatives in parliament—the moſt honourable fame that any man can arrive at, in this or any other country. It is, on theſe occaſions, a national honour, from a free people; ever cautiouſly to be conferred, in order to be the more eſteemed—to be the greater reward; and which ought to be reſerved for the moſt ſignal ſervices to the ſtate, and the moſt approved merit in them: Such as this houſe has uſually, and very lately made their objects of publick thanks.

The uſe I am perſuaded you will make of this juſt teſtimony, and high reward of your ſervices and merit, will be the preſerving in your own mind a laſting impreſſion of what the commons of Great-Britain are now tendering to you, and in a conſtant continuance of the zeal and ardour for the glory of your king and country, which have made you to deſerve it.

In obedience to the commands of the houſe, I do, with great pleaſure to myſelf, give you the thanks of the houſe, for the ſervices you have done to your king and country in North America.

Upon which admiral Boſcawen ſaid:

Mr. Speaker!

I AM happy in having been able to do my duty; but have not words to expreſs my ſenſe of the diſtinguiſhing reward that has been conferred upon me by this houſe: Nor can I enough thank you, Sir, for the polite and elegant manner in which you have been pleaſed to convey to me the reſolution of the houſe.

Admiral Oſborn's *Anſwer to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, who had ſignified to him their Thanks for his Services.*

SIR,

I WANT words to expreſs my ſenſe of the honour the houſe of commons has been pleaſed to confer upon me, and only hope that you, Sir, will be as gracious to me in repreſenting my gratitude to that auguſt aſſembly, as you have been in acquainting me with their favourable acceptance of my ſervices. I have done no more than my duty. I have only been the humble, though happy inſtrument of executing the wiſe meaſures directed by his majeſty.

I have no title, Sir, to any glory, but what is common to me as a ſeaman, and as an Engliſhman zealous for the ſervice of my country, which is pleaſed to reward me with this inſtance of their approbation. From the ſituation of my health, Sir, I can flatter myſelf with having but few opportunities of employing the remainder of my life, in grateful exertion of my abilities for the honour and intereſt of my country. But as the houſe of commons is ſo glorioufly watchful to encourage the greateſt merit, by rewarding the leaſt, England can never want good officers: And however honoured I am by this diſtinction, may my ſervices be the moſt inconſiderable, that ſhall be thus acknowledged. I am, with the greateſt reſpect,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient, and
moſt humble ſervant,
HENRY OSBORN.

Dec. 8, 1758.

From the IDLER.

PUNCH is a liquor compounded of ſpirit of juices, ſugar and water. The ſpirit volatile and fiery, is the proper emblem of vivacity and wit; the acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency of raillery, and acrimony of cenſure; ſugar is the natural repreſentative of luſcious adulation and gentle complaiſance; and water is the proper hieroglyphick of eaſy prattle, innocent and taſteleſs.

Spirit alone is too powerful for uſe. It will produce madneſs rather than merryment; and inſtead of quenching thirſt, will inflame the blood. Thus wit too conſpicuouſly poured out agitates the hearer with emotions rather violent than pleaſing; every one ſhrinks from the force of its impreſſion, the company ſits intranced and overpowered; all are aſtoniſhed, but nobody are pleaſed.

The acid juices give this genial liquor all its power of ſtimulating the palate. Converſation would become dull and vapid, if negligence were not ſometimes rouſed, and ſluggiſhneſs quickned by due ſeverity and reprehenſion. But acids unmixt will diſtort the face and terrify the palate; and he that has no other qualities than penetration and aſperity, he whoſe conſtant employment is detection and cenſure, who looks only to find faults, and ſpeaks only to puniſh them, will ſoon be dreaded, hated, and avoided.

The taſte of ſugar is generally pleaſing, but it cannot long be eaten by itſelf. Thus meekneſs and courteſy will always recommend the firſt addreſs, but ſoon pall and nauſeate

nauſeate unleſs they are aſſociated with more ſprightly qualities. The chief uſe of ſugar, is to temper the taſte of other ſubſtances, and ſoftneſs of behaviour in the ſame manner mitigates the roughneſs of contradiction, and allays the bitterneſs of unwelcome truth.

Water is the univerſal vehicle by which are conveyed the particles neceſſary to ſuſtenance and growth, by which thirſt is quenched, and all the wants of life and nature are ſupplied. Thus all the buſineſs of the world is tranſacted by artleſs and eaſy talk, neither ſublimed by fancy, nor diſcoloured by affectation, without the harſhneſs of ſatire, or luſciouſneſs of flattery. By this limpid vein of language curioſity is gratified, and all the knowledge is conveyed, which one man is required to impart for the ſafety and convenience of another. Water is the only ingredient in punch which can be uſed alone, and with which man was content till nature framed an artificial want. Thus while we alone deſire to have our ignorance informed, we are the moſt delighted with the plaineſt diction; and it is only in the moments of idleneſs or pride, that we call for the gratifications of wit or flattery.

He only can pleaſe long, who, by tempering the acid of ſatire with the ſugar of civility, and allaying the heat of wit with the frigidity of humble chat, can make the punch of converſation; and as that punch can be drank in the greateſt quantity which has the largeſt proportion of water, ſo that companion will be ofteneſt welcome, whoſe talk flows out with inoffenſive copiouſneſs, and unenvied inſipidity.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM now near ſeventy years old; and in the year 1722, after having unſucceſsfully applied to ſome phyſicians of the greateſt note in London, I was deſired by one of them to paſs a year in Holland, that I might be under Dr. BOERHAAVE's conſtant inſpection at Leyden; to whom reſorted, from all parts of Europe, perſons of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank in caſes of extreme difficulty, moſt of which he either cured, or relieved. For my own part, he perfectly cured me when I little expected it; and there is one *material* fact, of which I can inform the publick, that may be well worth your notice, and therefore I ſend it for your next Magazine.

It is aſſerted that BOERHAAVE, having obtained ſome remiſſion from the ſeverity of the gout, determined to try whether the juices of fumitory, endive, and ſuccory, taken thrice a day in large quantities (namely, about half a pint each doſe) might not contribute to his relief, and, A "*That by a perſeverance in this method he was wonderfully relieved.*"

This is *partly* the truth, tho' *not the whole* truth; for I converſed with him daily at that very time. He took indeed the juices before-mentioned for a fortnight, or thereabouts, as near as I can remember, B yet "*it was not by the perſeverance in this method alone he was ſo wonderfully recovered*;" for when he found his ſtomach would bear the juices of theſe three herbs, and he ſeemed to receive ſome ſmall benefit from them, he told me he would add, and accordingly directed, the juices of C two more herbs, namely, water-creſſes and male ſpeedwell; and that he would likewiſe take every day half an ounce of four gums, well beat up together, in equal quantities, namely, gum ſagapenum, gum opoponax, gum ammoniacum, and gum albanum.—He ſwallowed a drachm of D theſe, made into twelve pills, four times in a day, drinking after them half a pint of the expreſſed juices of the five above-mentioned herbs; and this he continued to do for three months, or more; after which I never heard that he had any return of the gout, tho' he lived ſixteen years longer. E The doctor was a very large man, and his caſe peculiarly bad, therefore I ſuppoſe he judged it neceſſary to take theſe medicines in larger quantities, and to continue them longer than he would have directed to the generality of his patients.

I thought it my duty to acquaint the F publick of this *important* fact, as I happened to have the copy of BOERHAAVE's original preſcription by me; and the more ſo, as what I have here mentioned may probably be of uſe to ſome of my fellow-creatures after I am dead and gone, and when all other medicines have been found G ineffectual. I am, SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

SENEX.

PARALLEL *of* JULIUS CÆSAR *and his* PRUSSIAN MAJESTY.

BOTH of them entered upon the H command of armies about the ſame age; both of them were put to the bans of their ſeveral empires, without valuing them a ruſh. The marriages of both were matters of intereſt rather than inclination; but in that particular, the magnanimity of the Pruſſian greatly ſurpaſſes

that

that of the Roman. The ſcenes of Cæſar's actions were rather glorious than dangerous; thoſe of Frederick were always dangerous, and therefore always glorious. The quickneſs of Cæſar's conqueſts never was exceeded but by thoſe of Frederick. The progreſs of the former was ſwift, that of the latter was rapid. The barbarians againſt whom Cæſar fought, were barbarous in every reſpect. The barbarians who acted againſt Frederick, were barbarous in all ſenſes but in the practice of arms. Cæſar had his Pompey, and Frederick had his Daun: The two former were Romans, the two latter are Germans. Though Cæſar was generally victorious, yet he was ſurprized by Pompey at Dyrrachium; and though Frederick was ſeldom beaten, yet he was in the very ſame manner ſurprized by Daun at Hochkirchen; and each owned he might have been ruined, had his enemy known how to have made uſe of his victory.

Cæſar upon finiſhing his expedition into Africa wrote the ſenate a famous laconick letter, *veni, vidi, vici*; but Frederick could have given an account of the cloſe of his campaign in 1758, more laconically, by one third, VENI, VICI, for the terror of his name prevented his even ſeeing his enemies.

In learning they were equal, both of them were poets, and both of them hiſtorians. Each compoſed the memoirs of his own family. Frederick that of Brandenbourg; Cæſar that of the Julii, which he read over the corpſe of his grandmother; and of which we have a fragment in Suetonius. Cæſar ruined the liberties of Rome; Frederick aſſerted thoſe of Germany. Cæſar was debauched, Frederick is ſober; Cæſar was tall, Frederick is ſhort; Cæſar's noſe was hooked, Frederick's is ſquare. Both of them alike ſhone in the arts of poliſhed life; each of them carried the Muſes both into the field and the cabinet; and to conclude, the character of Frederick, by a ſort of preſcience, was drawn by Lucan in the following line, which he deſigned as the character of Cæſar:

Nil actum reputans dum quid ſupereſſet agendum.

An Account of the Iſland of HISPANIOLA, *or St.* DOMINGO, *with a beautiful* MAP *of that Iſland.*

HISPANIOLA, ſometimes called St. Domingo, from the capital city of that name, is an Iſland of America, in the Atlantick Ocean, and lies between 67 and 75 degrees of weſt longitude, and 18 and 20 degrees of north latitude, being about 50 miles from Cuba, eaſtward, and 70 from Jamaica. From eaſt to weſt it is about 450 miles in length, and 140 broad from north to ſouth. When this iſland was firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards, there were no quadrupeds, but certain ill-favoured, ſmall dogs; but they imported all kinds of European animals, which multiplied extremely. After the Spaniards had exhauſted all the gold they found amongſt the ſands of the rivulets, in the middle of the iſland, and had deſtroyed many hundred thouſands of the natives, they deſerted it, and for a long time it was frequented by the buccaneers, and other rovers, to kill cattle for their hides and tallow, and to victual their ſhips. The French, ſome time afterwards, poſſeſſed themſelves of the north-weſtern parts of the iſland, which they hold to this day (ſee p. 624.) upon which the Spaniards returned, and again ſettled at St. Domingo, and on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, principally to protect their navigation to and from the continent. The iſland is plentifully ſtocked with timber, as oak, cedar, pine, brazil wood, &c. and with ſuch fruits as are found between the Tropicks. Great quantities of ſugar are raiſed here, both by the French and Spaniards, to the great detriment of our ſugar iſlands. The iſland alſo produces tobacco, gums, and medicinal drugs. It has very commodious harbours, and on the north and ſouth ſides of the mountains are fine fertile plains, well watered, and ſubject to be overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon. The capital was taken by Drake in the year 1586, but ſoon quitted; and, in 1654, Cromwell ſent Pen and Venables (ſee p. 236.) to attack the iſland, but they were forced to retire, after which diſappointment they made a conqueſt of Jamaica. Our readers may ſee the ſituation of Hiſpaniola, with reſpect to America, and the other parts of the world, in our fine Chart of the Atlantick Ocean, in our Vol. for 1755, p. 512, and in our elegant Sheet Chart of the World, at p. 64.

A Pamphlet, entitled, The Old Man's Guide to Health and longer Life, *having been lately publiſhed, we ſhall give the ninth Chapter of that ſenſible Performance; the Directions therein contained having a moral, as well as a phyſical Caſt, and being intereſting to Perſons of all Ages.*

WITHOUT entering into the province of the moraliſt or preacher, we may ſay the paſſions demand great regard

gard in preſerving the health of old men. The motion of the blood, in circulation, is greatly affected and altered by them; and the nerves ſuffer more. The whole frame is diſordered; and I have often ſeen diſeaſe, and ſometimes immediate death, the conſequence of giving full way to them.

Nothing in this world is worth the trouble and diſtreſs men bring upon themſelves about it, by giving way to immoderate paſſions. Life is the greateſt bleſſing, and health the next; and theſe ſuffer by that fond indulgence.

That the circulation is diſordered by paſſions, we know from the true and certain indication of the pulſe. In anger it beats violent and hard; in grief faint and ſlow; terrors make it irregular; and ſhame impedes its motions.

Theſe are ſure notices of a diſordered circulation; and old men cannot bear this, even for a time, without damage. The ſtrength of youth reſtores all to its former ſtate when the guſt is over: But age is weak, and cannot. Philoſophy teaches the governing our paſſions; and it is true wiſdom. The old man ſhould love himſelf too well to indulge them. Is it not worth his while? Quiet and regularity of life, in every reſpect, are his buſineſs: And as he is paſt the fluttering pleaſures of youth, let him place himſelf above its troubles.

Good humour, and a ſatisfaction of mind, will give the aged many more years, and much happineſs in them. Diſcontent and diſturbance wear out nature: But the temper, we adviſe, preſerves her in good condition.

Of all paſſions let the old man avoid a fooliſh fondneſs for women. This never will ſollicit him, for nature knows her own time, and the appetite decays with the power; but if he ſollicit that which he cannot enjoy, he will diſturb his conſtitution more than by any other means whatever; and while he is ſhortening his life, and robbing the poor remainder it allows of peace, he will be only making himſelf the ridicule of thoſe who ſeem to favour his vain and ineffectual deſires.

In paſſionate people, what we blame as their fault, is often their misfortune. Some, from a tyrannical diſpoſition, have fixed this humour upon themſelves by cuſtom, with no other cauſe; but for one of theſe, there are a hundred whoſe fury of temper is owing to a diſorder in their body.

We know madneſs is a diſeaſe; and violent paſſion is a temporary madneſs. This alſo ariſes often from a redundance of humours, and medicines will cure it.

Let the paſſionate old man conſider, that he hurts himſelf more than any body elſe, by his anger; and he will then wiſh to be cured of its tyranny. Let him examine himſelf, whether it be a diſorder of his mind; and his phyſician, whether it lie in his body. In the firſt caſe the remedy is philoſophy; but in the latter, a few medicines will reſtore him to temper; to that temper on which his life and happineſs depend.

Let the haſty old man cool himſelf by phyſick and a low diet: And let him who is melancholy and gloomy, baniſh the everlaſting fear of death, by warmer foods, cordial medicines, and that beſt of cordials, wine. Theſe will drive away much more than the apprehenſion of death, they will put off the reality: For melancholy would have ſunk the feeble long before his time.

Of all ſtates of the mind, a diſturbed hurry of the nerves is moſt to be avoided. The blood and ſpirits are diſordered by this, much more than by exerciſe or bodily motion; and they are much longer in coming to themſelves again. Exerciſe ceaſes abſolutely when it is over: But the ſtorms of the mind leave a ſwelling ſea, which ſtrength of body alone can calm: And in age this ſtrength is faint.

No diſeaſe is more miſchievous to weak old perſons than a purging: And I have ſeen this brought on inſtantly by a fit of paſſion, or a fright. Medicines have attempted to relieve the patient in vain. That which would have been ſtopped, if natural, by a ſpoonful of chalk julep, or a doſe of diaſcordium, has, in this caſe, reduced the perſon to a ſkeleton, and ſunk him into the grave, in ſpite of all help.

Why ſhould the old man diſturb his mind with paſſion? or what ſhould he dread? Death is his great terror; and he is very abſurd who brings it on by leſſer fears.

Joy, though only a greater degree of ſatisfaction, is, in a violent or outrageous degree, as hurtful as the other paſſions: It hurries the circulation vehemently and irregularly; it exhauſts the ſpirits; and it has often occaſioned ſudden death. It is a violence of youth; it belongs to that period of life properly: That can bear it, and to that let us leave it. Let the old man be as the Quakers in this point, always chearful, but never merry.

Laſt let me caution the aged man who would be happy, and would live much

longer, to combat, with all his power, that dangerous enemy covetouſneſs. It is known univerſally, and we have ſacred atteſtation of it, that too earneſt carefulneſs brings age before its time; and in age it brings death prematurely. The old are in no danger of extravagance, and the care of heaping up for others, when it ſhortens their own life, is more than any heir can deſerve from them.

Eaſe and good humour are the great ingredients of a happy life, and the principal means of a long one. The whole leſſon extends but thus much farther, that the old man love life ſo well, and value ſo little all the accidents that belong to it, that he do not give a vain attention to a part which may rob him of the whole.

To the IDLER. N° 36.

Mr. IDLER,

IF it be difficult to perſuade the Idler to be buſy, it is likewiſe, as experience has taught me, not eaſy to convince the buſy that it is better to be idle. When you deſpair of ſtimulating ſluggiſhneſs to motion, I hope you will turn your thoughts towards the means of ſtilling the buſtle of pernicious activity.

I am the unfortunate huſband of a *buyer of bargains*. My wife has ſomewhere heard, that a good houſewife never has any thing to purchaſe when it is wanted. This maxim is often in her mouth, and always in her head. She is not one of thoſe philoſophical talkers, that ſpeculate without practice, and learn ſentences of wiſdom only to repeat them; ſhe is always making additions to her ſtock; ſhe never paſſes by a broker's ſhop, but ſhe ſpies ſomething that may be wanted ſome time; and it is impoſſible to make her paſs the door of a houſe where ſhe hears *goods ſelling by auction*.

Whatever ſhe thinks cheap, ſhe holds it the duty of an œconomiſt to purchaſe; in conſequence of this maxim, we are encumbered on every ſide with uſeleſs lumber. The ſervants can ſcarcely creep to the beds through the cheſts and boxes that ſurround them. The carpenter is always employed in building cloſets, fixing cupboards, and faſtening ſhelves, and my houſe has the appearance of a ſhip ſtored for a voyage to the colonies.

I had often obſerved that advertiſements ſet her on fire, and, therefore, pretending to emulate her laudable frugality, I forbad the news-paper to be taken any longer; but my precaution is vain; I know not by what fatality, or by what confederacy, every catalogue of *genuine furniture* comes to her hand, every advertiſement of a warehouſe newly opened is in her pocket-book, and ſhe knows, before any of her neighbours, when the ſtock of any man *leaving off trade* is to be *ſold cheap for ready money*.

Such intelligence is, to my dear one, the Syren's ſong. No engagement, no duty, no intereſt can withhold her from a ſale, from which ſhe always returns congratulating herſelf upon her dexterity at a bargain; the poſter lays down his burden in the hall, ſhe diſplays her new acquiſitions, and ſpends the reſt of the day in contriving where they ſhall be put.

As ſhe cannot bear to have any thing uncomplete, one purchaſe neceſſitates another; ſhe has twenty feather-beds more than ſhe can uſe, and lately another ſale has ſupplied her with a proportionable number of Witney blankets, a large roll of linen for ſheets, and five quilts for every bed, which ſhe bought becauſe the ſeller told her, that if ſhe would clear his hands he would let her have a bargain.

Thus by hourly encroachments my habitation is made narrower and narrower; the dining-room is ſo crowded with tables, that dinner ſcarcely can be ſerved; the parlour is decorated with ſo many piles of china, that I dare not come within the door; at every turn of the ſtairs I have a clock; and half the windows of the upper floors are darkened, that ſhelves may be ſet before them.

This, however, might be borne, if ſhe would gratify her own inclinations without oppoſing mine. But I who am idle, am luxurious, and ſhe condemns me to live upon ſalt proviſion. She knows the loſs of buying in ſmall quantities, we have therefore whole hogs, and quarters of oxen; part of our meat is tainted before it is eaten, and part is thrown away becauſe it is ſpoiled; but ſhe perſiſts in her ſyſtem, and will never buy any thing by ſingle pennyworths.

The common vice of thoſe who are ſtill graſping at more, is to neglect that which they already poſſeſs; but from this failing my wife is free. It is the great care of her life that the pieces of beef ſhould be boiled in the order in which they are bought; that the laſt bag of peaſe ſhall not be opened till the firſt are eaten; that every feather-bed ſhall be lain on in its turn; that the carpets ſhould be taken out of the cheſts once a month, and bruſhed; and the rolls of linen opened now and then before the fire. She is daily enquiring after the beſt traps for mice; and keeps the rooms always ſcented by fumigations to deſtroy the moths. She employs workmen, from time to time, to adjuſt ſix clocks that never go, and clean five jacks that ruſt in the garret; and a woman, in the next alley, lives by ſcouring the braſs and pewter, which, when ſcoured, are only laid up again to tarniſh.

She is always imagining ſome diſtant time in which ſhe ſhall uſe whatever ſhe accumulates; ſhe has four looking-glaſſes which ſhe cannot hang up in her houſe, but which will be handſome in more lofty rooms; and pays rent for the place of a vaſt copper in ſome warehouſe, becauſe when we live in the country we ſhall brew our own beer.

Of this life I have long been weary, but know not how to change it; all the married men whom I conſult, adviſe me to have patience; but ſome old batchelors are of opinion, that ſince ſhe loves ſales ſo well, ſhe ſhould have a ſale of her own; and I have, I think, reſolved to open her hoards, and advertiſe an auction. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

PETER PLENTY.

Sung by Mr. LOWE at VAUX-HALL.



2.

Count the bees that on hybla are playing,
Count the flowers that enamel the fields,
Count the flocks that on Tempe are ſtraying,
Or the grain that rich Sicily yields:
Count how many ſtars are in heaven,
Go number the ſands on the ſhore,
And when ſo many kiſſes you've given,
I ſtill ſhall be aſking for more.

3

To a heart full of love let me hold thee,
A heart which, dear Chloe, is thine;
In my arms I'd for ever enfold thee,
And twiſt round thy neck like a vine:
What joy can be greater than this is!
My life on thy lips ſhall be ſpent;
But the wretch who can number his kiſſes,
Will always with few be content.

HORATIO's *Flight.*

Noſcitur ex Naſo.

WHEN firſt from poliſh'd ſouthern plains
The young Horatio came,
I felt a thouſand jealous pains,
And curs'd my fruitleſs flame:
For ſure I thought the beauteous boy,
Though 'twere a trick moſt cruel,
Wou'd all love's future fire deſtroy,
By carrying off the fuel.

But, thank my ſtars, the nymph was kind,
And to her purpoſe ſteady,
Which young Horatio ſoon will find,
I mean—has found already;
Or in a *pet* he ne'er had fled,
For all men to make jokes on,
From ſuch a ſweet enchanting maid,
To ſyllogize at O—n.
K——ll,

Sept. 6, 1758. STREPHON.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* DECEMBER, 1758.

On being detained at Calais *by contrary Winds.*

NEPTUNE whose wide extended ſway,
The waves and madding winds obey;
With pity hear my ardent pray'r!
Silence this tempeſt's horrid roar,
Quick bear me to the Britiſh ſhore,
The ſeat of all my joy and care!

2.

Thou oft the pangs of love haſt prov'd,
By love e'en Pluto's ſoul was mov'd,
Nor could his godhead ought avail:
Think then what cruel doubts moleſt,
An abſent mortal's anxious breaſt;
And inſtant ſend the welcome gale.

3.

Give me once more my fair to view,
And if my promis'd vows be true,
Reward me with her mutual love:
Her ſmiles alone will well repay,
This tedious winter's long delay,
And ev'ry jealous fear remove.

4.

Oh! had I known my bliſs to prize,
Now while theſe furious winds ariſe,
And echo thro' yon neighb'ring grove;
Her face my eager eyes had bleſt,
Her voice had calm'd my troubled breaſt,
And friendſhip might have grown to love.

5.

But if my flatt'ring hopes are vain,
If tears nor vows her love can gain,
This mercy, Neptune, may I crave?
With all thy ſtorms my bark eſſay,
Relieve me from the hateful day,
And let they boſom be my grave.

PROLOGUE, *by* William Melmoth, *Eſq; to the New Tragedy of* CLEONE. (*See p.* 633.)

'TWAS once the mode inglorious war to wage [ſtage,
With each bold bard that durſt attempt the
And prologues were but preludes to engage.
Then mourn'd the Muſe, not ſtory'd woes alone, [her own.
Condemn'd, with tears unfeign'd, to weep
Paſt are thoſe hoſtile days; and wits no more,
One undiſtinguiſh'd fate with fools deplore.
No more the Muſe laments her long-felt wrongs,
From the rude licenſe of tumultous tongues:
In peace each bard preſers his doubtful claim,
And as he merits, meets, or miſſes, fame.
'Twas thus in Greece (when Greece fair ſcience bleſt, [poſſeſt)
And heaven-born arts their choſen land
Th' aſſembled people ſat with decent pride,
Patient to hear, and ſkilful to decide;
Leſs forward far to cenſure than to praiſe,
Unwillingly refus'd the rival bays.
Yes, they whom candor and true taſte inſpire,
Blame not with half the paſſion they admire;
Each little blemiſh with regret deſcry,
But mark the beauties with a raptur'd eye.
Yet modeſt fears invade our author's breaſt,
With Attic lore, or Latian, all unbleſt;
Deny'd by fate thro' claſſic fields to ſtray,
Where bloom thoſe wreaths, which never know decay; [quire,
Where arts from kindred arts new force ac-
And poets catch from poets genial fire:

Not

Not thus he boasts the breast humane to prove,
And touch those springs which generous passions move,
To melt the soul by scenes of fabled woe,
And bid the tear for fancy'd sorrows flow;
Far humbler paths he treads in quest of fame,
And trusts to nature what from nature came.

EPILOGUE. *By Mr.* SHENSTONE. *Spoken by Mrs.* Bellamy.

WELL ladies—so much for the tragic stile—
And now the custom is—to make you smile.
To make us smile!—methinks I heard you say—
Why, who can help it, at so strange a play?
The captain gone three years—and then to blame
The faultless conduct of his virtuous dame!
My stars!—what gentle belle would think it treason,
When thus provok'd, to give the brute some reason?
Out of my house!—this night, forsoothdepart!
A modern wife had said—"With all my heart—
But think not, haughty Sir, I'll go alone!
Order your coach—conduct me safe to town—
Give me my jewels, wardrobe, and my maid—
And pray take care my pin-money be paid."
Such is the language of each modish fair!
Yet memoirs, not of modern growth, declare,
The time has been when modesty and truth,
Were deem'd additions to the charms of youth:
When women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces,
Nor romp'd, nor rak'd, nor star'd at public places,
Nor took the airs of Amazons for graces:
Then plain, domestic virtues, were the mode,
And wives ne'er dreamt of happiness abroad;
They lov'd their children, learnt no flaunting airs,
But with the joys of wedlock mixt the cares.
Those times are past—yet sure they merit praise,
For marriage triumph'd in those golden days:
By chaste decorum they affection gain'd;
By faith and fondness what they won, maintain'd.
'Tis yours, ye fair, to bring those days again,
And form anew the hearts of thoughtless men;
Make beauty's lustre amiable as bright,
And give the soul, as well as sense, delight;
Reclaim from folly a fantastic age,
That scorns the press, the pulpit, and the stage.
Let truth and tenderness your breasts adorn,
The marriage chain with transport shall be worn;
Each blooming virgin rais'd into a bride,
Shall double all their joys, their cares divide;
Alleviate grief, compose the jars of strife,
And pour the balm that sweetens human life.

The Copper FARTHING: *Or, the* School-Boy.

HAPPY the boy, who dwells remote from school,
Whose pocket or whose rattling box contains
A copper farthing! he nor grieving hears
Hot cheese-cakes cry'd, nor sav'ry mutton-pyes;
But with his play-mates, in the dusk of eve,
To well known blacksmith's shop, or church-yard hies;
Where, mindful of the sport that joys his heart,
Marbles or chuck, he instantly begins
With undissembled pleasure in his face,
To draw the circle, or to pitch the dump:
While I, confin'd within the hated walls
Of school, resounding with a clam'rous din,
By still more hated books environ'd I,
With tedious lessons and long task to get,
My dismal thoughts employ; or wield my pen
To mark dire characters on paper white:
Not blunter pen or stranger character
Uses the sage, a chiromancer hight,
Sprung from Ægyptian king, and swarthy race,
Amenophis or Ptolemy, when he,
In search of stolen calf, or money lost,
For wondering ploughman does his art employ;
Or for the wish'd return of sweet-heart dear,
Or a pron fine, purloin'd from hawthorn hedge,
For country-maid consults directing stars,
Gemini, Taurus, or chill Capricorn.
Thus while my ling'ring hours I joyless spend,
With magisterial look and solemn step
Appears my school-master, tremendous wight,
Dreaded by truant boys; how can I 'scape
Th' expected punishment for task ungot?
Aghast I stand, nor fly to covert bench,
Or corner dark, to hide my hapless head;
So great my terror, that it quite bereaves
My limbs the power to fly; slow he ascends
Th' appointed seat, and, on his right hand lies
The bushy rod, compos'd of numerous twigs,
Torn from the birchen tree or bending willow,
Which to the flesh of idle boys portends,
For the neglected task, a poignant smart;
And with him comes another mighty elf,
Yclep'd an usher; ah terrific name
To lesser wights! who, if they haply place
In station wrong, pronoun or participle,
Straight by the magick of his voice are rais'd
In attitude above their lov'd compeers,
Where they reluctant, various torments bear,
Till by their dolorous plaints, that pierce the skies,
They draw kind pity, moist ey'd goddess, down
To heal with balm of sympathy their woe.
Ye urchins, take, ah! take peculiar care,
For, when ye wot not, much he marks your ways,
And in his mind revolves disastrous deeds
Against th' unwary wretch. So story tells,
That chanticleer, on dunghill's top elate,
With haughty step and watchful eye, askance
Each tiny prominence he views, where haply
May find conceal'd delicious grub or worm,
To which his maw insatiate forebodes
Certain destruction, while behind or bush
Or pale, encompassing the farmer's yard,
Skulks Reynard, fraught with many a crafty wile
T' ensnare the feather'd race, who if they stray

Beyond the precincts of their mother's ken,
He ſtraight purloins them from her careful wing,
With his ſharp teeth torments their tender frame,
And with the crimſon gore diſtains their ſides,
Relentleſs; nor can all the piercing cries
Of duckling, chick, or turkey, yet unfledg'd,
His heart obdurate move; inſtant he tears
Each trembling limb, devours the quivering fleſh,
Nor leaves a remnant of the bloody feaſt,
Save a few fluttering feathers, ſcatter'd round,
(That with their vary'd plumage whilom deck'd
The ſlaughter'd prey) to tell the hapleſs tale.
Thus joyleſs do I ſpend thoſe hours the ſun
Illuminates; and when the ſilver moon
Her gentle ray diſpenſes, and invites
The ſwains and maids to mix in jovial dance,
Around the tow'ring may-pole of the green,
Where each gay ploughman does his partner chuſe
As love or fate directs; or o'er the lawn
The needle thread, or toſs the bounding ball,
All chearleſs I, nor dance nor pleaſing ſport,
Nor ſocial mirth, nor bowl of nappy ale,
Partake; but, on her drooping raven wing,
Sad melancholy hovers o'er my head,
Pale envy rankles deep within my breaſt,
And baneful venom ſheds. Grim horror too
Attends my thoughts, and fills my gloomy mind
With tales of gliding ſprites, in milk white ghoſts
ſhrouds
Array'd, and rattling chains and yelling
Iraſcible! or fancy (mimick queen)
To ſwift imagination's eye preſents
A group of tiny elves, in circling dance,
Or luſcious feaſt employ'd; ſuch elves as
danc'd
When Oberon did fair Titania wed;
While I, in wiſhes impotent and vain,
For liberty dear object of my hopes,
The tedious moments ſpend; or if perchance
Morpheus invok'd, my heavy eye-lids cloſe,
Dear liberty ſtill haunts my ſleeping thoughts,
And in a ſhort-liv'd dream thoſe joys I taſte,
Which waking are deny'd; and beat the hoop
With dext'rous hand, or run with feet as ſwift
As feather'd arrow flies from archer's bow;
Till, from my ſlumber 'wak'd, too ſoon I find
It was illuſion all, and mock'ry vain.
Thus, comfortleſs, appall'd, forlorn, I paſs
The tardy hours, nor of thoſe viands taſte
Which are on other boys full oft beſtow'd,
In plenteous manner, by the lib'ral hand
Of friend indulgent; apple-pye, or tart,
Or trembling cuſtard of delicious *goût*,
Or frothy ſyllabub in copious bowl:
Hard fate for me! yet harder ſtill betides
Me, hapleſs youth; my faithful top, that oft
Has chear'd my drooping ſpirits, and reviv'd
My ſad'ning thoughts, when o'er the pave-
ment ſmooth
It ſpins, and ſleeps, and to its maſter's hand
Does ample juſtice, now, alas! become
To all the rude inclemencies of weather,
To time and deſtiny's relentleſs doom
A miſerable victim, quite decay'd
With many ſervices, and cleft throughout,
All uſeleſs lies; ah! ſight of ſaddeſt woe
To wretched me, of every hope bereft,
Of every gleam of comfort. So the wretch,
Who near or Ætna or Veſuvius dwells,
Beholds the ſulph'rous flames, the molten rocks,
And feels the ground trembling beneath his feet,
Till, with a horrid yawn, it opens wide
Before his eyes, all glaring with affright;
Swallows his cultur'd vines, his gardens, houſe,
With all his ſoul held dear, his lovely wife,
And prattling babes, the hopes of years to come;
All, all are loſt, in ruin terrible!

EPIGRAM.

THUS to the vicar, ſays his grace,
With mitred head, and ſolemn face;
Sir, often read the ordination,
This will remind you of your ſtation;
You'll ſee the dignity of your calling,
This will preſerve your feet from falling;
Holy you'll walk without offence,
Your flock will ſhew you reverence;
You'll well diſcharge your ſacred office—
You're old, and ſhould not be a novice!
When thus the vicar—good your grace,
I think you've ſomewhat miſs'd the caſe;
I've often heard it ſaid our ſtation,
Is much the higheſt in the nation;
That kings our ſubjects are, that we,
Do repreſent the Deity.
My call's to poverty, and hardſhips,
In every point unlike your lordſhip's;
I ne'er could ſave a ſoul, or penny,
Don't know the colour of a guinea.
I own your grace's heavenly warrant,
But mine's a downright ſleeveleſs errant.

Occaſioned by a private Meeting of young Ladies, Auguſt 19, at Stratford-upon-Avon, *in* Warwickſhire.

ROUND ſprightly * Jenny happy fair,
The loves in ambuſh play;
Each winning grace, each pleaſing air,
Her conqu'ring power diſplay.

† Belinda's face fair Venus arms,
On ſight the lover dies;
E'en Juno's ſelf with all her charms,
Muſt yield to Bella's eyes.

With ſtep attractive, ſee advance,
The gay, the lively ‡ Kitty;
How lovely in the mazy dance!
How delicately witty!

Fair Cyprus ſelf in blooming ‖ Green,
Love's pleaſing empire ſways;
The graces ſparkle in her mein
And Cupid lurking plays:

In ev'ry ſmile good nature flows,
Each look a dart conveys;
Her cheeks excel the bluſhing roſe,
Exceed the poet's lays.

O grant, ye gods, my fond requeſt,
Indulge the poet's pray'r;
To make the bard ſupremely bleſt,
Give either of the fair.

PROLOGUE,

* *Miſs Jenny Jones.* † *Miſs Bell Jones.* ‡ *Miſs Kitty Kendrick.* ‖ *Miſs Peggy Green.*

PROLOGUE, *ſpoken by Mr.* BARRY, *at the Opening of his New Theatre in* Dublin.

WHEN civil compact ended lawleſs ſtriſe,
And turn'd the ſavage into poliſh'd life;
The tragic Muſe diſcloſ'd her ſacred page,
And with her Æſchylus uprear'd the ſtage:
Hence wild with grief ſhe bore the reeking ſword;
(Her hair diſhevell'd, and her boſom gor'd)
To ev'ry ſtate, to ev'ry clime ſhe flew;
And as ſhe fled, th' impaſſion'd ſoul ſhe drew.
In daring numbers, and exalted thought,
Her moral ſcene each feeling age ſhe taught.
And ſhall not then Ierne's ſons, who glow
With all that commerce, letters, arts beſtow,
Here plan the ſeat of ſalutary woe?
They will:—Lo! at your word this dome appears'—
The future ſcene of ſympathetic tears.
Her tears the Muſe here o'er the great ſhall ſhed;
"Thoſe tears eternal that embalm the dead."
Here pow'rful Shakeſpear ſhall inflame the ſoul;
Here dart his lightnings, here his thunders roll.
His dapper elves ſhall gambol o'er the lawn,
Here meet his witches—here his church-yards yawn;
While ev'ry paſſion bov'ring o'er the ſcene,
Waits from his plaſtic word its attitude and mien.
Wild as the winds fell jealouſy ſhall rage;
And murder's dagger gleam along the ſtage.
Filial ingratitude ſhall rack the brain
Of an old king beneath the beating rain;
Ambition bite the ground in Boſworth field;
And here their lives love's tender vaſſals yield.
Nor ſhall the ſtrong affections only rage;
The ſprightly war with folly wit ſhall wage.
The comic Muſe ſhall lend her mirthful ſtrain;
Leaving, at length, her long-lov'd Drury-lane,
She comes—and brings her Woodward in her train.
Here ſhall ſhe lead each laughing pow'r anon,
When Johnſon's or when Vanbrugh's ſock is on;
Call forth each ſmile with Congreve's dex-trous art,
And humorouſly play about the heart.
Theſe are our arts, by theſe we hope to riſe,
And hold up nature's mirror to your eyes.
Me to this long-lov'd taſk with fond delight
The pow'rful ties of gratitude invite:
Me nature draws with her perſuaſive hand,
Glad to revifit this my native land.
From Albion's climate, where the partial gale
Of publick favour, ſwell'd my little ſail,
To fair Ierne's coaſt well-pleas'd I ſteer,
And dread no ſtorms, no adverſe tempeſt here:
Here hope, inſpir'd by you, to riſe in art,
And catch new graces in each practis'd part:
Like him, who, fabled in Herculean toil,
Acquir'd new vigour from his mother ſoil.
For your protection, for your aid I ſue;
We cannot fail, when patroniz'd by you!

On the Tragedy of CLEONE.

HILARIO juſt arriv'd from his eſtate,
Thus anſwer'd Lucius at St. James's gate.
"Cleone run twelve nights! you ſurely joke?"
No faith—more ſerious words I never ſpoke.
"At Covent-Garden too; and play'd with ſpirit!
Nay then, 'tis plain, the Tragedy has merit."
'Tis true—let critics ridicule and rail,
Nature, in ſpite of faſhion, will prevail.
The pitying breaſt Cleone ſtrongly ſhakes,
And ev'ry ſpark of tenderneſs awakes:
Cleone's griefs, diſtraction, and deſpair,
With various pangs the pitying boſom tear;
And when ſuch griefs by ſympathy are felt,
The eyes will moiſten, and the heart will melt.

PROLOGUE *to the Benefit Play for the* Aſylum, *or* Houſe *of* Refuge *for Orphans and other deſerted Girls of the Poor*, December 19, 1758. *Spoken by Mr.* ROSS.

AS late, fair charity, immortal maid!
Britannia's realms, her choſen ſeat ſurvey'd!
Thus ſpake the goddeſs to her fav'rite land;
"My ſons, obedient ſtill to my command
Your actions move; where'er I turn my eyes,
My gardens flouriſh, and my temples riſe;
I mark your zeal, your goodneſs I approve,
Admire your bounty, and applaud your love.
One taſk alone, my ſons, is yet behind,
To crown your gen'rous toils, and bleſs mankind:
Of that ſoft ſex, whoſe nature ne'er ſhould know
The taint of folly, or the pangs of woe,
A helpleſs, guiltleſs, infant race I ſee,
Beneath the iron hand of penury;
Without a parent, and without a friend,
No guide to lead, no guardian to defend;
I ſee how ſorrows heap'd on ſorrows preſs,
Whilſt tempted virtue ſtruggles with diſtreſs:
From this fair fold, I ſee triumphant vice
Mark out the victims for the ſacrifice:
Whilſt winds and waves th' impending tempeſt form,
Where ſhall they find a ſhelter from the ſtorm?
O! haſte, untainted innocents to ſave
From ſure corruption, and an early grave;
Ere the ſoft wax can be by vice impreſs'd,
Ere lawleſs paſſion ſeize the virgin breaſt,
Ere pleaſure's heart ſeducing wiles be known,
Let virtue meet, and ſeal them for her own;
No longer let the weary wand'rers roam,
Give them a guide, a harbour, and a home;
From error's ways avert their tender youth,
And lead their footſteps in the paths of truth."
She ſpake; and inſtant the *Aſylum* roſe,
Preventive cure of half a nation's woes:
Take it, ye gen'rous Britons to your care,
Take it, ye happy, ye protected fair;
Let pity's tears the pangs of want beguile,
And bid the daughters of affliction ſmile;
Let not your bounties ceaſe, your zeal decay,
For know, what heav'n inſpires, it will repay!

THE

THE Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

A Melancholy affair happened on board a Scotch veſſel, laden with corn, which was juſt come up the river, and lay off Tower-wharf: The captain, on their coming up, would have had his people go on ſhore and refreſh themſelves, which they refuſed, and remained on board. Soon after (whether through wantonneſs, or cruelty, is not known) ſome fellows got on the deck, faſtened their hatches, ſtopped up their funnel, cut their cables, and ſet them adrift: In running down with the tide, ſhe fell foul of a tier of ſhips, the people of whom ſeeing her without any body on the deck, ſuſpected ſomething, and going down into the cabin, found three men lying dead, and the captain and a boy near expiring. The funnel, &c. being ſtopped, occaſioned ſuch a ſmoke, as ſuffocated the three poor fellows; the captain is pretty well recovered; but there are very little hopes of the boy.

SATURDAY, 25.

An elderly woman about 60 years of age, was robbed and found expiring near Little Chelſea. Before ſhe died, ſhe ſaid ſhe was wounded and robbed of 11s. and ſome linen, by a man and woman.

TUESDAY, 28.

Dr. Shebbeare received ſentence, at the bar of the court of King's-Bench, to pay five pounds, to ſtand in the pillory, the 5th of December, at Charing-croſs, to be impriſoned for three years in the King's-Bench priſon, and at the expiration of that term, to give ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years, himſelf in a bond of 500l. and two ſufficient ſureties in 250l. each, for being the author of a libel, entitled, *A Sixth Letter to the People of England.*

WEDNESDAY, 29.

Came on to be argued before the lord chief baron of the Exchequer, and a ſpecial jury of gentlemen, a cauſe which has been depending above twelve months, in that court, wherein Edward Burrow, Eſq, collector of his majeſty's cuſtoms at Hull, on the part of the king, was plaintiff, and a Dutch merchant defendant, touching the ſeizure of a Dutch veſſel, for importing French brandy into the port of Hull; when, after many learned arguments on both ſides, (during the ſpace of ſix hours) a verdict was given for the plaintiff without the jury ever ſtirring out of court.

By the ſaid determination it is to be hoped a ſtop will be put to this particular trade of our good friends the Dutch.

THURSDAY, 30.

Being the birth-day of the princeſs dowager of Wales, when her royal highneſs entered into the 40th year of her age, it was obſerved with the uſual demonſtrations of joy.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to the council of the Royal Society for the year enſuing; after which the Society dined at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand.

Members of the former council continued.

Earl of Macclesfield, preſident.

Thomas Birch, D. D. ſec.—James Bradley, D. D. aſt. reg.—James Burrow, Eſq;—Lord Charles Cavendiſh.—Peter Davall, Eſq; ſec.—Mr. John Ellicott.—Noah Thomas, M. D.—James Weſt, Eſq; treaſurer.—Hugh lord Willoughby of Parham.—Daniel Wray, Eſq;

Members elected into the council.

Francis Blake, Eſq;—Mr. Samuel Clarke.—Gowin Knight, M. B.—Charles Lyttelton, L. L. D. Dean of Exeter.—Matthew Maty, M. D.—Iſrael Mauduit, Eſq;—James, earl of Morton.—William Sotheby, Eſq;—Samuel Squire, D. D.—Peter Wyche, Eſq;

Britiſh Fiſhery, for 1759.

His royal highneſs the prince of Wales, governor.

Francis Vernon, Eſq; preſident.

William Northey, Eſq; vice-preſident.

COUNCIL.

Solomon Aſhley, Eſq;—Sir Walter Blackett, Bart.—William Beckford, Eſq;—George Bowes, Eſq;—Samuel Blackwell, Eſq;—Velters Cornwall, Eſq;—Sir Samuel Creed.—Thomas Collett, Eſq;—Andrew Drummond, Eſq;—Peter Delme, Eſq;—John Edwards, Eſq;—Right Hon. lord viſcount Folkſtone.—Edward Godfrey, Eſq;—Hon. lieut. gen. Handaſyde.—Henry Hoare, Eſq; William Hart, Eſq;—John Jeſſer, Eſq;—John Joliffe, Eſq;—Sir Benjamin Rawlin.—John Lidderdale, Eſq;—Earl of Shafteſbury.—Peter Simond, Eſq;—Peter Sloane, Eſq;—William Sotheby, Eſq;—Hon. George Townſhend, Eſq;—Francis Tregagle, Eſq;—Hon. John Vaughan. Eſq;—John Underwood, Eſq;—Dr. William Watſon.—Lewis Way, Eſq;

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

Dr. Shebbeare ſtood on the pillory purſuant to his ſentence. (See Nov. 28.)

WEDNESDAY, 6.

Dr. Henſey was further reſpited to January 21.

FRIDAY, 8.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, when Mary Anne Stowe, for privately ſtealing a guinea from John Williams, and Daniel Miller, for ſheep-ſtealing, received ſentence of death: One to be tranſported for 14 years; 21 for 7 years; five to be brandee; and two to be pilloryed, one of whom to be impriſoned afterwards a week, and tranſported

transported for seven years, and the other to be imprisoned a year.

SUNDAY, 10.

A house was consumed by fire in Tyburn Road.

TUESDAY, 12.

N° 32,570, in the present lottery, was drawn a prize of 10,000l. (See p. 594.)

Was held a court of common-council, when the thanks of the court were voted to the late lord-mayor; five hundred pounds for the Marine Society; the apothecaries obtained leave to employ foreigners as journeymen to the end of the present war, and twelve months after; 1l. 16s. was ordered for lighting each lamp in the city for the year ensuing, and the court agreed that Mr. Bray and Mr. Roberts (who had fined 600l. each to be excused from serving the office of sheriff) should have 200l. each returned.

THURSDAY, 14.

The bills for prohibiting the exportation of corn, and to prevent the making of low wines or spirits from wheat, &c. The land tax and malt bills, the bill for the importation of Irish beef, and one private bill, received the royal assent by commission.

The drawing of the lottery was finished, when N° 30,135 being the last drawn ticket, is entitled to 1000l.

MONDAY, 18.

Nolan and Green (see p. 537.) were executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence. The other criminals under sentence of death are respited during pleasure.

TUESDAY, 19.

A house was consumed by fire at Poplar.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Captains Maplesden, Paston, and Elphinstone, of the navy, taken prisoners at St. Cas bay, were presented to his majesty, and met with a most gracious reception.

The English prisoners, taken at St. Cas, arrived at Dover from France.

At night, about twelve o'clock, a stove of gunpowder at the Powder-mills on Hounslow-heath, belonging to Samuel Underhill, Esq; took fire, and blew up; as the quantity of powder that then lay drying therein was great, consisting of 17 C. weight, the explosion was extremely violent and alarming, insomuch that his dwelling-house was considerably damaged thereby, and, tho' at near 300 yards distance from the works, several of the windows thereof were shattered to pieces, some furniture thrown down, particularly a repeating clock, part of the glass of a sash window was forced upon a bed, in which a gentleman then lay asleep, but happily no person received any hurt. What might be the cause of this accident is unknown to any one. In many parts the shock was felt, and supposed to be that of an earthquake.

FRIDAY, 22.

Admiral Saunders arrived at Spithead, from the bay, in the Ramillies.

Thirty-six men convicts, and about 20 women, were conducted from Newgate to Blackfryars, and put on board a covered lighter, in order to be shipped on board a vessel in the river, to be transported to some of his majesty's plantations.

TUESDAY, 26.

Several houses were consumed by fire on Ludgate Hill.

A general fast is ordered to be observed throughout England and Scotland, on Friday the 16th of February next, and in Scotland on Thursday the 15th of the same month.

Some persons having been almost suffocated lately, by sleeping in a room wherein was a charcoal fire, it has been declared that experiment has proved, charcoal fire, wetted with salt dissolved in water, will have no suffocating quality.

By an exact list procured from the goals of this kingdom, it appears, that the number of debtors, in confinement, exceeds 25,000, many of them bred to the sea and land service!

The bounties to seamen and landmen who shall voluntarily enter themselves on board of the royal navy, are prolonged to the 28th of next February.

The annual legacy of John Smith was distributed to poor persons of several parishes in Surry; to whom he left each three yards of linen and three bushels of coals, to be delivered on St. Thomas's day. He died near 90 years ago, and had acquired upwards of ten thousand pounds by begging about the county, and letting money out to use to poor people.

The Baltick fleet, which came without convoy, are all safely arrived off Yarmouth.

Cambridge, Nov. 25. Christey Tanslur, at Wytham-le-Hill, in Lincolnshire, sowed one small common pea in April last, under a very shady apple-tree, only to gratify her own curiosity; which, in the harvest, brought forth above 100 pods, some containing eight peas, some six, and some five; so that the whole produce was, at least, 550 peas, besides what were carried away by the birds, &c. but what renders this still more remarkable, is, there are now on the old stalk a new crop of pods, and white blossoms, running up near six feet high into the tree, as green, and as beautiful, as in the spring.

The freedom of the city of Wells has been presented to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, (see p. 594.)

Upon some elms belonging to Thomas Trollope, Esq; at Thurlby, near Bourne, in Lincolnshire, there are now several crows nests, some containing eggs, and others young crows, almost ready to take wing.

Salisbury, Dec. 11. The very remarkable great oak that stood in Langly woods, near Downton, was felled on Friday the first instant. This tree, which was the property of the bishop of Salisbury, and sold to Mr. John Marks, timber-merchant, at

Downton, for 40l. was ſuppoſed to be of near 1000 years growth; it meaſured ſix feet two inches diameter at the bottom, contained about ten tons of timber, and was perfectly ſound.

Newcaſtle, Dec. 9. Laſt week Mr. Fenwick's hounds run a fox upwards of 20 miles, when being hard pinched, and the hounds in full view, he took to an old coal-pit, and was followed by ſeven couple of the pack, which were drowned with him; the reſt were prevented by the hunters from ſharing the ſame fate.

In a garden at Wellington, in the county of Salop, is a pear tree which has brought fruit twice this year, in full perfection, and was in full blow on the 10th paſt, when ſome of the blows were again ſet for bearing, and freſh green leaves ſprung out.

Addreſſes from the ſtates of Guernſey, and the Corniſh tinners, have been preſented to his majeſty, and received very graciouſly. (See p. 595.)

The embargo upon veſſels laden with proviſions in Ireland (ſee p. 595) is prolonged to the 8th of February.

The Dublin Merchant, White, from Parkgate, for Dublin, was loſt in the month of November, and all on board periſhed; amongſt others, the earl of Drogheda, and the Rev. Mr. Moore, his ſon, Mr. Theophilus Cibber, the comedian, ſon of the late poet-laureat, and Mr. Maddox, the wire-dancer, at Sadler's-Wells.

A parſnip was lately taken out of a garden at Ruſh, in Fingall, Ireland, which weighed 5 ½ lb. girted at top 16 inches, and meaſured 18 in length. And it is remarkable, they have had better, and more plenty of herbage this autumn, than ever was known. There were alſo numbers of trees producing bloſſoms, and likewiſe roſes and other flowers, full grown, and in the higheſt perfection, laſt month.

On the 11th inſtant, the old caſtle of Douglas, in Scotland, reſidence of the duke of Douglas, was conſumed by fire.

Sunday night, the 26th ult. about nine o'clock, a very remarkable meteor appeared in the firmament, and paſſed over the city of Edinburgh with great velocity. It was of a conic form, and in appearance about four or five inches diameter at the baſe, and as it went along, numbers of ſparks fell from it, like thoſe of a rocket when its force is ſpent —A moſt ſurpriſing light iſſued from it, ſo ſtrong, that while it laſted, which was for five or ſix ſeconds, one eaſily could perceive the moſt minute thing upon the ſtreet.—This meteor was likewiſe ſeen in ſeveral parts of the neighbourhood, and its appearance was much the ſame as above deſcribed.

[This meteor was alſo ſeen at Dublin, Newcaſtle, Plymouth, and by three gentlemen in Chealſea-fields, near London.]

M. Marquer, a learned French mathematician, has, by his great ſkill in minerals, diſcovered a curious compoſition of metals, to which he has adapted the name of white gold plate; and it is expected the ſaid improvement will be of conſiderable advantage to the manufacturers in that branch of trade.

The young prince, of which the dowager princeſs royal of Pruſſia was lately delivered, was baptized by the names of George-Charles Æmilius, his ſponſors being the king of Great-Britain, the prince of Wales, and the princeſs dowager of Orange, governante of the United Provinces.

Appointments of the Seſſions of the Peace and Goal Delivery for the City of London *and County of* Middleſex, *for* 1759.

Quarter Seſſions, Monday, Jan. 15, at Hicks's-Hall, Wedneſday 17, at the Old-Bailey.

General Seſſions, Monday, Feb. 26, at Hicks's-Hall, Wedneſday 28, at the Old-Bailey.

Quarter Seſſions, Monday, April 23, at Weſtminſter.

Adjournment to Tueſday, April 24, at Hicks's-Hall, Wedneſday 25, at the Old-Bailey.

General Quarter Seſſions, Tueſday, May 29, at Hicks's-Hall, Wedneſday 30, at the Old-Bailey.

Quarter Seſſions, Monday, July 9, at Hicks's-Hall, Wedneſday 11, at the Old-Bailey.

General Seſſions, Monday, Sept. 10, at Hicks's-Hall, Wedneſday 12, at the Old-Bailey.

Quarter Seſſions, Thurſday, Oct. 18, at Weſtminſter.

Adjournment to Monday, Oct. 22, at Hicks's-Hall, Wedneſday 24, at the Old-Bailey.

General Seſſions, Monday, Dec. 3, at Hicks's-Hall, Wedneſday 5, at the Old-Bailey.

Twelve hundred French and 200 Indians attacked an advanced party of gen. Forbes's army, at Loyal Henning, on Oct. 12 laſt, but were bravely repulſed: Our troops had 12 men killed, 18 wounded, and 31 were miſſing; but the loſs of the French was very conſiderable. General Forbes was to march from Ray's town with his rear, on the 23d of October, towards fort du Queſne, which, ſays the Maryland Gazette of Nov. 2, it was expected he would be able to winter at.

Marriages *and* Births.

Nov. 28. ARNOLD Neſbit, Eſq; member for Winchelſea, was married to Miſs Thrale.

31. John Bailey, of Sutton, in Somerſetſhire, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Seymour, niece to the late duke of Somerſet.

Dec. 3. Rt. Hon. the earl of Selkirk, to Miſs Hamilton.

8. Charles Bolton, Eſq; to Miſs Bell, with a fortune of 10,000l.

10. Matthew Sloper, of Tedbury, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Kyffin, with a fortune of 12,000l.

15. Samuel Lewin, Esq; to Miss Mary Miller Pollard.

Sir John Pole, of Shute, in Devonshire, Bart. to Miss Palmer.

17. Samuel Lunn, Esq; to Mrs. Forster, of Chelsea.

Mr. George Jon, to Mrs. Skey, with a fortune of 5000l.

18. John Perkins, Esq; to Miss Phillips.

Ralph Hodgson, Esq; to Miss Strickland.

William Webb, Esq; to Mrs. Revell.

19. Mr. Joseph Sclater, of Newgate-street, to Mrs. Children.

Nov. 30. Lady of Philip Jennings, Esq; was delivered of a son.

Dec. 10. Rt. Hon. lady Middleton, of a son.

12. ——— lady Ludlow, of a son.

19. Lady of alderman Gosling, of a son.

Countess dowager of Berkeley, lady of Mr. Nugent, of a daughter.

22. Lady of William Hale, Esq; of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 28. STEPHEN Ramsey, of Bloomsbury-square, Esq;

Mark Hodges, formerly a factor in the East Indies.

Mr. Richardson, attorney, in Fleet-street, by a blow on his breast from a dray.

29. John Simpson, Esq; general receiver for Leicestershire.

Dec. 1. Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy, knight of the Bath, member for Yorkshire, uncle to the earl of Holderneſſe and lady Ancram.

2. John Gurdon, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Suffolk.

4. Edward Marton, Esq; member for Lancaster.

6. Rt. Hon. the countess of Meath, at Bath.

Right Hon. George Compton, earl of Northampton; succeeded in honour and estate by his nephew the Hon. Charles Compton, now earl of Northampton.

7. Rev. Mr. Thomas Newman, an eminent dissenting minister.

11. Lady Sarah Cowper, sister of the present earl Cowper.

12. Henry Lintot, Esq; formerly an eminent bookseller, one of the court of assistants of the Stationers company.

Right Hon. the marquis of Lindsey, eldest son of the duke of Ancaster.

13. Rev. Mr. Keith, formerly minister of the private chapel in May-Fair, who had been a prisoner in the Fleet near 16 years.

Kenelm Faulkner, Esq; elder brother of the late Sir Everard Faulkner.

14. Mrs. Hill, daughter of the late Sir Isaac Shard.

Mr. Stubbs, in partnership with Mr. Hope, an eminent brewer.

16. Right Hon. Charles Butler, earl of Arran, and lord Butler of Weston, in England, chancellor of the university of Oxford, &c. aged 88. He was youngest brother to the late duke of Ormond.

17. Lady of Pawlet St. John, Esq;

Jonathan Taylor, Esq; late Stationer and citizen of London, who has left many charitable legacies.

18. Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. LL. D. a privy councellor, dean of the arches, &c. and member for Launceston.

Richard Stratton, Esq; member for Shoreham.

Dr. Webster, vicar of Ware and Thundrich, in Hertfordshire.

Humphry Brent, of Hutton, in Somersetshire, Esq; a bencher of the Middle-Temple.

23. Henry Faure, of Foster-house, near Egham, Esq;

24. John Oxenford, Esq; of the Custom-house.

Michael Thornton, of Cobham, in Surry, Esq; many years in the commission of the peace for that county.

Mrs. Fairburn, aged 110, who had been housekeeper in the bishop of Winchester's family fifty years.

25. Rev. Mr. James Hervey, rector of Weston-Favel, in Northamptonshire, author of the Meditations and other celebrated pieces, aged 45.

26. Walter Hooper, of Leeds Abbey, in Kent, Esq;

John Davies, of Ludlow, in Shropshire, aged 112.

Charles Apthorp, of Boston, in New-England, Esq; an eminent merchant, in November.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Newland was presented to the vicarage of Horton on the Would, in Bucks.—Mr. Franklin, to the livings of Ware and Thundrich, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Fletcher, to the vicarage of Philloughley, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Richard Mattyon, to the vicarage of Fotheley, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Richard Stone, to the vicarage of Stokesley, in Shropshire.—Thomas Wickfted, B. A. to the vicarage of Burlstock, in Devonshire.—Mr. Territ, to the rectory of Weald, in Essex.—Mr. Matthews, to the vicarage of Runham, in Norfolk.—Mr. Batman, to the rectory of Langford, in Norfolk.—John Francis, B. A. to the vicarage of Lakenham, in Norfolk.—Mr. Bowman, to the vicarage of Martham, in Norfolk.—Thomas Wake, B. A. to the vicarage of Middleton-Toney, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Townley, to the vicarage of Tidcombe, in Lincolnshire.—William Fullerton, B. A. to the vicarage of Oxley, in Kent.—Mr. Harris, to the rectory of Pembridge, in Leicestershire.—William Harris, M. A. to the vicarage of Horochurch, in Essex.—Mr. Rawlinson, to the vicarage of Padmore, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Langley, to the living of Steepleton, in Shropshire.—

Mr. Ralph Webb, to the vicarage of Weſton, in Suffolk. — Charles Wake, B. C. L. and John de Chair, B. C. L. admitted doctors of laws, at Oxford.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeal to enable John Woodroffe, M. A. to hold the rectory of Biſſington, in Glouceſterſhire, with the rectory of Luckington, in Wiltſhire. — To enable Samuel Abſon, M. A. to hold the rectories of Eckring and Eaton, in Nottinghamſhire. — To enable William Langharne, LL. B. to hold the rectories of Llanrichlydog and Dynas, in Pembrokeſhire. — To enable Jeremy Pemberton, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stonham, in Suffolk, with the rectory of Girton, in Cambridgeſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Dec. 5. Charles Cottrell Dormer, Eſq; was knighted, and appointed maſter of the ceremonies, in the room of the late Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knt. deceaſed: And Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; was appointed aſſiſtant maſter of the ceremonies.

———, Dec. 22. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Powlett, knight of the Bath, commonly called Marqueſs of Wincheſter, was by his majeſty's command, ſworn of his majeſty's moſt Hon. privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Charles Powlett, knight of the Bath, commonly called Marqueſs of Wincheſter, to be lord lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton, and county of the ſame, he this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, inſtead of the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy.

As did the Right Hon. Richard, earl Temple as lord lieutenant of the county of Buckingham.

———, Dec. 26. The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Manſelt Cardonnel, Alexander le Grand, Joſeph Tudor, Eſq; and James Ogilvie, Eſq; commonly called Lord Deſkfoord, together with Robert Montgomery, Eſq; in the room of Colin Campbell, Eſq; deceaſed, to be commiſſioners for the receipt and management of his majeſty's cuſtoms and other duties in Scotland, and the duties on all ſalt and rock ſalt imported, and upon ſalt made there.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Earl of Northampton was elected recorder of Northampton. — Lord Manſfield, a governor of the Charterhouſe.—Dr. Edw. Simpſon was appointed dean of the arches, &c. in the room of the late Sir George Lee. — James Erſkine, Eſq; knight marſhal of Scotland, in the room of the late earl of Kintore.—Edward Blakeney, Eſq; conſul at Nice. — William Grover, Eſq; chief juſtice of Georgia.

Promotions in the army. George Warde, Eſq; was appointed lieut. col. to Rich's regiment of dragoons. — John Bradford, Eſq; major to the earl of Ancram's regiment of dragoons. — Barnard Hale, Eſq; captain of a company in the third regiment of foot-guards. William Witſhed, Eſq; capt. lieut. Francis Twiſleton, Eſq; lieut. and Robert Scott, Eſq; enſign in the ſame regiment.—William Tyſon, Eſq; captain of a company, and lieut. col. in the firſt regiment of guards. And Thomas Dickens, Eſq; capt. lieut. and lieut. col. in the ſame regiment.— Gordon Graham, Eſq; major to lord John Murray's Highland regiment. — The Hon. Henry Cornwallis, Eſq; captain in the 24th regiment of foot.—John Hill, Eſq; captain in Pulteney's regiment of foot. —Robert Carr. Eſq; capt. lieut. in the 24th regiment. — Thomas Baylies, Eſq; captain in the 14th regiment of foot. — Thomas Briſbane, Eſq; capt. lieutenant And enſign Lindſey, lieut. in the ſaid regiment.—Peter Dumas, Gent. adjutant to the 30th regiment of foot.—Charles Abbott, Gent. quarter-maſter to the ſame. — Lord Downe a lieutenant colonel.

Alterations *in the* Liſt *of* Parliament.

LONDON. Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and alderman, in the room of alderman Bethell, deceaſed.

Bedfordſhire. Admiral Oſborne —— earl of Upper Oſſory, deceaſed.

Cambridge. Soame Jenyns, Eſq; —— lord Dupplin, a peer.

Dunwich. Alexander Forreſter, Eſq; —— Soame Jenyns, Eſq;

Nottingham. Lieut. col. How —— the lord Howe killed.

Penryn. John Plumptree, Eſq; —— the Hon. Richard Edgcumbe, a peer.

Wenlock. George Forreſter, Eſq; —— William Forreſter, Eſq; deceaſed.

York. William Thornton, Eſq; —— Sir John Armytage killed.

Harwich. Thomas Sewell, Eſq; —— lord Duncannon, a peer.

Lancaſter. George Warren, Eſq; —— Edward Marton, Eſq; deceaſed.

B—KR—TS.

GEORGE Dighton, of St. Botolph without Biſhopſgate, vintner.
John Titley, of Warrington, and John Titley, of Liverpool, ſail-canvas makers.
Richard Clough, Thomas Clough, Caleb Clough, and Sarah Ratcliffe, of Mancheſter, dealers and chapmen.
John Dod, of Newgate-ſtreet, cheeſemonger.
William Sparry, of Greenwich, ſcrivener.
Thomas Read, of Wotton-Baſſet, brazier.
John Hallet, of St. Katherine's, ſail-maker.
John Grace, jun. of London, merchant.
Iſaac Hart, of Bermondſey, victualler.
Robert Heath, of St. Martin in the Fields, broker.
John Taylor Bondfield, of Kingſton upon Hull, merter.
Aaron Anderſon, of Kingſton upon Hull, grocer.
Chaddock Wright, of Water-lane, merchant.
John Cooke, of Norwich, brewer.
John Sowgate, of Tendering, in Eſſex, inholder.
John Lawſon, of St. Dunſtan's Hill, broker.
Charles Fleurlau, of Craven-ſtreet, jeweller.
Archer Hodgſon, of Queen-Square, haberdaſher.

Gaſt

Giles Cooper, of Leadenhall-market, butcher.
Samuel Dixon, of Stockport, in Cheſhire, dealer and chapman.
John Coxe Browne, of Leiceſter, draper.
John Hampſon, of Wincheſter-ſtreet, hoſier.
William Richardſon, of Tower-hill, merchant.
Charles Howell, of St. Botolph, Aldgate, ſhoe-maker.
Robert Hare Killingley, of Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, merchant.
John Wright, of Angel-ſtreet, dealer.
Margaret Wade, of Chertſey, ſhopkeeper.
Samuel Mellor, of Manchester, diſtiller.
Francis Penny, of Biſhop's Waltham, mercer.
George Nelſon, Abraham Hoskins, and Benjamin Mather, of Manchester, merchants and partners.
John Haſlen, of Liverpool, merchant.
Thomas Heath, of Exeter, merchant.
George Moore, of Leeds, in Yorkſhire, merchant.
Sam. Sills, late of Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, factor.
William Wright, of Leeds, in Yorkſhire, grocer.
Adam Langton, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, carpenter.
Terence Dempſey, of Northwich, in Cheſhire, linen-draper.
John Marſhal, late of Budge-row, merchant.
Richard Davis, of Mitcham, in Surry, and Mary Kew, of St. Ann, Weſtminſter, linen-printers and partners.
Robert Cochran, of Watling-ſtreet, warehouſeman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE, London, Saturday, December 30, 1758.

Amſterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uſance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Liſbon	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qrs.

☞ *The Bill of Mortality will be inſerted in the* Appendix.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* December, 1758.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. GOD's Thoughts of Peace and War. From the German of Bogatzky, pr. 1s. 6d. Linde.

2. A Specimen of true Theology. Whiſton.

3. A Letter to the Dean of Briſtol, pr. 6d. Davis and Reymers.

4. Impartial Remarks on Dr. Warburton's Attack upon Dr. Taylor, pr. 1s. Cooper.

5. A Review of Mr. Gittins's Remarks on the Quakers, pr. 6d. Owen.

History,

6. The Naval Hiſtory of Great-Britain, 4 Vols. pr. 12s. Rivington and Fletcher.

Poetical.

7. The Providence of the Supreme Being. By G. Bally, M. A. pr. 1s. Cooper.

8. Cleone: A Tragedy. By R. Dodſley, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley. (See p. 633.)

9. Kymber, a Monody, to Sir Armine Wodehouſe, Bart. By Mr. Potter, pr. 1s. Cooper.

10. Enthuſiaſm, a Poem. By E. Fox, pr. 6d. Lewis.

11. A poetical Tranſlation of the Elegies of Tibullus. By Dr. Grainger, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Millar.

12. The Priſoner, pr. 1s. Cabe.

13. Virtue, an Ethic Epiſtle, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

14. The Reduction of Louiſbourgh. By Mr. Neville, pr. 1s. Owen.

15. The Viſitations of the Almighty, pr. 1s. Brindley.

16. The Rout: A Farce of two Acts, pr. 1s. Cooper. (See p. 656.)

Entertainment.

17. The Happy Orphans; an authentick Hiſtory of Perſons in high Life, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Woodgate.

18. The Amorous Friars, pr. 3s. Fleming.

19. The Cloiſter, pr. 3s. Fleming.

20. Memoirs of Miſs Fanny M——y, pr. 3s. Scott.

21. The Fortunate Beauty, pr. 1s. Sympſon.

22. The South-Sea Fortune, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Wren.

23. The Tartarian Tales. Tonſon.

24. The Brothers, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Dodſley.

Miscellaneous.

25. A Diſcourſe on the Conduct of the Government of Great-Britain to Neutral Nations. Griffiths. (See p. 628.)

26. The Caſe of the Dutch Ships conſidered, pr. 1s. Dodſley. (See p. 606.)

27. An Eſſay on Brewing. By M. Combrune, pr. 3s. 6d. Dodſley. (See p. 603.)

28. The Britiſh Advocate, N° I. pr. 2d. Hooper.

29. A Deſcription of the common Laws of England. By Henry Fench, pr. 6s. Millar,

30. An Account of the new Tragedy of Cleone, pr. 6d. Cooper.

31. The Conduct and Treatment of Capt. Crookſhanks, pr. 2s. Scott.

32. The Farrier's and Horſeman's Dictionary, pr. 3s. 6d. Owen.

33. A Letter of Conſolation to Dr. Shebbeare, pr. 1s. Cabe.

34. Riſe, Progreſs, &c. of the Bath Hoſpital. By Dr. Baylies, pr. 1s. 6d. Hitch.

35. Mr. Thompſon's two Miſſionary Voyages, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodd.

36. A Catalogue of the royal and noble Authors of England, &c. 2 Vols. pr. 8s. Dodſley. [Some extracts from this work hereafter.]

37. The Nature and Utility of Expeditions to the Coaſt of France, pr. 4d. Scott.

38. A Diſſertation on the Uſe of the negative Sign in Algebra, pr. 1s. T. Payne.

39. The Way to Wealth and Glory, pr. 6d. Owen.

40. Tables of Weights and Prices. By J. Elmer, pr. 2s. 6d. Newberry.

41. The Aurelian: A Natural Hiſtory of Inſects and Plants, N° I. Dodſley.

42. A Letter from a Member to a noble Lord on the late Expedition, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

43. An Apology for W. P. Esq; pr. 1s. Pridden.

44. Third Volume of the Monitor, pr. 6s. Scott.

SERMONS.

45. Preached at the Magdalen-House. By Mr. Reeves, pr. 6d. Hitch.

46. ——— at Clapham. By Mr. Venn, pr. 6d. Townsend.

47. ——— at Bury. By Dr. Keddington, pr. 6d. Hawkins.

48. ——— at Pinners Hall. By Mr. Pike, pr. 6d. Buckland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

FROM Warsaw we hear, that, towards the end of last month, count Malachowski, high chancellor of Poland, delivered to prince Charles of Saxony, the king's diploma, dated the 19th, by which his majesty grants to the states of Courland his permission to elect that prince for their duke; and that the second of next month of January is appointed for his election and installment, notwithstanding the objections made against it by some of the states, as mentioned in our last, p. 599; and notwithstanding its being insisted on by many of the grandees of Poland, that the king hath no power to grant such a permission, without the consent of the diet.

In our last we left the Austrian army, under marshal count Daun, and the Imperial army, under the prince of Deux-Ponts, retreating from Dresden, and the other Austrian army under general Harsch, retreating from Niess, after having been prevented from making themselves masters of either of those places by the diligence and good conduct of the king of Prussia. It was thought that the Prussian armies might have come up with, and given a severe ruffle, if not an entire defeat, to some of those armies in their retreat; but it seems they all began their retreat so early, that none but a few of the Prussian Hussars could come up with their rear, and they could make no great impression. However, by their retreat, the king of Prussia has recovered, on that side, every place he was before possessed of; for the Imperial army have retired into Franconia, their head quarters being fixed at Nurenberg; and the Austrians have retired into their part of Silesia, and into Bohemia, the head quarters being fixed at Prague, from whence marshal Daun set out on the 7th instant for Vienna, where he arrived on the 9th, to concert measures for the next campaign.

When the king of Prussia first entered Saxony at the beginning of this war, he declared, that he had no design to make a conquest of it, but only to hold it as a deposit in his hands for the security of his own dominions, until he could compel his enemies to agree to reasonable terms of peace; but upon his return last month to Dresden he altered his resolution, as appears from the following article from Dresden of Dec. 2. Last Saturday the Prussian *directory of war* sent a decree to the deputies of the states of this electorate; which, at the same time that it enjoined them to deliver a certain quantity of flour and forage, on account of the convention settled last year, signified in express terms:

"That tho' the king of Prussia had hitherto treated the electorate of Saxony as a country he had taken under his special protection, the face of affairs was now changed in such a manner, that his majesty would consider it for the future only as a conquered country, out of which he had driven his enemies by force of arms."

It is easy to judge what will be the consequences of such a declaration: We may expect that this electorate will be treated in the same manner that the Russians treat the kingdom of Prussia. Accordingly the revenues of all the Saxon ministers of conference are sequestered, and as the Russians have seized in Prussia all the rents of estates in that country belonging to Prussian officers, the same is to be done here in regard to the estates of Saxon officers in the Russian service.

On the 28th ult. seals were put, by his Prussian majesty's express order, on the papers of 20 persons belonging to the court, who were, at the same time, enjoined to set out for Warsaw in 24 hours: So that it is highly probable that the administration of affairs in this country will be wholly put into the hands of the Prussians. It is with this view that count Finckenstein was sent for, who arrived here on Thursday from Berlin.

The Russians have not only evacuated all the Prussian territories on this side the Vistula, but have all passed that river, mostly by the bridge at Thorn; but whether they will retire as far as Brandenburgh Prussia, which they have now possession of, or take up their winter quarters in Poland, seems as yet to be a question.

The Swedes too have entirely evacuated the Prussian territories, and by the last accounts are said to have gone into Mecklenburg, whither the Prussians are preparing to follow them; so that it is probable they will be forced to take up their winter quarters again in the Isle of Rugen. In the mean time their general count Hamilton is said to be so much disgusted, that he has thrown up not only the command of their army, but all his other employments.

Ratisbon, Dec. 4. On the 29th ult. the evangelical body issued an arret, to which they annexed the 20th article of the capitulation [coronation oath] signed by the present emperor at his election. The drift of this paper is to demonstrate that the protestant states claim nothing but what is agreeable to the constitutions. It is properly only a bond, by which they oblige them-

themſelves to adhere to the laws, and not to ſuffer, under any pretext, that the power of putting under the ban of the empire, ſhould reſide wholly in the emperor. They inſiſt ſtrongly on the expreſs terms, and the literal ſenſe of the capitulation, which they ſay renounces this power. From whence they infer, that they cannot admit as valid and legal, any ban that wants the requiſite conditions, and that, according to law, neither the elector of Brandenbourg, nor the elector of Hanover, nor the duke of Wolfembuttle, nor the landgrave of Heſſe, nor the count of Lippe-Buckebourg, ought to be proſcribed.

The Daniſh miniſters did not aſſiſt at this conference, and the Swediſh miniſter excuſed himſelf from being preſent for want of inſtructions.

Paris, Dec. 15. Our archbiſhop has again explained himſelf with regard to the *hoſpitalier nuns*, of the ſuburb of St. Marceau, and declared that he will not return to his dioceſe, unleſs all the nuns of that community be diſperſed in convents, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of; ſo that it is not very probable that that prelate will return ſoon.

To this we ſhall add, that by the laſt accounts a change in their miniſtry is actually begun, the cardinal de Bernis being not only diſmiſſed, but baniſhed to Soiſſons.

We hear that capt. Thurot [of the Marſhal de Belleiſle privateer] is gone from Oſtend for Breſt, from whence he will go to Verſailles, to be preſented to the king, who deſires to ſee him.

Hague, Dec 15. Monday laſt there was a grand council at the princeſs Governante's court; after which her royal highneſs went to the aſſembly of the ſtates general, and laid before them the memorial of the merchants for their conſideration. Her royal highneſs, at the ſame time, preſented to the preſident of the week a long memorial relating to the affairs of the times, which was taken *ad referendum* by the provinces of Holland and Friſeland.

And by the laſt letters from thence we hear, that her royal highneſs has ſince been taken dangerouſly ill, and was ſo when thoſe letters were diſpatched.

The following Letter is ſo affecting and artleſs an Account of a late melancholy Accident, that we could not prevail upon ourſelves to omit it.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Nicholes, *of the* Duke William *Tranſport, dated* Penzance, Dec. 16.

"UNDER the greateſt affliction, I acquaint you, I have been obliged to leave the Duke William, with 300 French inhabitants on board, from the Iſland of St. John's, North-America, to ſink, about 35 leagues from the Land's End, Wedneſday the 13th inſtant, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and believe ſhe could not keep above water till eight at night. We ſailed from St. John's on the 15th of November; and, on the 29th, our ſhip ſprung a leak, and in a ſhort time had five feet water in the hold, but having two ſpare pumps on board, and a great many hands to bale, in about 24 hours gained on her, and kept her in this ſituation about eight days. On the 9th, being more moderate, hoiſted out the boats and foddered the ſhip, by which means the leak ſtopped, ſo that we could keep her with one pump continually going, having hove every thing off the decks and out of the hold, we poſſibly could, to eaſe her; but, on Monday the 11th, the leak broke out again, and, notwithſtanding the four pumps, and ſuch a number of hands baleing from every hatchway, they could not keep her, ſo that by Wedneſday morning, about five o'clock, her hold was full of water. we left off pumping, and we hoiſted out the boats with great difficulty, that in caſe any ſhips came in ſight we might ſave our lives: At nine in the morning we ſaw two ſhips ſteering towards us, which gave us great hopes; we hoiſted the ſignal of diſtreſs and fired a great many guns, but they hoiſted their enſigns and kept away from us; we then cut away our mainmaſt to ſhew them more perfectly our diſtreſs, but they took no notice of us, going clear away. At eleven a ſnow paſſed by, viewing our unhappy ſituation, and hearing our guns as plain as we could ſee their men on the decks; but he behaved as the other had done before by running away from us. The French then gave over all hopes, and ſaid, God had forſaken them, and they were reſigned to death. As in the term of the voyage under our misfortunes, they had behaved with the greateſt intrepidity, ſo in their laſt moments they behaved with the greateſt fortitude; for ſeeing our attempts were fruſtrated, they came and embraced me, ſaying, they were truly ſenſible that I, with all my people, had done all in our power to ſave the ſhip, and our lives, but as I could be of no farther ſervice to them, begged I would ſave my own life and my men. Taking their prieſt with me, whom I put into the boat before I went myſelf over the ſtern, there being ſo much ſea the boats could not lay alongſide her, after we were in, the boats laid off the ſhip about half an hour, when their cries and waving us to be gone almoſt broke our hearts. We then left them, about four o'clock in the afternoon, being ourſelves in a moſt unhappy ſituation, being 34 perſons in number, upwards of 30 leagues from the Land's End by our reckoning, and our whole proviſions amounting to about eight or nine pounds of bread, our proviſions in the gun-room being all expended, and the whole full of water, with our mainmaſt cut away, we could get nothing from thence. In this melancholy ſituation it pleaſed God to conduct us ſafe to this place.

On

On Tueſday capt. Sugget in the Violet, with 300 French on board, hoiſted a ſignal of diſtreſs, his fore-yard was gone in the ſling, and his mizen-maſt cut away; I ſpoke to him the night before, he told me he could not keep her with his pumps, ſo am afraid he ſuffered likewiſe.

All I have to comfort myſelf under this misfortune is, being ſenſible I did all in my power to ſave the ſhip and lives, which the poor unhappy ſufferers were truly ſenſible of, and which made them ſo willing to let us go; if they had not, ſo great a ſuperiority as 300 to 34 might eaſily have hindered us."

An Account of the ROUT, *a New* FARCE, *performed at the Theatre-Royal, in* Drury-Lane.

THE characters are, Feeble, an old debauchee; Sir William Wheedle, a deſigning, needy gameſter; Felix, ſon to Feeble, neglected, and turned out of doors by his father; Friendly, an acquaintance of Felix; Blunderbuſs and Balloon, two ſharpers; Mrs. Furbelow, a bawd; Rhodamintha, her daughter, a proſtitute, &c. &c.

Wheedle, in conſideration of a bond for a thouſand pounds, from Rhodamintha, engages to get her married to Feeble, repreſenting him as a doating coxcomb, who can be praiſed and flattered into any thing; "a fool of faſhion, a living martyr to debauchery, if it *may be called* living, when a man has outlived all his powers and faculties. When young, an infidel, and now a believer of every thing. Though half blind, in raptures with beauty; though half lame, a doater upon dancing; and though wholly impotent, a profeſſed rake." Blunderbuſs and Balloon are to have a fifth of the ſtipulated ſum, for their aſſiſtance in deceiving Feeble; but they are all not a little fearful their plot ſhould be diſcovered by Felix. It is agreed to have a rout, where ſome real perſons of quality ſhall be preſent, but many others with aſſumed titles; and that, to ſpur on the match, Blunderbuſs and Balloon ſhall pretend to be Feeble's rivals: They are to be decorated with ſtars, and to be paſſed upon Feeble for two lords, who have been a good while out of town. Felix and Friendly get intelligence of the intended rout at Mrs. Furbelow's, and the former propoſes to get into the ſecrets of the gang, by offering them her aſſiſtance to impoſe upon Feeble, under the guiſe of a gypſey. The third ſcene of the firſt act, diſcovers Feeble at his toilette, with his dentiſt, oculiſt, dreſſer, and painter attending, and lets us into the *ſurprizing* oddity of his character. To them enter Wheedle, and ſoon after Furbelow and Rhodamintha: They coax and flatter Feeble into a reſolution to marry Rhodamintha, when Felix enters, who endeavours to move his father to take compaſſion of him, but in vain, one of Feeble's objections being, "That he is a tall raſcal, makes him look like an old fellow, and therefore *he* reſolves to baniſh him." Friendly enters then, as a porter, with a letter, as from a duke, which informs him that Wheedle is a common cheat; and that Rhodamintha is brought out of Mangle Alley, where her mother kept a common brothel; Feeble exclaims thereupon againſt Wheedle; but the latter perſuades him it is a trick of his ſon's, to hinder the match, and Friendly being aſked who ſent him? and anſwering the duke of Doncaſter, Wheedle affirms there is no ſuch duke. Friendly is then diſcovered, and obliged to ſcour off; and Feeble falling into a fit of coughing, burſts his artificial eye, cracks his face, and loſes his tooth, upon which his operators are ſent for to repair his perſon. Scene IV. diſcovers Furbelow preparing matters for the rout, and diſpoſing the parts her underſtrappers are to perform. Act II. ſc. 1. At Mrs. Furbelow's. Feeble in ſoliloquy, reſolves to hear no more againſt the match, and that he'll marry Rhodamintha as Wheedle has convinced him ſhe is a woman of reputation. To him enter Furbelow, Rhodamintha, and Wheedle, with Blunderbuſs, in the character of the duke of Double-Water, and Balloon in that of lord Learned, who make pretenſions to Rhodamintha, but Feeble is preferred by her. Then enters Felix as a gypſey, who, after ſome talk with Furbelow, gets a note for 40l. of her, to uſe her art in finiſhing the match between Feeble and Rhodamintha. Wheedle then enters to Felix, and gives him alſo a note for 50l. to work Feeble up to make a ſettlement upon his daughter, whom Wheedle is to marry, and to poiſon Felix. The following ſcenes diſcover the humours of the rout, where peers, peereſſes, ſharpers, and whores, agree to impoſe upon each other. Then enters Felix, who diſcovers the villainy intended to his father, by ſhewing the notes he had obtained to aſſiſt therein, who thereupon ſays, "Come to my arms, I have no child but thee," and the whole concludes with a dance, by the genteel characters of the Rout. We ſhall not add any remarks upon this piece, though it ſeems full well to deſerve ſome animadverſions.

An excellent, approved, and ready MEDICINE *for removing the Pains of the* Gout *and* Rheumatiſm.

OF the oil of earth-worms, brick, and charity, take one pennyworth of each, mixed together, and anoint the parts affected, by the fire, going to bed at night.

Dec. 20, 1758. T. C.

About the Middle of January, *will be Publiſhed, An* APPENDIX *to the* LONDON MAGAZINE *for* 1758, *with a beautiful* FRONTISPIECE, *a general* TITLE *curiouſly engraved, compleat* INDEXES, *and ſeveral other Things, neceſſary to be bound up with the Volume.*

APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCLVIII.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p* 614.

I NOW come to the affair relating to importations from Ireland, which, laſt ſeſſion, occaſioned the bringing in of four different bills, and tho' but one of them was paſſed into a law, I ſhall give an account of all of them together. This affair was firſt introduced by a petition of ſeveral tallow-chandlers and dealers in candles, inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves, and all the other tallow-chandlers and dealers in candles within this kingdom; which petition was, on the 2d of February, preſented to the houſe, and read; alledging, that the ſcarcity of Britiſh tallow (owing, as the petitioners apprehended, to the ſeverity of the winter 1753, the diſtemper among the horned cattle, as well as rot among the ſheep, and the increaſed conſumption of tallow in the manufactory of hard ſoap, then commonly uſed inſtead of ſoft) had raiſed the price thereof ſo high, as of neceſſity to make candles extremely dear; and that the conſequences thereof were not only in the firſt inſtance ſeverely felt by the poor, and very diſcouraging to every branch of trade and manufacture, but by inducing great numbers to uſe oil inſtead of candles, muſt ultimately prove a detriment to his majeſty's revenue, and injurious to the landed intereſt, and ſubmitting to the houſe, whether the free admiſſion of Iriſh tallow (the duty upon which, amounted almoſt to a prohibition) would not be a likely means of reducing the then price of candles, and preventing monopolies in ſo eſſential an article of the neceſſaries of life, and at the ſame time of ſecuring the duties upon candles to the crown, with eaſe and advantage to the ſubject; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and to give the petitioners ſuch relief, as the nature of the caſe ſhould appear, upon examination, to require.

This petition was referred to a committee of the whole houſe, with two inſtructions: Firſt, That they ſhould conſider of the laws, which prohibit the importation of cattle from Ireland: And, Second, That they ſhould conſider of the duties upon ſkins and hides imported into Great-Britain, ſo far as the ſame relate to ſkins and hides imported from Ireland. And this reference, with theſe two inſtructions, occaſioned a great number of accounts relating to theſe affairs to be called for, and laid before the houſe; and ſeveral perſons were ordered to attend the committee.

On the 8th of February, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the maſter, wardens, and fellowſhip of the incorporated ſociety of chandlers and ſoapmakers, within the city of Briſtol, under their common ſeal; ſetting forth, that great quantities of candles and hard ſoap were formerly made in that city, and exported to the Weſt-Indies, but for ſome years paſt, ſuch export trade had been, in great meaſure, loſt, occaſioned, as the petitioners apprehended, by the great quantities of thoſe commodities, that were conſtantly ſent from Ireland, notwithſtanding the laws prohibiting the ſame, and that by the loſs of ſuch export trade, his majeſty's revenue in the duty on ſalt was greatly diminiſhed, and that the price of Britiſh tallow had for ſome years paſt been raiſed very high; and alledging, that the petitioners apprehended, the importation of Iriſh tallow, duty free, would be the only effectual means of preventing theſe evils, which were daily increaſing; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and to afford the petitioners ſuch relief as, on mature deliberation, ſhould appear to be reaſonable.

This petition was referred to the ſame committee to which the former had been referred; and the ſame day the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, when Mr. Jarrit Smith reported, that they had examined ſeveral witneſſes, made ſome progreſs, and deſired leave to ſit again, which was ordered accordingly.

On the 11th, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral traders and manufacturers, within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and parts adjacent, on behalf of themſelves and all other traders and manufacturers in this kingdom; ſetting forth, that the high price of candles, for ſome time paſt, had been extremely prejudicial, and, if the ſame ſhould continue, it would neceſſarily tend to advance the price of labour and manufactures in this kingdom; and therefore praying the houſe to take this matter into conſideration, and to grant ſuch relief, as ſhould appear proper and neceſſary.

This petition was likewiſe referred to the ſame committee; and, on the 14th, the order of the day being read for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into the ſame, the following accounts were referred thereto, viz.

1. An account of the produce of the duties on candles, within England, for the year ended the 5th of July, 1756, diſtinguiſhing the amount of each collection, and London,

2. ——— of the quantities of tallow, imported into England from Ireland, for ſeven years laſt paſt, diſtinguiſhing each year, together with the amount of the duties payable thereon, which had been preſented to the houſe on the 16th of May then laſt.

3. ——— of the duties on tallow imported into Scotland from Ireland, for ſeven years laſt paſt, diſtinguiſhing each year, which had been preſented to the houſe upon the 21ſt of June then laſt.

4. ——— of the number of cattle that had been imported into England from the Iſle of Man, from Chriſtmas, 1746, to Jan. 5, 1757, diſtinguiſhing each year.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, made a further progreſs, and came to a reſolution, which was reported next day, when the houſe had before them two other accounts preſented that morning, viz.

5. An account of the quantity of tallow imported into England, from Chriſtmas, 1746, to January 5, 1757, diſtinguiſhing each year, and the places from whence imported, together with the duties that had been paid thereon. And,

6. ——— of the quantity of tallow exported from England, from Chriſtmas, 1746, to January 5, 1757, diſtinguiſhing each year, and the places to which it had been exported.

And the ſaid reſolution, which was, That in the opinion of the committee, the duties then payable on the importation of tallow from Ireland ſhould ceaſe, and determine for a limited time, being next day agreed to, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill perſuant thereunto; and that Mr. Jarrit Smith, Mr. Nugent, the earl of Egmont, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Mr. Pole, and Mr. Kynaſton, do prepare and bring in the ſame.

The bill was accordingly preſented by Mr. Jarrit Smith the next day, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; and, on the 23d, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the merchants, tradeſmen, and tallow chandlers of Liverpool, and parts adjacent, alledging, that if foreign tallow were allowed to be imported, duty free, it would, as they humbly conceived, reduce the preſent high prices of ſoap and candles, and have many other very deſirable effects; and therefore praying, as in the former petitions; which petition was ordered to lie on the table, until the bill ſhould be read a ſecond time. But as it would be ſurpriſing to ſee any ſuch bill paſſed without

oppoſition

oppoſition from perſons ſelfiſhly intereſted againſt it; there was next day preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral proprietors of lands, landholders, ſaleſmen, and graziers of Buckinghamſhire, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, in behalf of themſelves, and others; alledging, that, as the petitioners had obſerved a bill was ordered in for the importation of Iriſh tallow, duty free; and that the petitioners were alarmed at the conſequences of ſuch a bill, ſhould the ſame paſs into a law, as it muſt be very detrimental to the landed intereſt of this kingdom; and that the petitioners had ſuſtained great loſſes by the contagious diſtemper which raged a long time among their cattle, and the rot among the ſheep, which had been very conſiderable, for which the advanced price of proviſions had by no means been an adequate ſatisfaction; and that as the diſtemper among the horned cattle was then entirely abated, and the rot among the ſheep greatly decreaſed, the petitioners were thoroughly convinced, that from the then preſent daily increaſe of tallow, the ſeveral markets would be ſufficiently ſtocked without the aſſiſtance of any imported from Ireland; and that the petitioners conceived, ſhould the bill paſs into a law, the Iriſh would be enabled greatly to underſell the petitioners in their tallow, as they paid no land tax, and had their farms at a much cheaper rate, and conſequently the petitioners and others muſt have their rents proportionably abated, which would greatly affect the landed intereſt of this kingdom; and that the petitioners apprehended, from the above and other reaſons, the paſſing ſuch a bill would be injurious to the publick, detrimental to the revenue, and ruinous to the petitioners; therefore they prayed to be heard by their counſel againſt it.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table until the bill ſhould be read a ſecond time, when the petitioners might be heard by their counſel againſt the bill, if they thought fit; and the ſame liberty was on the 27th granted to the ſame ſort of petitioners in a petition from Leiceſterſhire; and alſo to the ſame ſort of petitioners in a petition from Lincolnſhire; which brought up petitions in favour of the bill from Nottingham, Taviſtock, Leiceſter, Norwich, and Canterbury. Such a number of petitions from ſome of the principal trading towns in the kingdom, together with the univerſal complaint againſt the then high price of tallow, diſcouraged the gentlemen, it ſeems, who had petitioned againſt the bill, and prevented their putting themſelves to the expence of being heard by counſel againſt it, ſo that the bill was on the 9th of March read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe, without any great oppoſition; and the next day a petition from Coventry in its favour was preſented, and referred to the ſaid committee, as was alſo on the 13th, a like petition from Sudbury; on which day the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill, made ſeveral amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning, which it accordingly was, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be ingroſſed. On the 17th it was read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the lords; from whence it never found its way back to the commons.

But when the patrons of this bill in the houſe of commons, had heard of its fate in the other houſe, they reſolved to ſhew, that the paſſing it into a law would have been a ſaving to the publick, as well as a benefit to the trade of this kingdom, therefore upon their motion it was on the 8th of May ordered, that an account ſhould be laid before the houſe of the quantity of tallow contracted for, to be uſed in his majeſty's ſhips and yards, for three years ending at Chriſtmas laſt, diſtinguiſhing each year, together with the ſeveral prices thereof: Which account was laid before them on the 11th, and ordered to lie on the table, for the peruſal of the members; from whence it appeared, that the reduction of the price of tallow would be the occaſion of a very conſiderable ſaving in the annual expence of our navy, eſpecially in time of war; and conſequently would be an advantage to our navigation in general, as tallow muſt be made uſe of in building, repairing, and keeping in repair, our merchant ſhips, as well as our ſhips of war.

After the bill I have now given an account of had been ordered to be brought in, the committee upon whoſe report it had been ordered, had executed one part of what had been recommended to them, therefore it was afterwards called a committee of the whole houſe, to whom it was referred, to conſider further of the laws which prohibit the importation of cattle from Ireland, and of the duties upon ſkins and hides imported into Great-Britain, ſo far as the ſame relate to ſkins and hides imported from Ireland; by which name the ſeveral accounts following were on Feb. 20 referred to it, viz.

1. An account of the quantity or number of raw hides that had been imported into England, from Chriſtmas, 1746, to

Jan.

Jan. 5, 1757, diſtinguiſhing each year, and the places from whence imported, together with the duties that had been paid thereon.

2. ——— of the quantity or number of raw calf ſkins that had been imported into England, from Chriſtmas, 1746, to Jan. 5, 1757, diſtinguiſhing each year, and the places from whence imported, together with the duties that had been paid thereon. And,

3. ——— of the value of tanners bark that had been exported from England, from Chriſtmas, 1746, to Jan. 5, 1757, diſtinguiſhing each year, and the places to which the ſame had been exported.

On the 23d, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, and Mr. Jarrit Smith reported, that they had come to a reſolution, which was next day agreed to by the houſe with an amendment, after reading the ſeveral laws againſt the importation of cattle from Ireland, and with the amendment was as follows: "That there be a free importation of cattle from Ireland into Great-Britain, *for a limited time.*" Whereupon it was ordered, that a bill be brought in purſuant to this reſolution; and that Mr. Jarrit Smith, the lord Strange, Mr. Townſhend, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, and Mr. Pole, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame.

On the 3d of March, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the mayor, aldermen, common council, merchants, and other principal inhabitants of the borough and pariſh of Barnſtaple, in Devonſhire, ſubmitting to the houſe—whether the admiſſion of Iriſh tallow would not be a likely means of reducing the preſent price of candles; and praying the houſe to take under their conſideration, whether the free importation of live cattle into this kingdom from Ireland, would not be a means of ſupplying the paſtures of this kingdom with horned cattle, ſo greatly diminiſhed by the diſtemper among them, and whether, by feeding them here, the price of tallow would not be greatly leſſened, the eſtates much better able to bear and pay their taxes, and this kingdom enabled to ſupply our fleets with beef on reaſonable terms, and the wicked practice of ſupplying our enemies with proviſions, and the ſmuggling of ſoap and candles from Ireland, greatly prevented; all which the petitioners humbly prayed the houſe to take into their conſideration, and to do therein as to them ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table until the ſaid bill for the free importation of Iriſh cattle from Ireland ſhould be brought in; and before the ſame was brought in, the houſe having again on the 7th reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, Mr. Jarrit Smith reported, that they had come to a reſolution, which was next day reported and agreed to, and was as followeth: "That the duties now payable on the importation of raw hides and raw calf ſkins from Ireland, do ceaſe, and determine for a limited time." Whereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in; and that Mr. Jarrit Smith, Mr. alderman Beckford, and Mr. Kynaſton, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame.

The ſame day, March 8, Mr. Jarrit Smith preſented to the houſe the ſaid bill to permit the free importation of cattle from Ireland, for a time to be limited, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and alſo, the ſame day, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, in favour of the ſaid bill; and, on the 14th, Mr. Jarrit Smith preſented to the houſe the ſaid other bill, to diſcontinue for a time to be limited, the duties payable upon raw hides and raw calf ſkins imported from Ireland, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

On the 22d, the ſaid cattle bill was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe: On the 12th of April, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, and went thro' the bill with ſeveral amendments, which were next day agreed to by the houſe, and the bill with the amendments, ordered to be ingroſſed. And, on the 27th of April, it was read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the lords, from whence it never returned.

During the courſe of this bill in the houſe of commons, there were petitions likewiſe preſented in its favour, and moſt of them in favour likewiſe of the tallow and raw hides bills, from the merchants &c. of London, the merchants, &c. of Minehead, the merchants, &c. of Cheſter, the magiſtrates of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, the merchants, &c. of Glaſgow, the merchants, &c. of Edinburgh, the tanners, &c. of the county of Salop, the tanners, &c. of the town and county of Glouceſter, the merchants, &c. of Briſtol, the magiſtrates of Haverford-Weſt; and in ſeveral of theſe petitions it was prayed, that it might be prohibited to export raw hides, or raw calf ſkins, from Ireland, to any place except to Great-Britain. On the other hand,

hand, there was not ſo much as one petition preſented againſt the raw hides bill, and but one againſt the cattle bill, which was a petition of the ſheriff and grand jury, gentlemen, proprietors of land, landholders, and breeders of cattle, aſſembled at the great ſeſſions holden for the county of Pembroke, the 6th of April, 1758; which petition was preſented and read, April the 13th, taking notice of the bill for the free importation of cattle from Ireland, and alledging, that, as they apprehended, ſhould the bill paſs into a law, it would be attended with very affecting conſequences to the general landed intereſt of this kingdom; and ſubmitting their hopes to the conſideration of the houſe, that as we were engaged in an expenſive war, towards the ſupport of which, the landed intereſt bore ſo great a proportion, the preſent would not be thought a proper time to weaken that intereſt, by paſſing a bill of ſo fatal a tendency, the evils of which were ſo ſenſibly felt in a former reign, that no leſs than four very ſtrict and ſevere laws were paſſed to prevent them.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, until the report ſhould be received from the committee of the whole houſe upon the ſaid bill; and tho' it had no effect in the houſe of commons, yet it is probable that this petition, as well as the before mentioned petitions from Buckinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and Lincolnſhire, had an effect in the other houſe, and were, among others, a cauſe for their lordſhips not paſſing either the tallow or the cattle bill, the fate of which two bills prevented the gentlemen of the houſe of commons from proceeding on the bill for diſcontinuing the duties payable upon the importation of raw hides and raw calf ſkins from Ireland, tho' no petition had been preſented againſt it, and tho', beſide the accounts already mentioned, they had ſeveral others before them, viz.

1. An account of the quantity of cordivant ſkins imported into England, from Chriſtmas, 1749, to Jan. 5, 1757, diſtinguiſhing each year.

2. A ſpecial return with reſpect to an account of the quantities of foreign tanners bark imported into this kingdom, from June 24, 1750, to June 24, 1757, diſtinguiſhing each year; and alſo with reſpect to an account of the drawbacks that had been paid upon leather manufactured, or unmanufactured, re exported out of this kingdom, from June 24, 1750, to June 24, 1757, diſtinguiſhing the manufactured from the unmanufactured leather, and diſtinguiſhing each year.

And as to moſt of the above mentioned accounts relating to England, they had accounts of the ſame kind relating to Scotland.

[*To be continued in our Magazine for* January, 1759.]

Extracts from an ESSAY *on* BREWING, *continued from p.* 604.

Sect. II. *Of* AIR.

NONE of the operations, either of nature or art, can be carried on without the action or aſſiſtance of air. It is the principal agent in fermentation; conſequently its properties and powers, ſome of them at leaſt, ought to be well underſtood by brewers.

By air we mean a fluid, ſcarcely perceivable by our ſenſes, and diſcovering itſelf only by the reſiſtance it makes to bodies. We find it every where incumbent on the ſurface of the globe, extending to a conſiderable, but determinate height, and commonly known by the name of the atmoſphere. The weight of air is to that of water as 1 to 850, and its gravitating force equal to the preſſure of a column of water, 33 feet high; ſo that an area, of one foot ſquare, receives from air, a preſſure equal to 2080 pounds weight.

Elaſticity is a property appertaining to only one of the four elements, namely, air, and is in proportion to the compreſſing weight. We ſcarcely find this element (any more than the others) in a pure ſtate: One thouſandth part of common air, ſays Boerhaave, conſiſts of aqueous, ſpirituous, oily, ſaline, and other particles ſcattered through it, which are not compreſſible, and are, in general, preventive of fermentation, conſequently where the air is pureſt, fermentation is beſt carried on. He likewiſe tells us, "It is clear, that the ultimate particles of air cohere together, ſo as not eaſily to inſinuate themſelves into the ſmalleſt pores either of ſolids or fluids;" from whence thoſe acquainted with brewing, eaſily account why hot water, which forces ſtrong and pinguious extracts from malt, prevents fermentation, as oils are an obſtruction to the free entrance of the air; and from an analogous reaſon, why, in weak extracts, fermentation is ſo much accelerated that the whole ſoon becomes ſour.

Air (like other ſubjects) is expanded or rarefied, and acquires a greater degree of elaſticity, in proportion to its heat; conſequently the hotter the ſeaſon, the more active and violent will fermentation be.

Air

Air abounds with water, and is perpetually penetrating and insinuating itself into every thing capable of receiving it. Its weight, or gravitating force, must necessarily produce numberless effects; the water contained in the air is rendered more active by its motion; the salts and saponaceous subjects it meets with are loosened in their texture, and, in some degree, dissolved by it: As these are the principal constituent parts in malt, the reason is obvious why those that are old, or have lain a proper time exposed to the influence of the air, dissolve more readily, or, in other words, yield a more copious extract than others.

By means of this penetrating and active power in the air, all bodies in a passive state, exposed thereto a sufficient time, become of the same degree of heat with the air itself. On this account the water lying in the backs used by brewers, may be said to be nearly of the same degree of heat as the thermometer shews the open air in the shade to be, except when this instrument indicates a cold below the freezing point, or 32 degrees: For if the water was then as cold as the air, it would become ice: In this circumstance it may more properly be accounted as hot as 33 degrees; for water will not immediately become as cold as the air, on many accounts, such as its not having been long enough exposed thereto, its being pumped out of deep wells, &c.

Air is not easily expelled from bodies, either solid or fluid: Water requires two hours boiling to be discharged of the greatest part of its air. That air may thus be discharged by heat, appears from this, that water thus boiled, instead of having any air-bubbles when it freezes, as ice commonly has, will become a solid mass like crystal.

As air is rendered more active by being joined to water, that water which has endured the fire the least time, provided it be hot enough, will make the strongest extract.

Worts, or musts, as they contain great quantities of salt and oils, are denser bodies than common water, and therefore require a greater degree of heat to make them boil; consequently more air is expelled by boiling worts, in a given time, than by boiling water in the same time; and as air does not instantaneously re-enter those bodies, tho' cold, they would never ferment of themselves; and were it not for the substitution of yeast, to supply the deficiency of the air lost by boiling, they would sour or putrify for want of an internal, elastic air, which is absolutely necessary to fermentation.

Air is more easily dislodged from hot than from cold water, because the weight of the atmosphere is less on the former than the latter: But though there is air in the very fluid, it differs in quantity in different fluids; so that no rule can be laid down for the quantity of air worts should contain; probably the quantity sufficient to saturate one sort, will not be an adequate proportion for another.

Lastly, Air encompasses, is in contact with, confines, and compresses all bodies; insinuates itself into their penetrable passages, and exerts all its power, as well on solids, as on fluids; and finding in bodies some elements to which it has a tendency, unites with them. By its weight and perpetual motion it strongly agitates the parts of bodies in which it is contained, rubs, and intermixes them intimately together, disuniting some, and joining others, and thereby producing very singular effects, not easily accomplished by any other means. That this element has such surprising powers, is evident from the following experiment. "Fermentable parts, duly prepared and disposed in the vacuum of Mr. Boyle's air-pump, will not ferment, though acted upon by a proper heat; but, discharging their air, remain unchanged."

Sect. III. *Of* WATER.

As water is perpetually an object of our senses, and made use of for most of the purposes of life, many people imagine, that they perfectly understand its nature: But they who have inquired into it with the greatest care, find it very difficult to form a right notion of it, because it is no easy matter to separate water from other bodies, or other bodies from water. Hartshorn, by being long dried, resists a file more than iron; yet, on distillation, yields much water. I have already observed, that air is intimately mixed with it; how is it possible then ever to obtain water perfectly pure?

In its most perfect state, we understand it to be a liquor very fluid, inodorous, insipid, pellucid, and colourless, which, in a certain degree of cold, freezes into a brittle, hard, glassy ice: This furnishes us with another reason, why it is absolutely impossible to have water entirely free from every thing else, because, while it subsists in a fluid state, it contains a considerable degree of heat or fire.

Though lightness is reckoned a perfection in water, yet its certain weight is with great difficulty determined: Fountain, river, or well waters, by their admixture

mixture with ſaline, ſaponaceous, and vitriolic ſubſtances, are rendered much heavier than in their natural ſtate; and different degrees of heat, by varying the expanſion, muſt affect the weight of water. A pint of rain-water, ſuppoſed to be the pureſt, is ſaid to weigh 15 ounces, A 1 drachm, and 50 grains; but the weight is different in different ſeaſons of the year.

A ſecond property of water, which it has in common with other liquors, is its fluidity; and this is ſo great, that a very ſmall degree of heat above the freezing B point, makes it evaporate. Few brewers, I believe, know how great a proportion of the quantity of water they uſe in brewing, is loſt by evaporation. The purer the water, the more readily it evaporates; ſo that ſea-water, which is ſuppoſed to contain one 40th part of ſalt, waſtes much C leſs than purer water, and more forcibly reſiſts the effects of fire. Notwithſtanding which, as fire ultimately divides moſt bodies, and has the property of ſeparating the denſe parts from the rare, a ſtrong and continual ebullition may be a means of ſeparating, in ſome meaſure, the impuri- D ties of the water from the muſt.

The ultimate particles of water, Boerhaave believed to be much leſs than thoſe of air, as water paſſes through the inviſible pores and interſtices of wood, which never tranſmit the leaſt elaſtic air: Nor is there, ſays he, any known fluid (fire E excepted, which penetrates every thing) whoſe parts are more penetrating than thoſe of water; but as water is not an univerſal diſſolver, there are veſſels which will contain it, though they will not contain even the thick ſyrup of ſugar, for ſugar makes its way by diſſolving the te- F nacious and oily ſubſtance of wood, which water cannot.

Water, when fully ſaturated with fire, is ſaid to boil, and is then under a ſtrong ebullition; in that ſtate it occupies $\frac{1}{13}$ degrees more ſpace than when cold: So that a brewer who would be exact, when G he intends to reduce his liquor to a certain degree of heat, muſt allow for this expanſion, abating therefrom the quantity of ſteam exhaled.

As water, by boiling, may be ſaid to be filled or ſaturated with fire, ſo may it with any ſubject capable of being diſ- H ſolved therein. Though water will diſſolve only a given quantity of any body ſoluble in it; yet, at the ſame time, it will diſſolve a certain proportion of ſome other body: For four ounces of pure rain-water will diſſolve but one ounce of common ſalt; though after taking this as the utmoſt of its quantity, it will ſtill receive and diſſolve two ſcruples of another kind of ſalt, viz. pulverized nitre. In the ſame manner the ſtrongeſt extract of malt, or water ſaturated with the ſoluble parts of malt, is ſtill capable of receiving ſomething from hops; but in a limited proportion, as is evident from the thin, bitter pellicle that often ſwims on the ſurface of the firſt wort of brown ſtrong beer, which is commonly overcharged with hops, by putting the whole quantity into it: The water not being capable of ſuſpending all that the heat diſſolves, it riſes at top. This may ſerve for a hint, to uſe fewer, or rather to divide them otherwiſe than is generally practiſed.

Boerhaave believed the ultimate particles of water to be ſolid ſpheres, rigid, perfectly inflexible, and of an adamantine hardneſs: Whether this doctrine be true, or not, it is certain, that water acts very differently, as a menſtruum, according to its different degrees of heat: Conſequently its heat is a point of the utmoſt importance with regard to brewing, and muſt be properly varied according to the drineſs and nature of the malt; to its being applied either in the firſt or laſt maſhes; and in proportion alſo to the time the beer is intended to be kept. To this end we muſt have recourſe to the thermometer, as the only inſtrument capable of numerically determining the power of heat or fire.

Nutrition cannot be carried on without water, though water itſelf is not the matter of nouriſhment, but only the vehicle.

Water is as neceſſary to fermentation as heat or air: The farmer who ſtacks his hay or corn before it is thoroughly dried, ſoon experiences the terrible effects of too much moiſture or water reſiding therein: All vegetables, therefore, intended to be kept long, ought to be well dried. The brewer ſhould carefully avoid purchaſing hops that are ſlack bagged, or kept in a moiſt place; or malt that has been ſprinkled with water ſoon after it was taken from the kiln; for, by means of the moiſture, a fermentation begins, which, for want of a ſufficient quantity of air, is ſoon ſtopped; but the heat thereby generated, remaining, every ſeed begins to grow, and forms a moſs that dies, and leaves a putrid, muſty taſte behind, which always prevails, more or leſs, in the beer.

Water, by ſome, has been accounted an univerſal ſolvent: But, certain it is, it does not act as ſuch on all metals, gems, ſtones,

ſtones, and many other ſubſtances: It does not, in general, diſſolve oils, but is miſcible with highly rectified ſpirits of wine, or alcohol, which is the pureſt vegetable oil in nature; all ſaponaceous bodies, whether artificial or natural, fixed or volatile, readily melt therein: The ſoluble parts of malt, being oils and ſalts, are properly ſoaps, and conſequently diſſoluble in this menſtruum; and in ſuch manner, that neither the oil nor ſalt appears ſeparately, but the whole ſeems to compoſe an homogeneous uniform mixture. One particular property of ſaponaceous ſubſtances, well worth our obſerving, is, that, by being intimately mixed with oily ſubſtances, reſins, &c. they render them miſcible with water; conſequently hops, which contain a large portion of reſin, will yield their extracts more efficaciouſly, by being boiled in wort than in water alone: So that all pretended improvements for making extracts of hops by themſelves in water alone, or keeping a rob of them againſt dear times, are abſurd and ridiculous. Water not only diſſolves true ſoaps, but, by their aſſiſtance, acquires a power of diſſolving bodies, which otherwiſe it could not. A farther proof of this (which every attentive brewer will find) is, that a given quantity of hops, boiled in a wort by hotter water more ſtrongly extracted, will yield a bitterer liquor, than the ſame quantity boiled in a weaker wort, or in water alone.

When a ſaponaceous ſubſtance is diſſolved in water, it lathers, froths, and bears a head; hence, in extracts of malt, we find theſe ſigns in the underback; but weak and ſlack liquors (the ſalts of the malt only being diſſolved without a ſufficient quantity of the oils) not being ſaponaceous, yield no froth, and generally let part of the griſt fall undiſſolved in a whitiſh flour: Somewhat like this happens when the water for the extract is over-heated, for then, as more oils are extracted than are ſufficient to balance the ſalts, the extract is not ſaponaceous; in this caſe the extract comes down with little or no froth or head, as before; but without depoſiting any flour in the underback: Hence, though the head or froth of the extracts in the underback are eſteemed, by many, as ſure ſigns and guides for regulating the progreſs of brewing, we ſee how uncertain ſuch ſigns are, as direct oppoſites exhibit the ſame appearances; and ſhould the heat of the water be increaſed beyond this laſt mentioned degree, ſo as to impede the action of the air neceſſary to extract with, (an error by the brewers termed *ſetting the goods*) inſtead of having a good extract, the whole runs into inſeparable clods or lumps, from whence the griſt is ſeldom or never recovered; conſequently, whoever would act with certainty in this art, muſt rely on the thermometer alone.

This might be a proper place to obſerve the difference between rain, ſpring, river, and pond waters; but as the art of brewing is very little, or not at all affected by the difference of waters, if they be equally ſoft, but rather depends on the due regulation of heat; and as ſoft waters are alike, and found in moſt places where brewing is neceſſary; from hence it is evident, that any ſort of beer or ale whatever, may be brewed with equal ſucceſs, where malt and hops can be procured proper for the reſpective purpoſes. And if hitherto prejudice or intereſt has appropriated to ſome places a reputation for particular ſorts of drinks, it has aroſe from hence: The art being totally defective of principles, the event depended on experience only; and lucky combinations were moſt frequent where the greateſt practice was; and for want of knowing the true reaſon the different properties obſerved in the ſeveral drinks were attributed to the water; but juſt and true principles, followed by as juſt a practice, renders the art univerſal. This truth would appear in a ſtronger light, were I to extend the obſervations farther on this element; but as the ſubject of water is fully treated of by Boerhaave, Shaw, and Hales, it would be tedious to add any thing more upon it.

Sect. IV. *Of* EARTH.

BOERHAAVE defines earth to be a ſimple, hard, friable, foſſil body, fixed in the fire, but not melting in it, nor diſſoluble in water, alcohol, oil, or air. Theſe are the characters of pure earth; which, no more than any of the other elements, comes within our reach, free from the admixture of the others; but as it is never made uſe of in brewing, except ſometimes for the purpoſes of precipitation, it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing more upon it: Whoever deſires to be more informed concerning it, may conſult Boerhaave, and the authors beforementioned.

In Sect. V. he gives us a deſcription of the thermometer, and its uſe in brewing. In Sect. VI. he treats of the vine, its fruits and juices: And, in Sect. VII. and VIII. of fermentation.

Sect.

Sect. IX. *Of the Nature of* BARLEY.

BARLEY is a ſpicated, oblong, ventricoſe ſeed, pointed at each end, and marked with a longitudinal furrow. The eſſential conſtitution of the parts in all plants, ſays Dr. Grew, is the ſame: Thus this ſeed, like plants which have lobes, is furniſhed with radical veſſels, which, having a correſpondence with the whole body of the corn, are always ready, when moiſtened, to adminiſter ſupport to the plume of the embryo, or what is uſually called the acroſpire. Theſe radical veſſels, at firſt, receive ſuch nouriſhment from a great number of glandules diſperſed almoſt every where in the grain, whoſe pulpous parts ſtrain and refine ſuch food almoſt to a vapour, and ſo fit it to enter the capillary veſſels; and ſuch an abundant proviſion is made for this nouriſhing of the plume, that the ſame author ſays, theſe glandules take up more than nine-tenths of the ſeed.

It is ſown about March, ſooner or later, according to the ſoil that is to receive it, and generally reaped in ten or twenty weeks time: Moſt plants, which ſo haſtily perform the office of vegetation, are remarkable for having their veſſels proportionably larger; and that theſe may be thus formed, the ſeed muſt contain a greater quantity of tenacious oils, in proportion, than thoſe ſeeds, whoſe veſſels being ſmaller, require more time to perform their growth, and come to maturity. Barley alſo, as may be obſerved, grows and ripens with the lower degrees of natural heat; from whence, and from the largeneſs of the ſize of its abſorbent veſſels, it muſt receive a large portion of acid parts. Thus it is ſaid to be viſcid, though, at the ſame time, a great cooler, water boiled with it being often drank as ſuch; it is certain, that however it be prepared, it never heats the body when unfermented,

From theſe circumſtances of its being viſcous and replete with acids, it would, at firſt, appear to be a moſt unfit vegetable, from which vinous liquors, to be long kept, ſhould be made; and indeed the extracts made from it in its original ſtate are not only clammy, but ſoon become ſour.

In its ſtate of full maturity its conſtituent parts ſeem to be differently diſpoſed, than when in a ſtate of vegetation; for then the oils or balſams, which ſheath its turgid veſſels, are lodged in order in their cells, which, when it vegetates by abounding with acids, theſe oils readily become fitted to enter and ſwell its radical and capillary parts. By germination alone all its principles are put in action; the fibrous parts, which are not diſſoluble in water, poſſeſs themſelves of a great quantity of tenacious oils, leaving the glandules and finer veſſels replete with water, ſalts, and the pureſt ſulphur. If, in this ſtate, the corn is placed in ſuch a ſituation, that, by heat, the acid and watery parts may be evaporated, the more ſuch heat is ſuffered to affect it, the more dry, and leſs acid will the corn become, and its parts being divided by germination and heat, its viſcidity will be removed; its taſte will become ſaccharine by the acids being leſſened in proportion to the oils, and theſe be more tenacious, as they have received more heat. This proceſs, regularly carried on, is what is termed *Malting*, which I ſhall endeavour to explain more at large.

But, before we enter thereon, it will be neceſſary to conſider the ſtate of the grain as it comes from the field. When reaped, though, upon the whole, it may be ſaid to be ripe, yet every individual part, or every corn cannot be ſo: And this, in ſome ſeaſons, is ſo remarkable as to be diſtinguiſhed by the eye. The different ſituations, the winds that have reigned, the ſhelter ſome parts of the field have had from ſuch winds, the weather, and difference in the ſoil, account for this. However, when the greater part of the corn is ſuppoſed to have come to maturity, it is cut and ſtacked; the ripeſt parts having the leaſt moiſture, and the feweſt acids; and the greeneſt the greater ſhare of theſe. In this ſtate the unripe part of the corn, whoſe acids attract, and are greedy of water, communicate their moiſture to ſuch as are more dry, which, acting on their oils, an agitation enſues from hence, more or leſs gentle, in proportion to the power of the acids and water; and from this motion ariſes a heat proportioned to the action; ſo that there is no determining the exact degree ſuch heat will ariſe to. When this ſweating in the mow is kept within its due limits, the whole body of the corn, after the ferment is over, becomes of one equable dryneſs, and is not thereby diſcoloured; but if put together too wet or green, the heat thereby occaſioned will deſtroy the very power of germination, as the farmer, to his loſs, will experience; for by encreaſing, and from want of air recoiling repeatedly, it will blacken, or rather charrs the grain, and often burſts out into actual flame.

The effect a moderate and gentle ferment of this ſort muſt have on the corn is that of preſſing its oils towards the external parts of its veſſels and ſkin; by this means it comes into a ſtate more capable of preſerving itſelf againſt the injuries of the weather; and the more it is in this ſtate, the more backward will it be to germinate when uſed for that purpoſe; if carried too far, as we have before ſeen, by ſuch heat the plume and root of the incloſed embryo muſt be quite ſcorched, and thus the corn will become inert, and incapable of vegetation. What degree of heat will produce this effect, I will not immediately determine, but apprehend it to be when the particles of the grain are removed from each other beyond their ſphere of attraction; which experiments on barley ſhew to be at about 120 degrees.

Vegetables, in general, may be ſaid to be ſuſceptible of a large latitude in this reſpect, according to their different textures; ſo that this degree of heat may, perhaps, be applicable only to barley, as the ſeeds of ſome grapes bear 124 degrees of heat, and may be capable of being impreſſed with more, and yet vegetate: But ſurely, if the oils of the corn be made ſo tenacious as thereby to be diſcoloured, the ſeed can ſcarcely be revived; and this happens to ſeeds, ſooner or later, by heat, in proportion to the coheſion of their parts, and their weight. But this is a point more properly to be judged of by the colour of the grain, and is more immediately the buſineſs of the farmer and maltſter, than of the brewer.

Thus, though it may be diſadvantageous to the maltſter to ſteep grain, which has not ſweated in the mow, as, from hence, it will not equally imbibe the water; ſo barley that is over-heated, or *Mow burnt*, is not fit for his purpoſe; and it is ſcarcely poſſible any large quantity of barley, from the ſtack, ſhould equally make perfect malt, as the heat, generated on its being thus put together, is always greateſt in the centre of the rick, and conſiderably more ſo than in its exterior parts.

And the reſt of this, and the three following Sections, he employs in treating of malt and malting, which ought to be read and well conſidered by every maltſter as well as brewer.

The WESTMINSTER JOURNAL. Dec. 23.

I HAVE read (but where, I forgot, tho' the ſtory is very modern) that Jupiter, notwithſtanding the natural ſlipperineſs of Juno, once gave his cabinet courier, Mercury, orders to ſummon all the gods in heaven, earth, ſea, and hell, to a feaſt at his palace upon the top of mount Olympus. Mercury pulling out the liſt of their godſhips, which he always carried about him, with their places of abode, which, by the bye, were generally very uncertain, reſolved to ſet out upon the moſt diſtant diſagreeable part of his journey firſt; and therefore we are now to ſuppoſe him demanding audience at the infernal palace of Pluto, and that Cerberus, charmed by his Caduceus, is fawning upon him, and licking his hand. Well, he is introduced to Pluto and his wife, and their *ſulphureous majeſties*, after the common compliments are over, are particularly fond to know about the healths of the gentlemen of the faculty in England, in the firſt place, and about that of his Pruſſian majeſty in the ſecond; "for to them (added Pluto with an air of ſatisfaction) it is principally owing that my dominions are ſo well peopled as you ſee them." Mercury having given their majeſties great pleaſure by his anſwers, was obliged to partake of helliſh refreſhment; but before he took his leave, he examined his liſt, and found that he had ſome more deities that were reſident in hell to ſummon; and he particularly enquired of Pluto about the three furies. They have been gone from this region, anſwered Pluto, for ſome time. Megara attends the Ruſſian camp, Tiſiphone that of the Auſtrians, and Alecto now actually heads a conſiderable body of French Indians.

But, rejoins Mercury, running his eye again over his liſt, can you give me any account of the goddeſs Diſcord? She did live here, ſaid Pluto, for ſome time, but ſhe was plaguy troubleſome, and ſhe had almoſt made hell too hot for me: So I even baniſhed her to the upper regions, and have been told that ſhe took up her reſidence in the E—ſh P—t: This is the beſt account I can give you of her at preſent; and if you fly to *W*—m—r, ten to one but you'll hear of her.

Mercury having paid his acknowledgments and taken his leave, ſets out for W—m—r; but reflecting on the road, that many of the goddeſſes in his catalogue were *virtues*, and how hard it is to diſtinguiſh them from their extremes, which become vices; and hearing of the virtues of Mr. Touchit's lanthorn in making ſuch a diſtinction, he fairly filched it from the honeſt watchman, notwithſtanding all his vigilance; for, reader, you muſt know, that Mercury is the god of orators, of pimps, pedlars, and pick-pockets.

Then

Thus accoutred, away the god flies, inviſible, to a certain chapel, near W—m—r H—ll; but though the houſe was then ſitting, how was he ſurprized when he could get no ſight or intelligence of the goddeſs Diſcord. Away he walks to a neighbouring ſ—te houſe, to which, in the ſhape of a ſolicitor's clerk, he gets a ready admittance; but he was here as much diſappointed as he had been before. He next converted himſelf into the appearance of that mungrel being, a coffee-houſe politician, a ſpecies of men between the dependant and the ſpy; the pimp and the paraſite; the ſcholar and the ſcoundrel. In this character he received great hopes and encouragement for finding the goddeſs he was in queſt of, at court, or at the c—l b—d. He got from his fellow politicians ample recitals of many differences and debates which had riſen very high amongſt the m—rs, and between the ſtateſmen and the courtiers. The god immediately changing his appearance into that of a foreigner of great quality with a magnificent equipage, was introduced into the moſt noted gaming aſſemblies, where having the addreſs to loſe conſiderable ſums, he acquired the character of a compleat dupe, and thereby got into company and converſation of the great. But how was he ſurpriſed to find that all he had been ſo minutely and circumſtantially informed of by his brother politicians, was a pack of lies, and ſtuff invented by thoſe fellows, only to win the confidence of others, by telling them as ſecrets, that they might worm from them ſomewhat that was true, in order to carry it to their patrons.

"If Diſcord, ſaid the god to himſelf, is not to be found here, it is natural to believe that CONCORD is, and ſhe is upon my liſt. But as I never met with her in heaven, it will be difficult for me, without the aſſiſtance of Mr. Touchit's lanthorn to diſtinguiſh her from others who may wear her appearance."

So ſaying, he immediately repairs to his former ſcenes of enquiry, where he met with a ſmiling being, that accoſted him with a low bow. He at firſt took her to be the goddeſs he was in ſearch of, but, that he might be certain, he applied Mr. Touchit's lanthorn to the region of the heart, and he perceived he had been all this while converſing with the *genius of* COMPLIANCE.

The next aerial being he came up with, entered ſo familiarly into converſation with him, came ſo readily into all his ſentiments, and ſo obligingly aſſented to all his opinions, nay even anticipating and preventing him in his explanations, that he thought he ſurely could not now be miſtaken, but upon applying the lanthorn, he ſaw inſcribed on her breaſt CONVENIENCY.

Vext at the diſappointment, he went on in his ſearch, and ſaw *treachery*, *deceit*, and *deſign*, each endeavouring to aſſume the guiſe of *concord*, but their appearances were too groſs to impoſe upon the god, even unaided by the lanthorn. Though he could find neither *concord* nor *diſcord*, he perceived in the great ſcenes of n—l buſineſs, a ſauntring attendance, liſtleſs attention, yawning aſſent, civil queſtions, and obliging anſwers, with reſerve, doubt, and diſtruſt painted on the countenances of many of the greateſt men he met with. In ſome of the moſt auguſt aſſemblies, he ſcarcely found members ſufficient to proceed to buſineſs, and in others he found no buſineſs to be done, being told *it had been all done at another place*. Thus, tired of his ſearch, he prepared to depart, which he did, ſhaking his head and ſaying, that *though he could not find Diſcord, he was ſure ſhe could not be far off*.

He next reſolved to go in queſt of *peace*, but deſpairing to find her in a country involved in a bloody war with a powerful neighbour, he was about to croſs the ſeas, when all of a ſudden he deſcried her tending her own arts, upon thoſe coaſts of England that are moſt expoſed to the fury of her enemies. This ſight both ſurprized and pleaſed the god; he accoſted the deity with all the politeneſs he was maſter of, and communicated to her the commands of Jove, hoping ſhe would honour his banquet with her preſence. The goddeſs heard him with a ſmile of *tranquil freedom*, and thanked the king of the gods for the honour he had done her, "but, continued ſhe, peace always requires protection, and I think myſelf better protected by the Engliſh thunder, than I could be by Jove's, nor could his bolts be to me ſo ſure a defence as their cannon, ſo I muſt beg to be excuſed."

Mercury taking leave of this untowardly being, went in ſearch of *fame*, whom, after taking great pains, he found hovering between the flag of Britain and the ſtandard of Pruſſia. He communicated to her his commiſſion, and that he hoped ſhe would favour Jupiter with her preſence. She heard him with ſome impatience, but told him ſhe was not fond of ambroſia, that the chief food ſhe delighted in was wind, and that nothing elſe could be a banquet to her. In ſaying

ing this, ſhe raiſed herſelf above Mercury's head, and applying her trumpet to her mouths, ſhe played *Britons, ſtrike home.* The god viewed this whimſical deity with wonder and aſtoniſhment; but, obſerving how many mouths ſhe had, he was glad ſhe had declined the invitation, as Juno, thinking every one of them ought to be fed, would have given him a ſound rattle had he brought her to the banquet.

The next deity the god had upon his liſt, was *virtue.* Her name put the god to ſome ſtand, he doubted much which of the *virtues* was meant. The Roman *virtus* he knew, was no other than a brutal, butchering, inhuman courage. The French and Italian *virtu,* lay in a little wrigling curioſity about names and nonſenſe, pictures, ſtatues, and inſcriptions, without giving ſatisfaction to true knowledge, or ſerving the ends of antient hiſtory. As to *publick virtue* he had found none but what conſiſted in haranguing pompouſly in the ſenate, ſpeaking plauſibly at Guild-hall, promoting hoſpitals deſtructive of all induſtry, and advertiſing ſtrongly in the papers. What is called *private virtue* he looked upon as a paltry being, confined to dangling a child, fondling a wife, dropping a few odd guineas to an humble admirer, and poring over books in queſt of uſeleſs knowledge. After all thoſe reflections, he concluded that the virtue mentioned in his liſt could be no other than the Greek Αρετη, which implied the union of all virtues. He returned to court, and aſſuming the form of a beruffled, betrim'd footman, he aſked of a brother of the cloth whether he knew *virtue?* The fellow ſhook his head, and ſaid he had been in a great many good ſervices, but had never heard of ſuch a name. He next addreſſed himſelf to a roſy-fac'd prieſt, who deſired him to walk up ſtairs and there he would find her.

The god obeyed, and came into a magnificent ſuite of apartments, which were filled with company of all ſorts. Some were playing at dice, and other games, mingling the moſt horrid execrations with their play, as if they had been magical expreſſions to aſſiſt them to win. Others were talking of publick affairs, but every one with an eye to his own private intereſt; and great numbers diverted themſelves in ſinging, dancing, and making love. Mercury, at the ſame time, perceived amongſt the company a great many poets and other writers, who varniſhed over all thoſe actions, and cried them all up for *virtues:* But Mercury was not to be impoſed on by their fulſome compoſitions; and perceiving in the corner of a gallery *fraud, flattery,* and *ambition,* laying the plan of a favourite's advancement, he aſked them if they knew any thing of *virtue?* Upon this queſtion, they ſtared for ſome time at him, and then at one another, and told him with a diſdainful air, that they believed they had heard of the creature; but that ſhe was ſo untowardly and aukward, that no body of any faſhion ever admitted her into their company; but that it was poſſible he might find her trolloping about in ſome country place amongſt boors and boobies.

Mercury being now more perplexed than ever, flew to the ſeats of learning, and the manſions of the muſes, where leſſons of virtue, morality, and philoſophy, are taught. But upon entering into the ſchool of one of the moſt celebrated academies, inſtead of *virtue,* he found nothing there but pride, affectation, jargon, noiſe, and nonſenſe. Leaving this diſagreeable company, he happened to paſs thro' their publick library, where he perceived a lovely being, ſitting in a thoughtful poſture, upon a large pile of books, and ſurrounded with authors in all languages.

The god more than ſuſpected that this was *virtue;* but that he might be ſure, he applied Mr. Touchit's lanthorn to her breaſt, and found her Greek name inſcribed upon her heart, which convinced him that he had found true *virtue.* The god was ſtruck at her forlorn, ſolitary appearance, and could not help aſking her, with viſible ſurprize, what ſhe was doing there? The goddeſs anſwered, that now her only place of abode was in books, being expelled from all living company; and that tho' a great many had gone in queſt of her, and had even ſucceeded in their ſearch, yet they had never carried her along with them, but had always left her in the page of the book were they found her; ſo that ſhe believed ſhe was now doomed, for ever, to remain with books; and it was in vain to look for her any where elſe.

Though Mercury's profeſſion was not very favourable to the goddeſs, yet there was ſomewhat ſo moving in her diſtreſs, that the god has been ſince heard to own, that it gave him ſentiments he never had felt before; but he ſoon ſhook off his weakneſs, and with a civil air he invited her to Jupiter's banquet. The goddeſs accepted of the invitation with great joy, ſaying ſhe was afraid by what ſhe had heard, that ſhe would not be admitted to the company of the gods; but that it ſeems ſhe was miſinformed, and that ſhe was glad

glad of the invitation, for that ſhe had been long weary of reſiding upon earth, where ſhe met with nothing but inſults, contempt, and neglect.

Mercury then aſked her, whether ſhe could give him any information as to the other deities he was in queſt of, and in particular, whether ſhe ever uſed to keep company with the goddeſſes *honour*, *glory*, and *victory*. Her anſwer was, that many ages ago they were her dear companions, but that now ſhe did not know where he could find them, for their general reſidence was with company that knew nothing of virtue.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the following letter has been ſent from a perſon of veracity, lately an inhabitant of Cuſtrin, I thought it my duty to give the publick a tranſlation thereof. If you think proper to give it room in your Magazine, you may probably give ſome ſatisfaction to many of your readers. I am,

SIR,

Yours, &c. T. B.

Berlin, Auguſt 19, 1758.

AS I am thoroughly convinced of the compaſſionate diſpoſition of your mind, and of your taking a ſincere part in our troubles, I cannot omit relating to you, in the depth of my diſtreſs and agony, the fate of our once conſiderable city, Cuſtrin, which is now a heap of rubbiſh; and the entire ruin of all its inhabitants, that eſcaped periſhing in the conflagration of the terrible bombardment.

On the 13th of Auguſt, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a ſudden report was ſpread, that a body of Ruſſian Huſſars and Coſſacks, appeared in ſight of our little ſuburb, which put the whole city in motion and into great terror, eſpecially as we heard for certain, that the whole Ruſſian army was advancing from Meſerick and Konigſwalda, by the way of Landſberg.

A reinforcement was ſent immediately to our picquet guard in the ſuburb, which by this junction amounted to about 300 men, who were ſoon attacked by the enemy, and the ſkirmiſh laſted from four till ſeven o'clock in the evening. All this while we could plainly perceive, from our ramparts and church ſteeple, ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, riding on Engliſh horſes covered with fly-nets, who were reconnoitring our fortification through ſpying-glaſſes. Our cannon fired ſeveral times upon them; which made them retire with their Huſſars, and our picquet took poſſeſſion of their former poſt in the ſuburb, and the reinforcement we had ſent from the city returned, after having made uſeleſs the bridge over the Oder.

Immediately notice was ſent of this affair to count Dohna, general of our army near Franckfort on the Oder, who ſent in, the next day, a reinforcement of four battalions of infantry, ten ſquadrons of dragoons, and a ſmall body of Huſſars, under the command of lieutenant-general Schorlemmer. The Huſſars and a body of dragoons were added to the picquet in the little ſuburb, and the four battalions of grenadiers pitched their tents on the Anger, between the ſuburb and the fortification: The remainder of the ten ſquadrons of dragoons remained in the fields to cover the long ſuburb; and our new governor or commandant, colonel Schack, arrived at the ſame time.

On the ſame day (the 14th) our ſmall garriſon, conſiſting of one battalion of regulars, one battalion of militia, two companies of invalids, and about a hundred Huſſars were employed, from morning till night, in placing to advantage the cannon on the ramparts, and in erecting ſmall batteries in the place of arms of the covered way and the hornwork: But our old governor neglected the moſt neceſſary buſineſs, in not obſtructing the enemy's march, which might have been eaſily done by felling trees in the foreſt through which they were to paſs; this would have made it more difficult for them to approach us ſo quickly: Our neglect gave them afterwards the advantage of paſſing through this foreſt uninterrupted, in the night. And had our people ſet fire to our ſhort ſuburb, and to the outworks near the vineyard, it would have prevented the enemy, even after they had paſſed the wood, from erecting their batteries and fire-kettles, which immediately after their arrival they did in the ſuburb: But this moſt neceſſary article was poſtponed till the next day, when it was too late.

On this ſame (14th) day, we heard that general Fermer, prince Charles of Saxony, and many other general officers, had dined at Vietz, a village about two German miles (ten Engliſh) from Cuſtrin; and that they there held a council on the obſervations made the evening before, undoubtedly to deliberate where their batteries were to be erected, and what elſe was to be done on the next day. After we had received this intelligence, we endeavoured

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to prevail on our old commandant to order the trees in the foreſt to be cut down to obſtruct the enemy, and to have the ſuburb and vineyard ſet on fire; which would have enabled us to obſerve the motions of the enemy, and have prevented them from their operations, which immediately after their arrival they began behind the vineyard; but our intreaties were in vain, our governor was too obſtinate.

Towards night arrived general Schorlemmer, and our new governor, and they went with a ſmall party to reconnoitre the enemy; but they were ſoon obliged to retire in haſte, being purſued by the Coſſacks, quite to the city, and eſcaped narrowly. After their return, they perſuaded the poor inhabitants to be intirely eaſy, aſſuring them, that they were in no danger (undoubtedly not ſuſpecting the enemy's cruel deſign.) Accordingly every body went to bed, in hopes that the ſuccours would be ſufficient to prevent the enemy from beginning their operations; but between four and five o'clock, on the morning of the 15th, the ſecure inhabitants were rouſed by the noiſe and ſhrieks of the Huſſars and Coſſacks, with intermixt cannon ſhots. The whole city was alarmed. I went, with many others, to the church ſteeple, and ſaw the whole plain behind the little ſuburb, covered as far as to the foreſt with the enemy's troops, and our light horſe, ſupported by the infantry, engaged in different places with ſome of the enemy's troops. By eight o'clock I ſaw through a glaſs a freſh body of the enemy's infantry, coming from Tamſel and Warnick, marching towards the vineyard: The van thereof, by computation, conſiſted of about four or five thouſand men; the remainder I could not ſee for the great cloud of duſt, and thickneſs of the wood.

As ſoon as this body of infantry was arrived near the vineyard, the fire begun with cartridge ſhot, from their batteries made the evening before, upon our picquet-guard and Huſſars, who were obliged to retire. Then they fired with ricochet ſhot upon the tents and baggage of the four battalions encamped upon the Anger, which made them alſo retire with all their baggage into the city; and in leſs than half an hour after, the enemy threw ſuch a multitude of bombs and red-hot bullets into the city, that by nine o'clock it burnt with great fury in three different places, which could not be extinguiſhed, as the houſes were cloſely built, and the ſtreets narrow. The air appeared like a ſhower of fiery rain and hail. The ſurpriſed inhabitants had not time to think on any thing but of ſaving their miſerable lives, by getting into the open fields.

I, as well as many others, had hardly time to put on my cloaths (being before only in a night-gown.) As I was leading my wife with a young child in her arms, and driving my other children and ſervants before me, who were almoſt naked, having ever ſince the firſt fright run about as they got out of bed, the bombs and red-hot bullets fell round about us; but thank God I and my family received no hurt. The bombs in burſting daſhed the houſes and every thing that was in their way to pieces. Thus I went out of one miſery into another, leaving every individual thing behind me. Every body that could but creep, got out of the town as faſt as poſſible; and the crowd of naked, and in the higheſt degree wretched people, was vaſtly great. Among the women were many of diſtinction, who had neither ſhoes nor ſtockings, or hardly any thing elſe on, thinking of nothing but on ſaving their lives. When I had ſeen my family in the open field, I endeavoured to return to ſave ſomething, if poſſible, but in vain; the multitude of wretched inhabitants, ſome few with horſes and carriages, others with ſick and bed-ridden on their backs, and the bombs, cannon-balls, and red-hot bullets fell ſo thick, that every body thought themſelves happy if they could eſcape.

Many thouſand are made moſt miſerable, of inhabitants as well as ſtrangers; many from the open country, and defenceleſs towns in Pruſſia, Pomerania, and the New March, had fled hither with their moſt valuable effects, when the Ruſſians entered the Pruſſian territories, in hopes of ſecurity; but a great many, who were a little while ago poſſeſſed of conſiderable fortunes, are now reduced to beggary. On the roads was nothing ſeen but miſery, and nothing to be heard but cries and lamentations, enough to move ſtones; as no one knew where to get a morſel of bread, nor what to do for further ſubſiſtence. The neighbouring towns and villages were ſoon filled. I ſtaid till next day at Goltz to wait the farther event of things; but was ſoon informed, that amongſt the other buildings, the great magazine, the governor's houſe, the church, the palace, the ſtore and artillery houſes; in ſhort, the old and new town, the ſuburbs, and the great bridge over the Oder, as well as all the others, were reduced to aſhes. Many of the inhabitants are miſ-

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fing, who are ſuppoſed to have either periſhed in the flames, or under the ruins, or in their fright, to have hid themſelves in vaults and ſubterraneous caverns, where they have been ſuffocated.

The writings of all the colleges are entirely deſtroyed, as well as the valuable archives of the country; which is an immenſe loſs. In the king's magazine was a prodigious quantity of corn and flour. The loſs is reckoned at ſeveral millions of crowns. The fire was ſo furious, that the cannon in the ſtore and artillery-houſes were all melted; the filled bombs, and the cartridges for cannon and muſkets, a large quantity of gunpowder, and other combuſtibles, went off at once with a horrible exploſion. After the bridges were conſumed, the piles and ſterlings were burnt to the water-edge.

The ſpectacle is terrible; no hiſtory furniſhes the like example, except the deſtruction of Troy and Jeruſalem. The enemy's fury fell entirely on the inhabitants, and they did not begin to batter the fortifications, except with a few ſhot, till the 17th, after the reſt was all deſtroyed. The garriſon continues in it, fully reſolved to defend it from falling into the hands of the enemy. God protect our gracious king, that he, with his aſſiſtance, may deliver his ſubjects from ſuch inhuman enemies, whoſe cruelties and barbarities are beyond all expreſſion. I am,

SIR, Yours.

Other letters to the ſame correſpondent ſay, that the Ruſſians or Coſſacks, beſides burning 14 towns, and 200 villages, had wantonly deſtroyed a great many defenceleſs women, and moſt cruelly killed about two thouſand children. (See p. 522.)

As many of our readers may not know of what conſequence this city is, it may not be amiſs to give a ſhort account thereof.—Cuſtrin is the capital of the New Marche of Brandenburgh, and a ſtrong fortreſs of a ſingular conſtruction, in a plain at the influx of the river Warte into the Oder, three German miles from Franckfort, and the principal paſſages from the New into the Middle Marche. The river Warte encloſes one part thereof, till it falls into the Oder, which runs partly along the other ſide, and in other places it is encompaſſed with broad moraſſes. It has a fine magazine and ſtore-houſe for artillery, and other arms, a well-built caſtle, and a bridge over the Oder, guarded by a battery. From the long ſuburb is no other road to the city, but over a dam or cauſeway of three quarters of a German mile in length, with thirty-two bridges over the moraſſes.

Felons that deſerve the gallows are generally condemned to work in this fortification during life; and other leſs offenders, during certain terms of years.

The following Addreſs from the City of Cork, *being remarkable for its Loyalty, and a very peculiar one, we think we ſhall oblige our Readers by inſerting it.*

"ACCEPT, moſt gracious ſovereign, the congratulations of your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the mayor, ſheriffs, and commons of the city of Cork. They are dictated by hearts glowing with duty, admiration, gratitude, affection, and double joy. The ſucceſs of your majeſty's arms adds glory and honour to your name, and ſtrength to your ſubjects. It is ſufficient to mention Louiſbourgh, Cape-Breton, the Iſland of St. John, Frontenac, and Senegal. The ſentiments which we feel, from barely naming thoſe places, are better conceived than expreſſed. May the preſent and future inhabitants thereof enjoy, to the end of time, the bleſſings of liberty under the government of your majeſty and your royal poſterity; and may your majeſty live to receive many grateful addreſſes of congratulation from them, as well as your other ſubjects. May the French, while obſtinate in a moſt unjuſt war, have frequent occaſions to tremble at hearing that others of their cities have received the fate of Cherbourg from your majeſty's arms.

Permit us to acknowledge, that, next to your moſt ſacred majeſty, another crowned head claims and poſſeſſes our cordial wiſhes and admiration. May the King of kings protect and proſper the joint endeavours of your majeſty, and your dear brother and brave ally, his Pruſſian majeſty, in the ſupport of the proteſtant religion and publick liberty.

Permit us to name his ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, with praiſe and reſpect; and to declare our ſatisfaction, that your majeſty's Britiſh and Iriſh ſubjects are commanded in Germany by ſo accompliſhed a prince.

May harmony, candour, and unanimity prevail in your majeſty's councils, and in parliament. May ſteadineſs and bravery, from your majeſty's example, ſhine and operate through your forces by ſea and land. May ſucceſs attend all your majeſty's orders and inſtructions. May you live long to pour upon your ſubjects the benign influences of your royal paternal, tenderneſs, juſtice, and mercy. And may your majeſty ever receive from your ſubjects, the pleaſing, grateful tribute and returns of loyal attachment to

your perſon and government, duty, affection, and thankful praiſes.

This, moſt gracious ſovereign, is our addreſs; theſe are our congratulations; theſe are our prayers, offered with a fervency of ſincere zeal, that aſſures us they will be heard, and produce mutual happineſs to our beloved ſovereign and his faithful ſubjects."

The burning of the Suburbs of Dreſden, *has afforded a freſh Inſtance of the little Dependance we ought to have upon any Accounts or Relations from the Enemies of his* Pruſſian *Majeſty. From the Number of Memorials, &c. on this Subject, we ſhall ſelect the following:*

Tranſlation of a Memorial preſented to the Diet of the Empire, by the Saxon *Miniſter.*

IT was reſerved for the hiſtory of the war, which the king of Pruſſia hath kindled in Germany, to tranſmit to future ages an action of ſuch a nature as is that which, according to authentick advices that have been received by the underſigned miniſter of his majeſty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, lieutenant-general Schmettau, the Pruſſian governor of Dreſden, hath juſt now ordered and executed in that royal reſidence and in the ſuburbs. The proceeding is ſo atrocious, that he thought it his duty, without waiting for his maſter's orders, moſt humbly to give notice of it to the laudable diet of the empire. Thoſe advices are dated the 14th inſtant, and are to the following effect:

"The Auſtrian army, having, on the 9th inſtant, forced the Pruſſian corps under general Itzenplitz to decamp from Gorlitz, and driven Meyer's independent battalion out of the great garden, gen. Schmettau, governor of Dreſden, ordered the burghers to carry a vaſt quantity of ſtraw into the ſuburbs, which was put into the houſes in truſſes. He made the inhabitants perfectly eaſy, by making the ſtrongeſt proteſtations to them, *That they had nothing to fear*; and ordered them *to remain quiet within doors; and that no perſon ſhould be ſeen in the ſtreets in the night, for fear of danger in caſe the enemy ſhould make an attack.*

At two in the morning a cannon was fired. On this ſignal the gunners and the ſoldiers of the independent battalion diſperſed themſelves in the ſtreets of the Pirna and Wilſchen ſuburbs, broke open the doors of the houſes and ſhops, ſet fire to the ſtraw, added freſh quantities of it, and encreaſed the flames by torches of pitch, and afterwards ſhut the houſes.

By the violence of the flames, which was kept up by red-hot balls fired into the houſes and along the ſtreets, the whole was inſtantly on fire. Thoſe who wanted to run out of their houſes were in danger of being killed by the fire of cannon and ſmall arms. There were even ſoldiers in the ſtreets who puſhed down with their bayonets ſuch as were endeavouring to ſave their perſons or effects. By this means a multitude of people of all ages, who inhabited thoſe populous ſuburbs, periſhed among the flames and under the ruins of the houſes. The number of thoſe who were killed in the ſingle inn, the ſign of the Golden Hart, amounted to ninety; and upwards of two hundred of the principal houſes have been reduced to aſhes. Humanity is ſhocked at the thought of the cruelties committed this night and the following days. A ſhoemaker, who was running away with his infant on a pillow to ſave it from being burnt to death, was met by a volunteer, who ſnatched the pillow away from him, and threw the babe into the flames. Many perſons, and even ſome of diſtinction, after loſing all their effects, were forced to make their eſcapes in their ſhirts thro' gardens to the neighbouring villages. Others who had ſaved a part of their beds and bedding in a garden, ſaw it ſet on fire, before their eyes, with torches. Some poor people ſaved their cloaths and a few other things in the church-yard; but even there, did the red hot balls follow them, and ſet on fire their furniture and even the coffins of the dead. One man had got his things into a waggon; the Pruſſians ſtopt, it and covered it over with pitch, and ſet it on fire.

On the following days, ſuch as ventured to return to the ſuburbs to ſave a part of what they had loſt, were fired at. Pruſſian ſoldiers, ſallied out of the city from time to time to ſet one houſe on fire after another; many of theſe men were ſeized by the Auſtrian Huſſars and Croats, who diſcovered ſo much humanity and tenderneſs on this occaſion, that they were ſeen with tears in their eyes, readily parting with their own allowance of bread to give it to the ſtarving ſufferers; they even gave money; and went through the flames with them, honeſtly to aſſiſt them in ſaving their effects.

The Auſtrian army beheld theſe horrible acts; and was filled with indignation and rage. Its generals melted with compaſſion, tried every method to remedy them. They ſent 300 carpenters into the flames. The Auſtrians brought away all the

the inhabitants that had taken refuge in in the great garden, and very generously set open to them their magazines. The general officers made a collection for them. Field marshal count Daun, with a view to stop the horrid ravages of the enemy, sent M. Zawoiski, a colonel in the Polish service, with a trumpet, to general Schmettau, the Prussian governor of that capital, to represent to him, that these proceedings were quite unheard of in civilized nations, among Christians, and even among Barbarians; and even to declare to him, that he should be responsable for them in his person, as well as for all that might happen to the royal family, the rather as he had no reason given him for them; as he had not yet been summoned, nor had one inch of ground in the suburbs been taken, nor one musket fired into the town. To which the Prussian governor answered, That he was a soldier; that he acted according to the articles of war, without troubling himself about the royal family, or the fate of the town; and that what he did was by the express orders of his master.

There remains to be added to these afflicting advices, that the enormities committed even in the royal residence were equal to those in the suburbs. We have been already informed that persons perfectly innocent have been exposed to the most rigorous treatment, and that several houses had been pillaged.

What moderation soever shall be used in judging of these horrible excesses committed by the Prussian troops in a royal and electoral residence, still it must be acknowledged that this conduct is very strange, and altogether singular. For there was neither reason nor necessity for committing a devastation so horrible, and accompanied with the shedding of so much innocent blood. It should seem that pains were taken to stifle the voice of humanity, to fill the numerous royal family, residing in that unfortunate city, with the greatest terror, and to put their lives in danger.

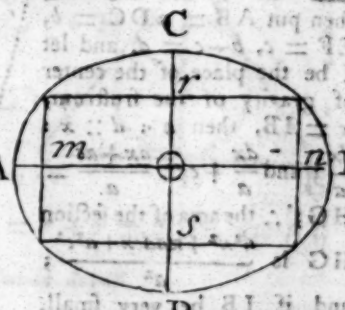
It is unnecessary for me to enlarge further, by observing, to the laudable diet of the empire, that besides the cruelties committed on this occasion, the regard due to the persons of sovereigns, their families, and residences, a regard which men have ever held sacred and inviolable, was trampled on.

JOHN GEORGE PONICKAU.

[The refutation of the above, which is so full and clear, see at p. 681.]

ANSWER *to Mr.* Stephen West's QUESTION *in our Magazine for* August, *p.* 403. *By Mr.* Henry Green, *of* Nottingham.

PUT $14 = 2a$, $8 = 2b$, and $x = AO$, then $x - a = Am$, and $x + a = An$, and by the property of the ellipsis, as $x^2 - a^2 : b^2 :: x^2 : \frac{b^2 x^2}{x^2 - a^2} = \overline{CO}^2$; consequently $\frac{bmx^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - ab$ a minimum (,7854 $= m$) which thrown into fluxions, and reduced $x = \frac{4a}{3} = 9{,}333$, &c. $= AO$, and 6,64 $= CO$. Hence the transverse diameter $= 18{,}666$, &c. and conjugate $= 12.08$.



Q. E. I.

This was also answered by Mr. Thomas Crabtree, *of* Colston-Bassett, *in* Nottinghamshire, *and Mr.* Richard Terry, *of* Ousefleet.

ANSWER *to the* QUESTION, *p.* 404. *By the same.*

288,64 = the distance run, and 160,36 = the departure, } hence the difference of longitude may be easily found.

This was also answered by Mr. P. Antrobus, and Mr. Richard Terry.

The same QUESTION *answered by Mr.* Thomas Crabtree, *of* Colston-Bassett, *in* Nottinghamshire.

As the cosine course	—	9,9198464
Is to difference of latitude 240	=	2,3802112
So is radius	—	10,0000000
To	—	2,4603648 = 288,64 =
Distance run.		
And as radius	—	10,0000000
Is to distance run	—	2,4603648
So is sine course	=	9,7447390
To	—	2,2050955 = 160,36 =
Departure.		

An ANSWER *to the mathematical* QUESTION *proposed by Mr.* Nicholas Wight, *in your Magazine for* October, *p.* 523. *By Mr.* William Davies.

LET zv and zw be substituted for x and y. Then the equations will stand thus; $z^3v^2 + z^2w + z^2 = \frac{z^3v^2}{2} + \frac{z^3w^2}{3} + \frac{z^3}{4} = 3z^3v^2 + z^2w^2$; whence $v^2 = \frac{4zw^2+3z-12w^2}{30z} = \frac{w+1-w^2}{2z}$; and $z = \frac{15w+15-3w^2}{4w^2+3}$: Consequently $v^2 = \frac{4w^3+w^2+3w+3-4w^4}{30w+30-6w^2}$; and $v = \sqrt{\frac{4w^3+w^2+3w+3-4w^4}{30w+30-6w^2}}$: Then $xv = x = \frac{15w+15-3w^2}{4w^2+3} \times \sqrt{\frac{4w^3+w^2+3w+3-4w^4}{30w+30-6w^2}}$; and $zw = y = \frac{15w^2+15w-3w^3}{4w^2+3}$: If w be supposed $= \frac{1}{2}$, then $x = \sqrt{\frac{70}{16}}$ $y = \frac{27}{12}$, and $z = \frac{87}{18}$.

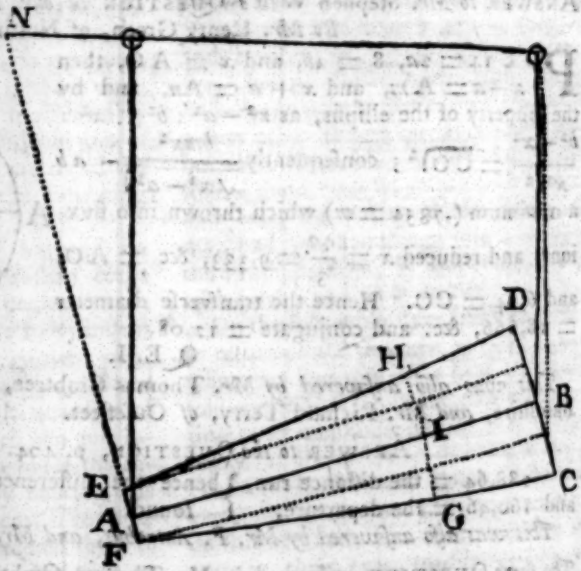
ANSWER *to a* QUESTION *in our Magazine for* August, *p.* 403. *By Mr.* Henry Green, *of* Nottingham.

LET $a = 16,122$, $b = 1142$, $c = 4,5$, and $x =$ depth of the the well: Then as $a : x :: 1 : \frac{x}{a}$ = the square of the time of descent $=$, and as $b : x :: 1 : \frac{x}{b}$ the time of the sound's ascent; consequently $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \frac{x}{b} = c$, which reduced, gives $x = 290$ feet nearly.

This Question was also answered by Mr. John Bull, of Dogmersfield, Hants, Mr. P. Antrobus, of Great Budworth, Cheshire, Mr. Thomas Crabtree, of Colston-Bassett, in Nottinghamshire, and Mr. Richard Terry, of Ousefleet.

ANSWER *to Mr.* Wilkinson, *of* Spalding's QUESTION, *p.* 404. *By Mr.* Henry Green, *of* Nottingham.

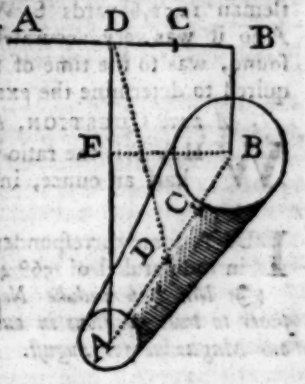
LET DEFC represent the given frustrum; then put AB $= a$ DC $= b$, EF $= c$, $b - c = d$, and let I be the place of the center of gravity of the frustrum, $x =$ IB, then $a : d :: x : \frac{dx}{a}$; and $\frac{dx}{a} + c = \frac{dx+ac}{a} =$ HG; ∴ the area of the section HG is $\frac{d^2x^2+2adcx+a^2c^2}{a^2}$; and if IB be very small, $\frac{d^2x^2 + 2adcx^2+a^2c^2x}{a^2}$ = the solidity of the part HEFG, which multiplied by x, will be the fluxion of the moments of frustrum the fluent taken, and x made $= a$, we have $\frac{3a^2d^2+8a^2dc+6a^2c^2}{12}$ equal the sum of the moments which divided by the solidity of the frustrum, gives $\frac{3ad^2+8adc+6ac^2}{4d^2+12bc}$ = the distance of the center of gravity from the point B. The tension of OA is to that of OB, as $\frac{AI}{Si : OAB}$ to $\frac{BI}{Si : OBA}$; and per mechanics the force of OA in a direction parallel to the horizon, is to the force of OB in the opposite direction, is as $\frac{IB}{Si : OAB} \times \frac{Si : OAN}{rad.}$ to $\frac{AI}{Si : OBA} \times$ Si



$\frac{\text{Si} : OCB}{\text{rad.}}$; which forces by the question are equal. It would take up too much room in this place to give the solution at large; what is here done is sufficient for any one to pursue.

The same QUESTION *answered by Mr.* Richard Terry, *of* Ousefleet, *in* Yorkshire.

LET AB be an horizontal plane equal in length to the given frustrum, and let C be the center of gravity of the whole solid, and D the center of gravity of the part AC (which may be found by having the dimensions of the figure given.) Now it is plain, were the frustrum to continue in an horizontal position, and suspended by a chord DD, the said chord would bear $\frac{1}{2}$ the weight: But by the question, the chord is to be placed at the extremity A, therefore let the lesser end descend till it become perpendicular to the point D, then will the chord DA bear $\frac{1}{2}$ the weight of the solid. Hence, if BB = DE = a. and AB = b, and DB = EB = C, then will $a + \sqrt{b^2 - C^2}$ = the length of the chord AD.



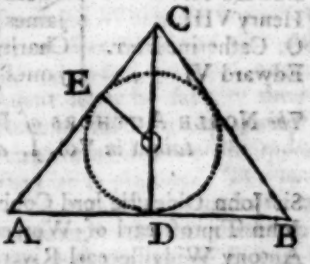
A QUESTION. *By the same.*

TWO persons, A and B (whose ages are expressed by x and y respectively, in the following equations +) A has an annuity of 39l. and B an annuity of 46l. 10s. both for life; they have agreed to exchange the same: What present money must the purchaser give to be allowed 5 per cent?

$\times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} axy^3 + axy^3 + bxy^3 + bxy^3 = a^2 + ab. \\ ay^4 + ax^4 - xy^4 - x^5 = ba - bx. \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a = 3955000. \\ b = 4060625. \end{array}$

ANSWER *to Mr.* Stone's QUESTION, *p.* 405. *By* Philomathes, *of* Hull.

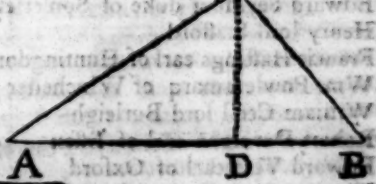
THERE is given the area of the triangle = 85 chains, = a, from whence the radius of the circle is found = 3,678 = r = OE = OD; let x = CO, then CD = $x + r$, and EC = $\sqrt{x^2 - r^2}$. By similar triangles, EC : EO :: CD : AD, that is, AD = $\frac{rx + r^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - r^2}}$; and the area of $\triangle$ = CD × AD (AC being = BC) therefore we have $\frac{r^2 \times \overline{x+r}^3}{x - r} = a$, which cubic equation solved gives x = 4,829, whence CD = $x + r$ = 8,507, and AD = 10, = half the base.



This gentleman answered, also, most of the other questions in August.

ANSWER *to the* QUESTION, *p.* 404, *proposed by* Bartoniensis. *By Master* Thomas Barnett, *of* Nottingham, *aged* 12 *Years.*

LET 112 = s, d = 16, 1344 = a x = BC, and y = AB, then as $y : s :: s - xx : d : dy = s^2 - 2sx$, and $x = \frac{s^2 - dy}{2s}$; but $y \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{y^2 + 2dy - d^2}{4}} = 2a$, or by writing for x^2 its value, we have $y \sqrt{\frac{\overline{s^2 - dy}^2}{4s^2} - \frac{y^2 + 2dy - d^2}{4}} = 2a$, this equation brought out of fractions, and properly reduced, gives y = 56: Hence x = 52; AC = 60, *a.*



This was also answered by Mr. Henry Green, of Nottingham, Mr. P. Antrobus, of Great Budworth, in Cheshire, and Mr. Thomas Crabtree, of Colston-Basset, in Nottinghamshire.

QUESTION *by Mr.* John Bull, *of* Dogmersfield, Hants.

A General disposing of his army into a square battalia, found he had 96 men over and above, but adding one man to each side of the square, found he wanted 109 men to fill up. How many men did his army consist of?

A new QUESTION *by Mr.* Abraham Horsfall, *jun. of* Wath, *in* Yorkshire.

THERE is an house upon level ground with Wath church steeple, at the distance of 60 yards; out of an upper room window of which, directly west of the steeple, was fired a gun, which so alarmed a mason at work at the top of the steeple, that at hearing the sound of it, he immediately let fall his hammer from the very summit of the steeple, which was observed to strike the ground the same instant, that a gentleman 1051,6 yards S. W. by W. off the steeple, heard the sound of the gun: Also it was very accurately observed, that the time of the gentleman's hearing the sound, was to the time of the mason's hearing it, as sixteen to one. Hence it is required to determine the exact height of the steeple?

A new QUESTION, *by Mr.* P. Antrobus, *of* Great Budworth, *in* Cheshire.

WHAT is the ratio of the surface to the solidity of a lock of hair, weighing half an ounce, in superficial and solid inches?

QUESTION II. *By the same.*

I Desire some correspondent to let me know when Sirius the Great dog star will appear in the parallel of 56° 40′ north latitude.

☞ *Mr. Marmaduke Nelson, of Burton upon Humber, in Lincolnshire, sent an answer to two questions in our Magazine for April, which had been already answered in our Magazine for August.*

In the two Volumes of A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, with Lists of their Works, *are Anecdotes of the following* ROYAL *and* NOBLE AUTHORS.

The ROYAL AUTHORS, *are,*

Richard I.	Queen Mary,
Edward II.	Queen Elizabeth.
Henry VIII.	James I.
Q. Catherine Parr.	Charles I.
Edward VI.	James II.

The NOBLE AUTHORS *of* England, *contained in* Vol. I. *are,*

	died.
Sir John Oldcastle lord Cobham	1417
John Tiptoft earl of Worcester	1470
Antony Widville earl Rivers	1483
Nicholas lord Vaux	1523
John Bourchier lord Berners	1532
George Boleyn viscount Rochford	1536
John lord Lumley	15—
Henry Parker lord Morley	15—
Henry Howard earl of Surrey	1547
Edmund lord Sheffield	1548
Edward Seymour duke of Somerset	1552
Henry lord Stafford	1558
Francis Hastings earl of Huntingdon	1561
Wm. Powlett marq. of Winchester	1598
William Cecil lord Burleigh	1598
Robert Devereux earl of Essex	1601
Edward Vere earl of Oxford	1603
Thomas Sackville lord Buckhurst	1608
Sir Robert Cecil earl of Salisbury	1612
Henry Howard earl of Northampton	1614
Lord chancellor Ellesmere	1617
Francis Bacon viscount St. Albans	1626
Sir Fulke Greville lord Brooke	1628
George Carew earl of Totnes	1629
William Herbert earl of Pembroke	1630
Sir Dudley Carleton visc. Dorchester	1632
Edmund Cecil viscount Wimbledon	1638
Robert Carey earl of Monmouth	1639
Henry Montagu earl of Manchester	1642
Robert Greville lord Brooke	1643
Lord keeper Littleton	1645
Arthur lord Capel	1648
Edward lord Herbert of Cherbury	1648
James Stanley earl of Derby	1651
John Digby earl of Bristol	1652
A Ulick de Burgh marq. of Clanrickard	1657
Henry Carey earl of Monmouth	1661
Mildmay Fane earl of Westmoreland	1665
Dudley lord North	1666
Edward Somerset marq. of Worcester	1667

The NOBLE AUTHORS *contained in* Vol. II. *are,*

	died.
B George Moncke duke of Albemarle	1669
Charles Stanley earl of Derby	1672
Edward Montague earl of Sandwich	1672
John Powlett marquis of Winchester	1674
William Cavendish duke of Newcastle	1676
C Edward Hyde earl of Clarendon	1674
George Digby earl of Bristol	1676
Denzil lord Holles	1679
Dudley lord North	1677
James Touchet earl of Castlehaven	1684
Henry Pierpoint marquis of Dorchester	1680
John Wilmot earl of Rochester	1680
D Antony Ashley Cooper earl of Shaftsbury	1683
Heneage Finch earl of Nottingham	1682
Francis North lord keeper Guildford	1685
John Robartes earl of Radnor	1684
Arthur Annesley earl of Anglesey	1686
George Villiers duke of Buckingham	1687
E Heneage Finch earl of Winchelsea	1689
George Saville marquis of Hallifax	1695
George earl of Berkley	1698
Thomas Osborne duke of Leeds	1712
Henry Booth lord Delamer and earl of Warrington	1693
Charles Sackville earl of Dorset	1706
F William Cavendish duke of Devonshire	1707
John Thompson lord Haversham	1710
Antony Ashley Cooper earl of Shaftsbury	1711

John

John lord Somers	
Charles Montague earl of Halifax	1715
John Sheffield duke of Buckingham	1720
Robert Harley earl of Oxford	1724
Edward Howard earl of Suffolk	1731
David Finch earl of Nottingham	1730
Charles Mordaunt earl of Peterborough	1735
George Granville lord Lanſdown	1735
Charles Boyle earl of Orrery	1731
Philip duke of Wharton	1731
Robert lord Raymond	1732
Peter lord chancellor king	1734
Thomas lord Paget	1742
Sir Robert Walpole earl of Orford	1745
Henry St. John viſc. Bolingbrooke	1751
John lord Hervey	1743
Henry lord Hyde and Cornbury	1753
Horatio lord Walpole	1756
George Booth earl of Warrington	1758

Together with ſome other lords and ladies in a ſupplement; and the noble authors of Scotland and Ireland.

As a ſpecimen of the Work, our Readers will take the following Extract.

Robert Devereux Earl of Eſſex.

"I AM aware that it is become a mode to treat the queen's paſſion for him as a romance. Voltaire laughs at it, and obſerves, that when her ſtruggle about him muſt have been the greateſt (the time of his death) ſhe was ſixty-eight——had *he* been ſixty-eight, it is probable ſhe would *not* have been in love with him.

Whenever Eſſex acted a fit of ſickneſs, not a day paſſed without the queen's ſending often to ſee him; and ſhe once went ſo far as to ſit long by him, and order his broths and things. It is recorded by a diligent obſerver of that court, that in one of his ſick moods he took the liberty of going up to the queen in his night-gown. In the height of theſe fretful fooleries, there was a maſk at Black-Friars on the marriage of lord Herbert and Mrs. Ruſſel. Eight lady-maſkers choſe eight more to dance the meaſures. Mrs. Fitton, who led them, went to the queen and woed her to dance. Her majeſty aſked what ſhe was?—*Affection*—ſhe ſaid.—*Affection!*—ſaid the queen;—*Affection is falſe.*—Were not theſe the murmurs of a heart ill at eaſe?—Yet her majeſty roſe and *danced.*—She was then ſixty-eight:—Sure it was as natural for her to be in love!

Oſborne aſcribes Eſſex's preſumption to the fond opinion which he entertained that the queen would not rob her eyes of the dear delight ſhe took in his perſon. But the moſt marked expreſſion is one of Henry the Fourth of France to the queen's own ambaſſador, Sir Antony Mildmay, "*Que ſa majeſté ne laiſſeroit jamais ſon couſin d'Eſſex s'eſloigner de ſon Cotillon.*" Sir Antony reporting this to the queen, ſhe wrote four lines with her own hand to the king, which one may well believe were ſharp enough, for he was near ſtriking Sir Anthony, and drove him out of his chamber.

When the earl had offended the queen ſo much by his abrupt return from Ireland, he was treated with a whimſical fond mixture of tenderneſs and ſeverity. Though he burſt into her bed-chamber as ſhe was riſing, ſhe talked to him long with coolneſs and kindneſs: When her other counſellors had repreſented his boldneſs, ſhe reſented it too. She ſuſpended him from all his offices but the maſterſhip of the horſe; ſhe gave him a keeper, but who was ſoon withdrawn. On hearing Eſſex was ill, ſhe ſent him word with tears in her eyes, "That if ſhe might with her honour, ſhe would viſit him."—Theſe are more than ſymptoms of favour; royal favour is not romantic; it is extravagant, not gallant.

If theſe inſtances are problematick, are the following ſo? In one of the curious letters of Rowland White, he ſays, "the queen hath of late uſed the *fair Mrs. Bridges* with words and blows of anger." In a ſubſequent letter he ſays, "the earl is again fallen in love with his *fairyſt B.* it cannot chuſe but come to the queen's ears, and then he is undone. The counteſs hears of it, or rather ſuſpects it, and is greatly unquiet." I think there can be no doubt but that the *fairyſt B.* and the *fair Mrs. Bridges* were the ſame: If ſo, it is evident why ſhe felt the weight of her majeſty's diſpleaſure.

It is indeed a very trifling matter for what a prince chuſes a favourite; nor is it meant as any reproach to this great woman, that ſhe could not diveſt herſelf of all ſenſibility: Her feelings, and maſtering her paſſion adds to her character. The favourites of other princes never fail to infuſe into them their own prejudices againſt their enemies: That was not the caſe with Elizabeth: She was more jealous of the greateſt ſhe beſtowed, than her ſubjects could be. How did ſhe mortify Leiceſter, when the ſtates heaped unuſual honours on him! For Eſſex, it is evident, from multiplied inſtances, that his very ſollicitation was prejudicial.

What muſt ſhe have felt on hearing he had ſaid, "That ſhe grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked

ſtanked on her carcaſe!" What provocation to a woman ſo diſpoſed to believe all the flattery of her court! How did ſhe torture Melville to make him prefer her beauty to his charming queen's! Elizabeth's foible about her perſon was ſo well known, that when ſhe was ſixty-ſeven, A Veriken, the Dutch ambaſſador, told her at his audience, "That he had longed to undertake that voyage to ſee her majeſty, who for *beauty* and wiſdom excelled all other princes of the world." The next year lord Eſſex's ſiſter, lady Rich, interceding for him, tells her majeſty, "Early B did I hope, this morning, to have had mine eyes bleſſed with your majeſty's *beauty*.——That her brother's life, his love, his ſervice to her *beauties*, did not deſerve ſo hard a puniſhment.——That he would be diſabled from ever ſerving again his ſacred goddeſs! whoſe excellent *beauties* C and perfections ought to feel more compaſſion *." Whenever the weather would permit, ſhe gave audience in the garden; her lines were ſtrong, and in open day-light the ſhades had leſs force. Vertue, the engraver, had a pocket-book of Iſaac Oliver, in which the latter had D made a memorandum, that the queen would not let him give any ſhade to her features, telling him, "That ſhade was an accident, and not naturally exiſting in a face." Her portraits are generally without any ſhadow. I have, in my poſſeſſion, another ſtrongly preſumptive proof E of this weakneſs. It is a fragment of one of her laſt broad pieces, repreſenting her horridly old and deformed †. An entire coin with this image is not known: It is univerſally ſuppoſed that the die was broken by her command, and that ſome workman of the Mint cut out this morſel, F which contains barely the face. As it has never been engraved, ſo ſingular a curioſity may have its merit, in a work which has no other kind of merit. [This is elegantly engraved in the book itſelf.]

I ſhall not dwell on the now almoſt authenticated ſtory of lady Nottingham, G though that too, long paſſed for part of the romantick hiſtory of this lord. I mention it but to obſerve that the earl had given provocation to her huſband—though no provocation is an excuſe for murder. How much to be lamented that ſo black an act was committed by one of our greateſt heroes, to whom Britain has equal obligations. This was Charles earl of Nottingham, the lord high-admiral, and deſtroyer of the Spaniſh Armada. It ſeems, Eſſex had highly reſented its being expreſſed in the earl of H Nottingham's patent, that the latter had equal ſhare with himſelf in the taking of Cadiz. He was ſo unreaſonable as to propoſe to have the patent cancelled, or offered to fight Nottingham, or any of his ſons."

In the Memorial preſented laſt Month to the Diet of the Empire, by Baron Gemmingen, *Electoral Miniſter of* Brunſwick-Lunebourg; *his Majeſty's Services to the Houſe of* Auſtria, *are thus ſet forth:*

"HIS Britannick majeſty, during the one and thirty years of his glorious reign, hath obſerved ſo irreproachable a conduct towards all his coeſtates of the empire without diſtinction of religion, that no prince of the empire hath received greater proofs of eſteem and confidence than he can produce. His majeſty hath, as much as the weakeſt ſtates, always obſerved right and juſtice. On the death of the emperor Charles VI. he beheld the time, which will be a memorable æra in the hiſtory of the houſe of Auſtria, when the crown of France poured numerous armies into the empire to extirpate that houſe, and make itſelf maſter of Germany. His majeſty, in his double capacity of king and elector, placed himſelf in the breach; he led in perſon the auxiliary army of her majeſty the empreſs-queen, the greateſt part of which was compoſed of his own troops: At the battle of Dettingen he expoſed his ſacred perſon for that princeſs; and his royal highneſs, the duke of Cumberland, his ſon, ſtill bears the ſcars of wounds there received.

The year 1745, when his preſent Imperial majeſty was choſen emperor, is ſtill recent in the memory of all the ſtates of the empire, as well as the pains which his Britannick majeſty took upon that occaſion. He purchaſed the preſervation of the houſe of Auſtria, which was effected by the peace of Aix-la Chappelle, with the blood and treaſure of his ſubjects, and by means of the moſt important conqueſts of his crown. He hath endeavoured to maintain the imperial crown in that houſe, by negotiations for the election of a king of the Romans. The treaty of ſucceſſion concluded with the duke of Modena, and the aggrandiſement reſulting from it to the houſe of Auſtria, were owing to his majeſty's friendſhip."

After ſetting forth the ingratitude of the houſe of Auſtria, it proceeds thus:

"His majeſty, as elector, is charged, 1ſt, With not conforming to the reſolutions taken the 17th of January, and 9th of May, laſt year; but, on the contrary, refuſing

* *Bacon's papers, p. 442, 443. of the late earl of Oxford.*

† *This piece was purchaſed from the cabinet*

ſuſing his concurrence, and declaring for a neutrality: 2dly, With giving ſuccours, aid, and aſſiſtance, to his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, entering into an alliance with that prince, joining his troops to thoſe of Pruſſia, under the command of a general in the ſervice of his Pruſſian majeſty, of ſending Engliſh troops into Germany, and making them take poſſeſſion of the city of Embden, and employing the auxiliary troops of ſome other ſtates of the empire: And, 3dly, It is complained that contributions have been exacted, in his majeſty's name, of divers ſtates of the empire.

With regard to the firſt charge, it is very true that, in the deliberations of the diet of the empire, the beginning of laſt year, it was given as his majeſty's opinion, as well as that of moſt of his proteſtant co-eſtates, that the preſent troubles ſhould be amicably terminated. His majeſty, in giving his opinion, had, as uſual, no other view than what equity and the good of the Germanick empire ſeemed to him to require. Whatever judgment ſhall be formed of the unhappy war that hath broke out, the publick will always remember, that by a bare declaration of her majeſty the empreſs-queen, "That ſhe would not attack his Pruſſian majeſty," the rupture would have been avoided, and the effuſion of much blood, as well as the deſolation of Germany, prevented. The ſtates that have ſuffered by the calamities of the war, may judge whether the way that was taken was the ſhorteſt for the re eſtabliſhment of peace, ſo much to be deſired; and whether it were not to be wiſhed, that, laying aſide all private views, his Britannick majeſty's propoſal had been followed.

It is true, his majeſty took no part in the reſolutions which were contrary to his ſentiments. But the laws of the empire have not thereby received the leaſt infringement. The queſtion, whether *in materia collectarum*, the majority be ſufficient, has been referred *ad comitia imperii*, by the *inſtrumentum P. W. Art.* v. § 52. and is yet undecided. It is not by the plurality of voices, that it can be there determined, but only by means of an amicable accommodation; ſince otherwiſe that reference would have been a very uſeleſs courſe; and it was well known, at the negociations for the peace of Weſtphalia, what was the tendency of the opinion of the Catholic ſtates, which formed the majority; thoſe very ſtates, and all the other members of the empire, ought however to conſider well, whether it be their eſſential intereſt to acknowledge, in the preſent caſe, that every ſtate of the empire is obliged to ſubmit to the majority of votes, in matters of conſent, as in the preſent caſe; which the principal catholick electors have in other caſes denied; and which will certainly be retorted upon them in proper time.

But whatever principles ſhall be aſſumed, with regard to this queſtion, nothing is more evident, than that, conſidering circumſtances and the ſituation of the affair then and now in queſtion, his majeſty could never be required to give his troops to comply with thoſe reſolutions of the empire. All Germany knows, though the decree of the Aulick Imperial council ſays not a word about it, that at the very time when thoſe reſolutions were taken, his majeſty's electoral dominions were moſt unjuſtly threatened with an invaſion by France. In the month of March, that year, the court of Vienna ſigned a convention with France, by virtue of which the enemy was to paſs the Weſer in the month of July, and enter the king's territories. This invaſion was made accordingly. The empreſs-queen joined her own troops to thoſe of France; and, in return, ſtipulated by ſolemn treaties ſigned before hand, to have half of the contributions that ſhould be exacted. The damage which the king's ſubjects ſuffered by this firſt invaſion, excluſive of the ſums which the provinces were to furniſh (and which have been paid out of the royal demeſnes) amounted to ſeveral millions. And ſtill the unjuſt rage of his majeſty's enemies was not exhauſted. The French army, which entered on another ſide, under the command of the prince de Soubiſe, in company with the troops of Wirtemberg, which the reigning duke, a thing of which there is no example, led himſelf, under a French general, againſt a co eſtate, hath again invaded, for the ſecond time, his majeſty's dominions and thoſe of his allies; exacted inſupportable contributions; carried off the king's officers, entirely foraged the country, and plundered ſeveral places, and committed the greateſt diſorders, whilſt the court of Vienna boaſts of having ordered this invaſion (the ſole end of which was to ravage the king's dominions and thoſe of Heſſe) as an effect of its magnanimity, and as a merit with the Germanick body.

If in ſuch circumſtances his majeſty ſhould be required to ſuſpend the preparations he has begun, and join the troops that he wants for his own defence to thoſe, which, from the arbitrary views of the court of Vienna, are led againſt his Pruſſian majeſty, by a prince who doth not belong

belong to the *generality* of the empire, and on whom the command hath been conferred, without a previous *concluſum* of the Germanick body; the right of the ſtates of the empire to defend themſelves, when ſuch defence ſquares not with the views of the Imperial court, ought at the ſame time to be ſettled. It is hoped that things are not yet come to this paſs in Germany. Self-defence is the moſt urgent duty. The reſolutions of the empire cannot deprive the meaneſt man, much leſs a free ſtate, and an elector of the empire, of this right; nor require him to join the troops he wants for that end, to thoſe, which, jointly with the troops of France, have invaded his country, and ſhared in the contributions there extorted.

In the ſecond place, his majeſty doth not deny that he hath entered into an alliance with the king of Pruſſia, which is entirely conformable to the rules of right: But as he is accountable to God alone for what he doth as king, on the other hand, in the report made of what he has done as elector, the times which preceded, have been confounded with thoſe that followed the French invaſion. From the beginning of laſt year his majeſty took every method to ſhew, that the only thing he aimed at, without taking part, otherwiſe, in the war, was to oppoſe the French foreign troops, knowing that they were ſent only to invade his electorate, as indeed they have employed themſelves almoſt wholly in ruining eſtates comprehended under the guaranty of the empire, as well thoſe of the duke of Saxony of the Erneſtine line, of the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and the count of Lippe-Schaumbourg, as thoſe of his majeſty. This juſt intention, founded on the laws, from which his majeſty hath been ſo far from derogating in the ſmalleſt matter, that no inſtance thereof hath been, or can be brought, did not, nevertheleſs, hinder the French troops, who were furniſhed with the emperor's *letters requiſitorial*, from entering Germany in the avowed quality of auxiliary troops to the empreſs-queen, in company with thoſe of the houſe of Auſtria and the elector Palatine. The empire hath already been informed, on the 3d of December laſt year, of the firſt propoſals made; both to the Imperial court and the court of France, for an amicable determination of differences; propoſals, which could not have been rejected, had not an hoſtile attack been reſolved on. Theſe offers, which from the manner in which they were received, his majeſty hath reaſon to regret that he ever made, leave no ſhadow of plauſibility to the reproaches that may be made on account of the engagement that enſued, in whatever light the king of Pruſſia's cauſe may be conſidered. His majeſty is, indeed, fully perſuaded, that he might, at any time, have entered into an alliance with that prince for their common defence; but no one can doubt, that in this urgent neceſſity, when he was left alone, he had a right to ſeek aſſiſtance where it could be got. No fault can poſſibly be found with that which the king of Pruſſia gave him to deliver the electoral ſtates of Brunſwick, and thoſe of Wolfenbuttle, Heſſe, and Buckebourg. The very nature of this deliverance, and the prudence and bravery with which it hath been effected, have acquired immortal glory to his moſt ſerene highneſs duke Ferdinand of Brunſwick-Lunebourg (who doth not command the king's army as a Pruſſian general) a glory, which is the greater, the more laudable it is for that prince to have delivered from ſuch heavy and unjuſt oppreſſion the dominions of a king from whoſe family he is deſcended, and principalities in which he drew his firſt breath, where his anceſtors have reigned, and where the duke his brother ſtill reigns. It is with an equally juſt right that this duke, with the duke of Saxe Gotha, the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and the count of Schaumbourg-Lippe, put their troops into his majeſty's pay. Poſterity will hardly believe, that at a time when Auſtrian, Palatine, and Wurtemberg auxiliaries were employed to *invade* the countries belonging to ſtates of the empire, other members of the Germanick body who employed auxiliaries in their *defence*, were threatened with the ban. His majeſty ordered the Engliſh troops to be ſent over, and poſſeſſion to be taken of Embden, in his quality of king; and hath no occaſion to give account thereof to any. Mean while the laws of the empire permit the ſtates thereof to make uſe of foreign troops in their own defence, they forbid only the introduction of them into the empire to invade the dominions of another, as the empreſs-queen hath done.

In the third and laſt place, his majeſty the king of Great-Britain, elector of Brunſwick-Lunebourg, ſent miniſters particularly to the Palatine court, and that of Cologne, to divert them from joining in the deſigns of France againſt his dominions. It cannot therefore be doubted that it would have been highly agreeable

to

to him if thoſe courts had taken meaſures that would have freed him from the burden of the war. But none can expect that his majeſty ſhould, with indifference, ſee himſelf treated as an enemy by his co-eſtates. The elector of Cologn, and the biſhop of Liege, had no troops that were wanted in the French army: But, in conſideration of ſubſidies, opened to it the gates of their towns, and gave it all the aſſiſtance in their power; without which that army could not at that time have proceeded ſo far as the electoral eſtates, where the Auſtrian and Palatine troops behaved much worſe than the French themſelves. How can it be expected that his majeſty, after God hath bleſſed his arms with ſucceſs, ſhould not reſent this treatment? The laws of the empire forbid the attacking of the ſtates of the empire: But they permit defence againſt, and the purſuit of thoſe, who, by their invaſion, have violated the publick peace.

If the crown of France be free to ravage the dominions of the duke of Brunſwick, and the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, becauſe they have given the king auxiliary troops; if the empreſs queen may, for the aſſiſtance ſhe hath lent the French king to attack the king's dominions, appropriate to herſelf half of the contributions raiſed there, his majeſty ought to be equally permitted to make thoſe ſtates, who have favoured the unjuſt enterprizes of his enemies, feel the burden of the war."

The Governor of Dreſden's *Memorial concerning the deſtroying of the Suburb of that City.* *(See before, p. 672.)*

MARSHAL Daun having taken advantage of the king's abſence, who was gone to fight the Ruſſians, to fall upon Saxony with all his forces, in the month of July laſt, the army of the empire having entered it on another ſide by Peterſwalde, count Schmettau, governor of Dreſden, thought that place in ſuch imminent danger, that he found himſelf indiſpenſably obliged to take every poſſible meaſure to guard againſt a ſurpriſe, and to hinder the Auſtrians from carrying the place by a *Coup de main*. An enterpriſe of this nature would have been the more eaſy, as moſt of the houſes of the ſuburbs, from the gate of Pirna to that of Wilsdruff, abſolutely command the body of the town, both by their prodigious height, being ſix or ſeven ſtories high, and by their proximity to the rampart. From this conſideration count Schmettau cauſed it to be declared to the court by M. de Boſe, chief cup-bearer, that as ſoon as the enemy ſhould make a ſhew of attacking Dreſden, he would find himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of burning the ſuburbs, and that, for that end, he had juſt put combuſtible matters in the higheſt houſes, and thoſe next to the rampart, that his orders for that purpoſe might be ſpeedily executed whenever the reaſons of war obliged him to iſſue them in his own defence. The ſame declaration was made to the magiſtrates, the governor having ſent for the burgo-maſter to come to him. The court and the city earneſtly implored, that this misfortune might be averted from the inhabitants; but the governor inſiſted that it would be indiſpenſably neceſſary to come to that extremity, if the enemy themſelves would pay no reſpect to the royal reſidence; and cauſed every thing to be got ready for the execution of his threats.

Mean while, the city, as well as the ſtates of Saxony, who were then aſſembled at Dreſden, ſent a deputation to M. de Borcke, the king's miniſter, to intreat him to interceed with the governor in their behalf. M. de Borcke, after conferring with count Schmettau, anſwered them, that it depended on the court and the city themſelves to prevent the attacking of Dreſden; but that if the Auſtrians ſhould attack it, it would be impoſſible to ſpare the ſuburbs, the houſes of which commanded the rampart, the governor having expreſs orders to defend himſelf till the laſt extremity. The miniſter, at the ſame time, pointed out to them the imminent danger to which the city and the caſtle, and even the royal family, would be expoſed, if he ſhould be forced to come to that extremity, as the fire of the ſuburbs could not fail, without a miracle, to reach the town, and make terrible havock: He at the ſame time conjured the deputies of the ſtates, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to divert the ſtorm, and not to conſider the governor's declaration as a vain threat, for he could aſſure them upon his honour, that upon the firing of the firſt cannon againſt the town, they would ſee the ſuburbs on fire.

Marſhal Daun happily changed his reſolution upon the king's approach, who was returning victorious from Zorndorff; and the governor of Dreſden, yielding to the intreaties of the inhabitants, ordered the combuſtible matters, with which he had filled the houſes, to be removed. But Marſhal Daun returning a ſecond time into Saxony, appeared again, namely, on the 6th of November, within ſight of

Dreſden with a formidable army. This army, having made a motion on the 7th, and taken a camp on this ſide of Lockewitz, the governor, who could no longer doubt that his views were againſt the capital, cauſed the combuſtible matters to be quickly replaced in the houſes of the ſuburbs which ſurround the town ditch, and command the rampart. The court was immediately informed of it by M. de Boſe, the chief cup-bearer, whom count Schmettau charged to repreſent again to his court, that if the enemy's army ſhould approach the ſuburbs, he would that inſtant ſet fire to them. It was anſwered, that as the court, its hands being tied, was obliged to acquieſce in all, and wait the laſt extremities, the governor was free to do whatever he thought he could anſwer.

The ſame day (Nov. 8.) at noon, the enemy's advanced troops attacked the Huſſars and independent battalions which were poſted at Streiſſen and Gruen-Wieſe. This ſkirmiſh continued till the night came on, and made the governor judge that it might have conſequences, as the enemy might eaſily repulſe thoſe advanced poſts, and enter pell-mell with them into the ſuburb. He therefore detached, next day (the 9th) in the morning, colonel Itzenblitz with 700 men, and ſome pieces of cannon, and poſted them himſelf in the redoubts that ſurrounded the ſuburb, that in caſe of need they might ſupport the Huſſars and the independent battalions. About noon he ſent for the magiſtrates of the town; put them in mind of what he had ſaid to them in the month of July laſt; and told them, that the enemy having evidently a real deſign againſt Dreſden, he gave them notice for the laſt time, that on the firſt appearance of an Auſtrian in the ſuburbs, they would be ſet on fire. The magiſtrates anſwered by only ſhrugging their ſhoulders, and deploring the misfortunes of their fellow-citizens. The governor told them, that they had nothing to do but to apply to the court, who alone could avert the calamity.

About noon the Auſtrian van-guard attacked the advanced poſts, repelled the Huſſars, whoſe number was too ſmall to make reſiſtance, and even forced them, as well as Monjou's independent battalion, to quit the great garden, and gain the ſuburbs. The enemy immediately attacked the ſmall redoubts where the 700 men of the garriſon had been poſted, forced three of them, and penetrated to Zinzendorf houſe, and even made ſuch progreſs, that an Auſtrian ſoldier was killed on the draw-bridge of Pirna gate; and ſome cannon were obliged to be fired on Zinzendorf houſe to drive out the Auſtrians. During this attack the enemy's cannon played into the town, and ſeveral ſix-pounders fell in the arſenal, in the princes Hotel, and in the houſes of Loos, Mniſceck, and counſellor Fritſch. One ball even fell before the houſe of marſhal count Rutowſky.

Notwithſtanding this declared attack againſt the town and the ſuburbs, no houſe was yet on fire; a plain proof that there was little inclination to proceed to that extremity. The cannon of the rampart forced the enemy to retire, and before night even all the redoubts of which they had got poſſeſſion were retaken.

Mean while the army of general Itzenblitz marched thro' the town, paſſed the Elb, and encamped under the cannon of the new town; and general Meyer was ordered to defend the ſuburbs with his independent battalions, and four others, and to ſet fire to them after giving notice to the inhabitants. One of this general's officers told the governor, about midnight, that he heard men at work, and that the enemy ſeemed to be erecting batteries and planting cannon; accordingly, all who were ſent out beyond the barriers to reconnoitre, had a ſmart fire to ſuſtain. Theſe preparations, added to the preceding affair, giving room to think, that at day-break, the enemy would make a vigorous attack, and make themſelves maſters of the ſuburbs, into which the cannon of the town could not diſpute their entrance, by reaſon of the height of the houſes, the governor had no other meaſures to take but thoſe which the intereſt of his maſter, reaſons of war, and his own honour dictated. The ſignal was given by general Meyer, and immediately, at three in the morning of the 10th, the greateſt part of the ſuburb of Pirna, the houſes adjoining the ditch, and two in the ſuburb of Wilſdruff, were in flames. The ſix battalions, with the 700 men, entered the town by the three gates, which were immediately barricaded; and, after ſix in the morning, there was not a Pruſſian in the ſuburbs, as the inhabitants of the town can teſtify. The ſtory of the frequent ſallies of the Pruſſians to light up what was not yet conſumed, is void of all foundation. It is likewiſe abſolutely falſe that the inhabitants had not timely notice given them. Theſe atrocious calumnies are ſufficiently confuted by the annexed certificates of the chief cup-bearer de Boſe, and of the magiſtrates. As to the red-hot bullets fired upon the inhabitants, the lighted

lighted waggon, the children thrown into the fire, theſe are ſo many horrible lies, which will fall of themſelves when the aforeſaid certificates of the court and magiſtrates, and the judges of the ſuburbs, are ſeen. The order given to the burghers to remain quiet in their houſes was intimated only to the magiſtrates of the city in the month of July, and not to thoſe of the ſuburbs; and there was nothing in this but what is uſual. What hath been ſaid to the contrary, is, in ſhort, ſo falſe, that the court of Dreſden was pleaſed to thank the governor for the good order he cauſed to be obſerved during thoſe troubles, as will appear by the annexed letter of De Boſe the chief cup-bearer.

It only remains that we ſhould ſay ſomething of the meſſage that paſſed between marſhal Daun and count Schmettau, by the intervention of colonel Savioſky. After the firſt compliments, M. de Savoiſky told the governor, that marſhal Daun was extremely ſurpriſed at the burning of the ſuburbs; that he (Savoiſky) was deſired to enquire whether it was by order that this was done in a royal reſidence, which was a thing unheard of among Chriſtians; and that he hoped the city of Dreſden would not be treated in the ſame manner. The marſhal then made his compliments to the court; and added, that the governor ſhould be reſponſible in his perſon for what had been done, or for what might be done, againſt this royal reſidence.

The colonel received for anſwer, in preſence of lieutenant-general Itzenblitz, that the governor had the honour to be known to the marſhal; that he had orders to defend the town to the laſt man: That his excellency was too well acquainted with war, to be ignorant that the deſtruction of the ſuburbs, which the marſhal had attacked, was according to rule: That as to what concerned the town, it depended upon his excellency, ſince if he attacked it, the governor would defend himſelf from houſe to houſe, and from ſtreet to ſtreet; and that the whole infantry of the army was ready to defend the city.

On the 11th, the governor having learnt from ſeveral burghers of the ſuburbs, who, at their own requeſt, had been brought into the town with their effects by water, that the enemy had thrown into the flames, or maſſacred without pity, ſome defenceleſs people belonging to the Pruſſian army, who had remained behind, particularly a ſurgeon, ſent at noon capt. Collas with a trumpet to the marſhal, with orders to tell him, that his excellency's well-known character did not permit it to be believed that ſuch cruelties were committed by his order; and therefore to demand to whom they were to be aſcribed: That as to the deſtruction of the ſuburbs, colonel Savoiſky had already carried an anſwer on that head to the marſhal; but that this opportunity was taken to declare to his excellency, that if he deſired to ſave the reſt of the ſuburbs, he muſt hinder his troops from appearing in them; that no body had the preſervation of the town and ſuburbs more at heart, than the governor, as far as was conſiſtent with his duty and his honour; that the houſes would not have been ſet on fire, had not the troops of his army forced their way into the ſuburbs, and even fired ſeveral cannon into the town (which marſhal Daun pretended not to know, ſaying, that it had been done without his orders;) and that the combuſtible matters were ready to conſume what was left of the ſuburb, in caſe his troops ſhould again enter it. The court took advantage of this meſſage to aſk a paſſport from marſhal Daun for bringing ſome ſheep and fire-wood into the town.

His excellency anſwered to theſe three heads, that he had no irregular troops with him; and that he had forbid any perſon of his army to approach the ſuburbs; that he did not apprehend any exceſſes had been committed; but in caſe there had, he deſired to know the number of the perſons maſſacred; that he was the more aſtoniſhed at thoſe complaints, as he never ſuffered ſuch diſorders; that he abhorred them, and that perhaps the burghers had no foundation for what they had ſaid. As to the ſuburbs, marſhal Daun anſwered that he would not ſuffer rules to be preſcribed to him; that it depended upon him to ſend troops into the ſuburb as he ſhould judge proper, and the governor might do as he pleaſed; but that he hoped that, in the mean while, no more families would be made wretched; and that he had forbid his troops, on ſevere penalties, to enter the ſuburbs to pillage. As to the demand made by the court, he anſwered, that he would particularly attend to it; and aſſured them of his profound reſpects.

On the 12th his excellency ſent an officer with a permit to deliver the ſheep and fire-wood for the court, which were to be brought into the town by Pruſſians; and capt. Collas was ſent to regulate this affair. The captain, in paſſing through the ſuburbs, ſhewed the lieutenant, ſent by marſhal Daun, the maroders of his troops, both foot and Huſſars, who exceeded 200; and the officer promiſed to make a re-

port of it to the marſhal. The reſt of the time, to the 26th, that the enemy's army retired, paſſed in amazing tranquillity.

Dreſden, Dec. 5, 1758. *C. Count de Schmettau.*

The vouchers referred to in the memorial ſtrengthen the facts contained therein paſt any contradiction.

Account *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in the Iſlands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* Weſt-Indies, *continued from p.* 625.

I Come next to the hiſtory of our Leeward Iſlands, in which I ſhall be very ſhort. The firſt of them wherein we made any ſettlement, was that of St. Chriſtopher's, which iſland was firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, who gave it this name; not from his own, as ſome imagine, but from the popiſh Saint Chriſtopher, who, in their fabulous pictures, is repreſented as a giant, with our infant Saviour on his back; and as the Spaniards, in their approach to this iſland, obſerved a large high mountain, which ſeemed to carry a leſſer one upon its back, they from thence took occaſion to give this ſaint's name to the iſland, which it has ever ſince retained. But the Spaniards never thought it worth their while to make any ſettlement here.

Towards the end of the year 1626, Sir Thomas Warner, one of our Engliſh adventurers in ſearch of new worlds, landed on this iſland, with about 300 of his countrymen, and took poſſeſſion of it in the name of the king of England. In the month of January following, Monſieur d'Eſnambuc, a French gentleman, landed on another part of the iſland, with about the ſame number of his countrymen, and took poſſeſſion of it in the name of the French king. As the iſland is but 75 miles in circumference, it could not be long before theſe two colonies diſcovered each other, and they might have diſputed the right of poſſeſſion; but as the iſland was large enough for both, as they were of equal force, and as they were both afraid of being attacked and cut off by the native Indians, of whom the iſland was then full, they agreed to divide the iſland between them, and to be aſſiſting to each other againſt the natives, whom they at laſt drove quite out of the iſland. By this means the two colonies ſoon began to flouriſh, and, by ſupplies from Europe, became ſo numerous as to give jealouſy to the Spaniards, who, in the year 1629, ſent out a ſtrong ſquadron, with a number of regular troops on board, under the command of don Frederick de Toledo, to drive both Engliſh and French out of this iſland. The don firſt attacked the French, who, without entering into any concert with the Engliſh, for their mutual defence, cowardly deſerted their ſettlements and the iſland, and retired in their ſhips to the other iſlands in the neighbourhood. The Engliſh being thus deſerted by their allies, and unable to ſtand alone againſt the Spaniards, many of them fled up to the mountains in the middle of the iſland, which are very inacceſſible, and the reſt ſubmitted at diſcretion to the don, who took ſuch of them as he thought would be uſeful to him along with him, and the reſt he permitted to ſtay in the iſland until they could get ſhips to carry them off, with a poſitive menace of immediate death, if he found any of them there, upon his next viſit.

However, as ſoon as he was departed with his fleet from the iſland, the brave part of the Engliſh inhabitants who had fled to the mountains, and expoſed themſelves to the danger of ſtarving, rather than ſubmit to the enemy, returned to their ruined habitations, and by their perſuaſion the reſt were induced to ſtay; ſo they all together went about rebuilding their houſes, and repairing their plantations, in order to provide ſome immediate ſupport, until they ſhould receive a ſupply from England.

The French, upon hearing of this reſolution in the Engliſh, took the courage to return to their former habitations, and reaſſumed poſſeſſion of that part of the iſland which formerly belonged to them; and this the Engliſh ſubmitted to, though they had good reaſon to exclude them as cowardly deſerters; but this they were not in a condition to inſiſt on, eſpecially as they were in danger of being invaded by the native Indians from the other Caribbee Iſlands, as well as of a ſecond viſit from the Spaniards; but againſt this laſt they were ſoon ſecured, by a treaty of peace, which was the next year concluded between king Charles I. and the king of Spain; and as our people ſoon poſſeſſed themſelves of, and drove the natives out of the next adjacent iſlands of Nevis, Montſerrat, and Antego, this ſecured St. Chriſtopher's againſt the danger of being invaded by the natives, ſo that both the French and they lived peaceably, and for the moſt part cordially together, until the year 1689.

[*To be continued in our* Magazine *for* January.]

ADDITIONS

ADDITIONS to DECEMBER.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27.

AT the general court of the Foundling-hospital, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected governors of that hospital:

The Rt. Hon. the earl Temple. Earl Verney. Earl Shelburne. Lord viscount Chetwynd. Dr. Thomas, lord bishop of Lincoln. Dr. Yonge, lord bishop of Bristol. Hon. James Grenville. Sir Francis Dashwood, Sir William Lee, Barts. The Hon. Sir William Stanhope. John Ansell, Robert Barber, Hugh Barker Bell, Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Thomas Bowes, John Bond, Richard Brodrepp, George Browne, Charles Brune, John Callard, John Calvert, Nicholas Carey, George Richard Carter, George Chesin, Aunsham Churchill, Charles Churchill, William Churchill, George Clavill, Wenham Coke. John Damer, Robert Dormer, Esqrs. The Rev. Richard Dorrell, L. L. D. The Rev. Thomas Drake. William Drake, Thomas Earle Drax, Edward Drax, Thomas Freke, John Gundry, Radford Gundry, William Guy, William Hanham, Wardel Hanmer, Edward Hooper, Richard Hopkins, Philip Howe, John Jennings, Richard Ingolsby, Matthew Knapp, William Isaack Kops, William Lisle, Thomas Lockyer, Henry Lovibond, Richard Lowndes, Charles Lowndes, William Lowndes, Robert Lowndes, John Mason, James Mathias, John Meeche, Thomas Meeche, John Milward, Richard Mitchell, David Robert Mitchell, Daniel Moore, Jocelyn Pickard, George Pitt, Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esqrs. The Rev. John Potter, D. D, John Revett, James Revett, John Ridout, Coulson Shottowe, Humphrey Strut, George Trenchard, John Tucker, of Naish, John Tucker, of Weymouth, Richard Tucker, John Van Hatten, Edmund Waller, Ralph Willet, Esqrs.

On the third of November, the Buckingham man of war of 64 guns, capt. Tyrrell, had a bloody engagement with the Floriſſant, a French man of war, of 74 guns, and two frigates of 38 and 20, who were convoying a fleet of merchantmen from St. Eustatia to Martinico, whom he obliged to sheer off; but was prevented from following them, his rigging being greatly damaged. Capt. Tyrrell had the misfortune to lose three of his fingers from his right hand, and received several contusions in his head, arms, and body. Lieut. Marshal, a brave and gallant officer was killed; lieut. Harris, of the marines, and Mr. Winterborne, the master, were dangerously wounded. In all, the Buckingham had seven men killed and 46 wounded, two of whom are since dead.

The above French men of war are got into the Granadoes, and the Floriſſant is an entire wreck, her whole side being one port. The French confess they lost 120 men, but it is imagined they have lost upwards of 200.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Colchester, December 31.

"On Friday evening, about seven or eight o'clock, a few miles from this town, as I was riding gently home, on a sudden I was surrounded with a very glaring light, which at first I imagined might be a flash of lightning; but on its continuing some seconds of time, I quickly turned myself round, and saw a great ball of fire (apparently about the bigness of a common foot-ball) descending from the heavens. Its direction was north east, its motion much like what is vulgarly called the shooting of a star. It vanished in the same manner as a squib that makes no report. There were several people close by me, who were greatly terrified at this unusual phænomenon. And the same account was related to me the same evening by a person who was about six miles distant another way."

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 29. ABRAHAM Pitches, an eminent merchant, was married to Miss Jane Hassel, of Nottingham, with a fortune of 12,000l.

DEATHS.

Dec. 21. SAMUEL Tuffnel, of Albemarle-street, Esq;

—— Hatton, Esq; formerly a South-Sea director.

30. Hon. Miss Sophia Neville, sister of lord Abergavenny.

Lady Cotton, mother of Sir Lynch Cotton, Bart. aged 90.

31. Miss Eliz. Phillips, second daughter of Sir John Phillips, Bart.

Alexander Stephenson, of Bellie, in Bamfshire, aged 107.

Janet Harper, of Bains-hole, of Foudland, in North-Britain, aged 106.

STOCKS.

30. Bank Stock 117. South-Sea Annuities old first subscription 90 ¼. Reduced Bank annuities 90. India bonds 1l. 1s. Bank circulation 1l. 10s. Weather at London cloudy. Wind at Deal south.

31. Sunday, Weather, rain; Wind south.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken from the* French, *continued from p.* 529.

HEUREUX, a privateer of four guns and 50 men.

A privateer of 14 guns and 120 men.

Le Frere, a privateer of eight guns and 49 men.

Cigne, a privateer of six guns and 58 men.

Guardaloupe. from Corunna, for Lisbon.

Maria Theresa, a Dutch ship.

——, of 200 tons, from St. Domingo, for Havre.

A privateer of 16 guns and 80 men.

Hermione, a ship of war, of 28 guns.

A man of war of 46 guns, sunk by the Hussar.

Prince

Prince de Croy, a privateer of four carriage guns, eight ſwivels, and 60 men.
America, a privateer of ſix guns and 70 men.
A ſnow from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.
Abenaquiſe, a ſhip of war of 38 guns and 300 men.
Brilliant, from Bourdeaux, for Louiſbourgh.
A privateer of 14 guns and 180 men.
A Dutch ſhip from Port l'Orient, with Eaſt-India goods.
Sauvage, from Quebeck, for Rochelle.
A privateer of eight guns and 52 men.
A ſnow from Martinico, for Rochefort.
A ſloop belonging to Martinico.
A ſnow from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.
A Dutch ſnow, with ſugar, cotton, &c.
A privateer of 14 guns.
A Spaniſh veſſel, from Cadiz, for Oſtend.
Angelique, from Rochelle, for Louiſbourg.
Dragon, a privateer of 24 nine pounders, and 284 men.
Neptune, laden with fiſh.
Diamond of 14 guns, and 70 men, blown up.
Intrepide, a privateer of 14 guns and 130 men, ſunk.
Roi Davide, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
Maduſeé, Eſperance, } From St. Domingo, for Rochelle.
Proſperous, from ditto, for Breſt.
Hazard, from Breſt, for Louiſbourg.
Amitie, from Rochelle, for ditto.
Fils Unique, from Bourdeaux, for ditto.
A privateer of 36 guns.
Firme, Amphitrite, } From St. Domingo, for Havre.
A privateer of 20 guns.
Perald, from Rochefort, for Cape-Breton.
Lovely Suſan, from Port Lewis, for St. Domingo.
Actif, a privateer of 11 guns and 120 men.
Elizabeth, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
Marie, from ditto, for Nantz.
A ſloop from ditto, for ditto.
Grande Soltan, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.
——, from St. Domingo, for ——.
Victoire, from Miſſiſippi, for Rochelle.
[*To be continued in our Magazine for* January.]

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* French, *continued from p.* 530.

PRince George, Lear, Matty, ——, } From Piſcataqua, for St. Kitt's.
Humphreys, ——, from Boſton, for Antigua.
Mackay, ——, from Philadelphia, for do.
——, Shauchan, from Cork, for ditto.
Merry, Baſs, from Cape Fear, for London.
Arethuſa, Stevenſon, from Hull, for London.
Margaret, Erſkine, from Keith, for Gottenburgh,
Lovely Jane, Forſter, from Belfaſt, for Jamaica.
Cockermouth, ——, from Briſtol, for Oporto.
[*To be continued in our Mag. for* January.]

BILLS of Mortality, from Nov. 21, to Dec. 26.

Chriſtened	Males 689, Females 622	1311	
Buried	Males 1019, Females 942	1961	
Died under 2 Years old			649
Between 2 and 5 —			199
5 and 10 —			78
10 and 20 —			66
20 and 30 —			163
30 and 40 —			185
40 and 50 —			163
50 and 60 —			134
60 and 70 —			161
70 and 80 —			115
80 and 90 —			41
90 and 100 —			7
			1961
Buried Within the Walls — —			179
Without the Walls —			495
In Mid. and Surry — —			878
City and Sub. Weſtminſter			409
			1961
Weekly, Nov. 28 —			344
Dec. 5 —			430
12 —			440
19 —			458
26 —			289
			1961

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 18. 8d. ½.

A General BILL *of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in* London, *from* Dec. 13, 1757, *to* Dec. 12, 1758.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	7347	Males	8931
Females	6862	Females	8645
	14209		17576

Decreaſed in the Burials this Year 3737.

Died under 2 Years of Age		5971
Between 2 and	5	1795
5 and	10	717
10 and	20	516
20 and	30	1362
30 and	40	1389
40 and	50	1606
50 and	60	1368
60 and	70	1208
70 and	80	961
80 and	90	370
90 and	100	68
	102	2
	103	1
	104	1
	106	1
		17576

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